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INSECTA SAUNDERSIANA:

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CHARACTERS

OF

UNDESCRIBED INSECTS

IN

THE COLLECTION

OF

WILLIAM WILSON SAUNDERS, ESQ.,

F.R.S., F.L.S., &c.

[Faint handwritten text, possibly "1850"]

COLEOPTERA.

CURCULIONIDES.—PART I.

By HENRI JEKEL,

MEMBER OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF FRANCE, ETC.

LONDON:

JOHN VAN VOORST, PATERNOSTER ROW.

M.DCCC.LV.



P R E F A C E .

I am indebted to Mons. H. JEKEL for the descriptions of Curculionidæ in the following pages, which form a continuation of the 'Insecta Saundersiana.' My original plan has been slightly departed from, by allowing the Author to introduce the characters of a few species not in my collection, chiefly with a view of bringing nearly allied species together: these are clearly designated in the text by an asterisk prefixed. •

W. WILSON SAUNDERS.

East Hill, Wandsworth,
Jan. 30th, 1855.

INSECTA SAUNDERSIANA.

COLEOPTERA.

Fam. CURCULIONIDES.

PART I.

Div. BRUCHIDÆ, *Sch.*

THE Bruchidæ, in respect to the various peculiar characters which distinguish them from the true Curculionidæ and other aberrant groups of Rhynchophora, as well as from their habits and food, require to be elevated to a parallel rank with that division; for few other groups in the Coleoptera have such constant and important characteristics. They are extremely numerous in species; and if, in addition to the 300 species (at least) already described, we take into consideration the 150 new species in my cabinet, and a still larger number which I have seen in many collections, as well as all those in the numerous museums unknown to me, we may, without exaggeration, conjecture that their number exceeds 1000, without including the large number not yet detected. They indeed form one of the most natural groups in the Order Coleoptera, and they require, from their great number, to be still further subdivided, especially in the genus *Bruchus*, as restricted by Schönherr. A rather natural group of species, having the body very thick and the pygidium perpendicular (*Br. Pescaprae*, *Coryphae*, &c.), is certainly wrongly placed amidst the ordinary flattened species, having the pygidium oblique, and should, on the other hand, be placed next to the *Pachymeri*, to which they should link the true

Bruchi. I have already prepared materials for dividing them more naturally than by the presence or absence of a spine upon the thighs; and I hope I have found sufficient characters in the structure of the thighs and tibiæ, which, as far as I have observed (combined with a peculiar shape of the body, thorax, and antennæ), are of real importance, both scientifically and naturally. Nevertheless, as my investigation is not completely terminated, I will not here propose for the above-mentioned forms new generic names, although there would be no difficulty in characterising them: but I insist, in my descriptions, upon certain characters which will help the reader to recognise to what new generic form the species pertain. I therefore trust the extension of some of the following descriptions will be pardoned.

Genus BRUCHUS, *pr. dict. Sch.* (Grex 1).

Stirps I. Thorax oblongus, subconicus, antice in nonnullis plus minusve coarctatus, capite subangustior.—*Sch. t. v. p. 1, pag. 2.*

Manipulus i. Femora ^{*ductiliora*} mutiea, *Sch. id.*

BRUCHUS BATESII, *Jekel.*

Oratus, subtus griseo-subsericeus, thoracis lateribus basique, scutello, elytrorum fascia lata antemedia pygidioque cinereo-tomentosis; antennis pedibusque pallide ferrugineis; tarsis posticis apice infuscatis; rostro brevi, versus apicem angustato, rude rugoso-punctato; capite sat crebre punctato, inter oculos carinato; thorace subconico, confertim punctato-ruguloso, præsertim postice; scutello subquadrato, apice bilobo; elytris medio ampliatis, punctato-striatis; pygidio obliquo; femoribus posticis ante apicem dento parvo auctis.

Longit. (cap. infl.) usque ad apic. elytr. $1\frac{1}{10}$ lin. = $2\frac{2}{10}$ millim.; usque ad apic. pygid. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lin. = $2\frac{9}{10}$ millim.

Latit. med. elytr. $\frac{6}{10}$ lin. = $1\frac{4}{10}$ millim.

Patria: Amazona: Dom. Bates.

Nearly allied to *Br. Lebasii*, but differing, as far as I can judge from a single specimen, in having the thorax broader, more convex, the posterior angles less acute, its punctures less deep and rugose,¹ wanting the two

¹ I must here observe that Schönherr's description of *Br. Lebasii* (v 25) does not agree completely with the nature of the punctures of the

basal impressions ; the elytra broader, more rounded ; and the entire body black (except the antennæ and legs), and proportionally wider.

Head oblong-quadrate, inflected, convex, rather densely punctate ; front between the eyes longitudinally ridged ; black, with a slight gray pile. *Eyes* transverse, semi-lunar, lateral, leaving the front almost as wide as the vertex and the rostrum at its base ; pitchy. *Rostrum* short, evidently narrowed and rounded towards the apex, slightly impressed at the middle of the base ; deeply punctate-rugose ; black, subglabrous ; apical parts of the mouth ferruginous : *maxillary palpi* elongate, rather thick, pitchy black. *Antennæ* rather short and thick, a little longer than the thorax, enlarged towards the tip ; 1st joint ovate-cylindric, rather long ; 2nd and 3rd together shorter than the 1st, equal, subglobose ; 4th to 10th transverse, gradually wider and more triangular within ; terminal longer, shortly ovate ; ferruginous, subglabrous.

Thorax subconic, nearly as long as the width at the base ; apex subtruncate, or scarcely produced in the middle ; sides nearly straight, or very little rounded, obliquely widened towards the posterior angles, which are acute ; base obliquely quadri-sinuate, produced in the middle which is bilobate ; convex ; rather densely and deeply punctate-subrugose, more strongly at the sides ; black, with the sides widely but not densely covered with an ashy gray pile.

Scutellum rather large, subquadrate, divided longitudinally into two parts, each of them rounded at the apex, forming a moderate emargination ; densely clothed with a long thick whitish pile.

Elytra shortly ovate, twice the length of the thorax ; base as wide as the latter, sinuate, rather emarginate in the middle for the reception of the produced part of the thorax, subangular at the side, where the shoulders

thorax : many specimens from Lebas have not exactly the thorax "crebre punctatus," but certainly "crebre punctato-rugosus, præsertim postice," when viewed through a strong magnifier ; other specimens, from Caraccas, having the thorax shaped like that of *Br. Batesii*, wanting also the basal impression appearing in *Lebasii*, I consider as a third species, differently coloured, and distinct from both. I have in my collection about a dozen new species, from different parts of Columbia, collected by several naturalists at different times, all of them of the same division, and closely allied to each other, but, when carefully observed, very distinct, as is also the case with our European species.

are callose; sides rather widened towards the middle, then nearly to the apex nearly straight, scarcely narrowed; afterwards roundly angustate towards the apex, which is semicircular in each elytron; sutural angle rounded; rather convex; punctate-striate, punctures more distant and deeper at the base, gradually closer and smaller towards the apex; interstices transversely rugulose, more regular and approximate towards the apex; black; having a large fascia interrupted near the suture, rising from under the base behind the shoulders, ending at the middle of the elytra, where it is somewhat rounded, also obsoletely extended near the base in its middle, and formed of yellowish gray pile.

Pygidium subovate, obtusely pointed at the apex, oblique, convex, more than half the length of the elytra, longer than the thorax; punctate-rugose, covered with a rather dense yellowish gray pile.

Body beneath punctulate, covered with a light silvery gray pile.

Legs punctulate: *anterior* small, slender, flavescent-ferruginous: *thighs* clavate, with a small tooth inside before the apex: *tibiæ* enlarged towards the tip, which is truncate and terminated by the four ordinary short spines; they are shorter than the thighs: *tarsi* longer than the tibiæ, with the first joint of nearly half the entire length of the tarsus; all the tarsi have their terminal joint with the claw blackish.

Obs. — This species is named in honour of the dauntless traveller, whose researches in Natural History have enriched science with many interesting novelties.

Manipulus ii. Femora mutica, *Sch. id.* p. 34.

BRUCHUS CAPREOLUS, *Jekel.*

Breviter ovato-subquadratus valdeque crassatim elevatus, pygidio perpendiculari; nigro-piceus, tomento brunneo-grisesciente tectus; elytrorum fascia obliqua communi anteriori, pectoris parte postica pygidioque albido-tomentosis; ore subtus, antennarum articulis tribus primis, geniculis, tibiis tarsisque rufis; thorace conico, basi sinuato, medio producto lobatoque, supra canaliculato, utrinque elevato; elytris remote punctato-substriatis; femoribus muticis.

Longit. (cap. infl.) $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin. = $2\frac{5}{16}$ millim.

Latit. humer. $\frac{2}{3}$ lin. = $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Patria: — (indubit. e Brasilia).

Nearly allied to *Br. Pescaprae*, Sch., of which I was formerly inclined to consider it a variety; but from being only half the size, its elytra less impressed along the suture, more rounded at the apex, and having a white oblique band, I think it sufficiently distinct. Its size is exactly that of *Br. Bixæ*, Sch., which it resembles also in shape.

Body shortly oval, very thick, truncate at the apex, with the pygidium perpendicular.

Head between the eyes conic, acutely elevated in the middle; black, punctulate. *Eyes* large, obliquely approaching towards the rostrum. *Rostrum* (with the mandibles somewhat exerted) a little longer than the head, pitchy black, finely punctulate, subglabrous. *Mouth* beneath rufous, with the maxillary palpi pitchy. *Antennæ* half the length of the body, reaching beyond the base of the thorax; 1st to 3rd joints rufous; the 1st long, thick, curved; 2nd short, thin, obconic; 3rd twice as long as the 2nd, not more than half the length of the 1st, subconic; the remainder pitchy brown, tomentose, gradually more serrated inside to the 9th; the 10th and 11th a little less transverse.

Thorax subconic, shorter than the width of the base, three times narrower at the apex; sides nearly straight, or slightly rounded; posterior angles acute; base oblique, sinuate, produced in the middle, which is lobated; above rather convex, with two longitudinal convex elevations, separated from each other by a deep and narrow channel from the base to the apex; at each side of these elevations is a canaliform longitudinal impression, deeper at the base, evanescent towards the apex; covered with a brown-grayish pile, except on the elevations, which are subglabrous and distinctly transversely rugose; the rugosities of the remaining parts are less distinct, and hidden by the pile.

Scutellum subtriangular, pitchy, covered with a light brown pile.

Elytra when united subquadrate, somewhat longer than wide, a little narrower at the apex, which is obtusely rounded; base emarginate in the middle for the reception of the produced part of the thorax, then slightly obliquely produced towards the sides, where they are as wide as the thorax; somewhat obliquely dilated at the shoulders, which are rounded, rather callose; thence the sides slightly decrease in width towards the apex; slightly depressed along the suture; punctate-substriate, the punctures remote; interstices plane, except the 2nd, which is convex, especially near the base, and an elongate callosity, being the continuation of the shoulder, crossing rather obliquely the 6th and 7th interstices, evanescent

towards the third part of the length; both this callosity and the basal part of the 2nd interstice denudate, transversely rugose; remainder of the elytra indistinctly rugulose; covered with a grayish brown pile, having a white band rising from the shoulder, where it is narrow, obliquely directed towards the suture, where it meets with the corresponding band at the middle of the length of the elytra, being there widened and more distinct, forming a large central irregular spot; with here and there, especially near the apex, some whitish maculæ, very small, punctiform, scarcely distinct.

Pygidium oblong-subconic, perpendicular, finely and densely punctate, covered with a dense yellowish white pile.

Body beneath:—*Pectus* finely punctate, with a slight dark brown pile; posterior margin having a large white band. *Pectoral laminæ* black, shining, glabrous, having deep distant punctures; posterior margin raised in a thin pad. *Abdomen* pitchy, finely and densely punctate, covered with a thin, short, brown-grayish pile.

Legs having their thighs pitchy, with the knees, tibiæ and tarsi rufous; the posterior darker. Four anterior rather thin and short: *thighs* scarcely clavate, edentate: *tibiæ* subcylindric, slightly curvate, truncate at the apex. Posterior long, rather thick: *thighs* long, extended beyond the apex of the abdomen, subclavate, edentate: *tibiæ* nearly as long as the thighs, thin at the base, where they are somewhat bent, then evidently widened towards the apex; nearly flat beneath, convex and subtetragonal on the upper side, with four longitudinal ridges, two lateral, one sublateral outside, one subcentral, each of them terminated at the apex by a spine, the internal long, the others very short.

Obs.—Though no indication is given of the habitat of this species, analogy leads me to believe it to be a South American, and probably a Brazilian insect. I have only seen two specimens.

BRUCHUS SAUNDERSII, Jekel.

Ovatus, subdepressus, niger, dense albido-pilosus; capite, thoracis medio disci, elytrorum maculis tribus magnis lateralibus pygidiique punctis duabus marginalibus nigris subholosericeis; articulis tribus primis antennarum infra ferrugineis; rostro, capite pone oculos transversim impresso thoraceque subconico crebre punctatis; elytris anguste punctato-striatis, interstitiis planis, latis, rugulosis; pygidio obliquo; pedibus supra sat dense, subtus parcissime griseo-subargenteo sericeo-pilosis.

Longit. (cap. infl.) usque ad ap. elytr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin. = $3\frac{8}{10}$ millim.; usque ad ap. pygid. $1\frac{7}{8}$ lin. = $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Latit. $1\frac{8}{10}$ lin. = $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Patria: ——— (America meridionalis?) *Elipogon*

This beautiful species is about the size of *Br. Pisi*, L., but somewhat shorter, though of the same width, and consequently proportionally broader.

Head oblong-subquadrate, convex between the eyes, transversely impressed behind them, where it forms a sort of neck, somewhat shorter than the fore part (or front); deeply punctate, a little more densely on the neck (or vertex); there is in the middle of the base of the forehead, near the transversal impression, a small subtriangular polished impunctate patch, somewhat elevated, obsolete continued amidst the punctures towards the rostrum. *Eyes* large, sublunate, convex, obliquely approaching towards the apex of the crown, which is thus conically narrowed towards the rostrum. *Rostrum* about the length of the head (neck included), narrower than its posterior part; apex subtruncate; black, shining, coarsely punctato-rugose, except the apical margin, which is very finely and densely punctulate; base slightly impressed in the middle; sides above the eyes having some whitish pile. *Labrum* transverse, rounded at the apex; black, shining, polished, with a transverse line of small punctures. *Mandibles* rather thick and convex, extended sideways, where they are rounded; pointed at the apex; coarsely punctato-rugose. *Palpi* black, subcylindric; terminal joint the longest, that of the maxillary pair very long. *Mouth* underneath fulvous at the apex. *Antennæ* thick, reaching the base of the thorax (length $\frac{2}{3}$ lin. = $1\frac{7}{10}$ millim.); black, dark leaden-tomentose, with the three or four basal joints reddish beneath, the 1st lighter and shining; 1st joint ovate-subconic; 2nd subcylindric, longer than wide; the rest slender; 3rd and 4th nearly equal, somewhat longer and wider than the 2nd, cylindric-subconic; 5th to 9th of equal length, but all wide, transverse, angularly dilated inside, 8th and 9th the widest; 10th shorter and narrower than the two preceding joints, less angular within; terminal joint shortly ovate, narrower, obliquely truncate on the outside, with the apex acute.

Thorax subconic, semicircularly produced at the apex, which is three times narrower than the base; sides oblique, nearly straight, scarcely rounded in the middle; about as long as the width of the base; posterior angles acute; base subtransversely and straightly cut from the angles to somewhat more than half the distance to the middle, where it is abruptly obliquely produced, then widely cut in a straight line with a very slight

appearance of emargination in the middle above the scutellum; convex, especially in the middle near the apex; with coarse and deep punctures somewhat distant, and between them minute punctures and rugosities here and there denudate and shining; densely covered with a white pile of a fine texture, with the middle black, having a thick short black velvet pile, here and there wanting, leaving the aforesaid shining patches; this black spot is nearly in the form of a lozenge truncate at its apical angle; it embraces almost the whole of the upper part of the apex, its sides are nearly as oblique as the sides of the thorax, running very near them as far as the middle of the length, where they form an angle, then run obliquely inwards, and meet together subangularly above the middle of the base.

Scutellum transverse, nearly of a reversed cordate form, densely clothed with a white pile.

Elytra broad, together nearly as wide as long, more than twice the length of the thorax, and being at least of the same width at the base, which is closely applied to it, being emarginate in the middle for the reception of its produced part and the scutellum, thence straightly truncate from the middle of each to the side; shoulders callose; sides somewhat widened to two-thirds of the length, thence rather abruptly rounded towards the apex, which is semicircular in each elytron, with the sutural angle obtusely rounded; very slightly convex; narrowly punctate-striate; punctures deep at the base, then slightly impressed; interstices wide, rather coarsely rugose, especially at the base, here and there denudate, shining; black; suture in the middle widely covered with a white pile of a fine texture, forming together a large subcentral subhexagonal spot, which sends from its angles six narrow branches, of which two are sutural; one posterior, sublinear, reaching the apex, the other (or anterior) wider, bifurcate behind the scutellum (which it incloses) to the base; the four remaining branches (two on each elytron) subtransverse; one above the middle, quite transverse, slender, not reaching the margin; the second much behind the middle, subobliquely directed downwards to the margin, which it reaches; this central spot with its branches nearly resembles a six-branched cross, of which the two sutural ones being divided by the suture give four upon each elytron, the spot being also divided by the suture, there is a half cross upon each; the branches have between them three large marginal black spots; the first basal, large, obliquely widened towards and near the suture beneath the scutellum; the second much smaller, joining the first at the margin, reaching only the middle of the

elytron between the fourth and fifth striæ, where it is narrowly rounded ; the third apical, as large as the basal one, but extending nearer to the suture, at the first stria, where it is obtusely rounded ; these three black spots are covered with a dull, black, short and thick velvet pile, here and there wanting, especially on the basal one at the shoulder.

Pygidium oblique, somewhat longer than wide, convex posteriorly ; densely covered with a white pile ; having a small longitudinally ovate black spot at each side of the margin, a little beneath the base and the apex of elytra.

Body beneath punctulate, densely covered with a white pile. *Pectoral laminæ* glabrous, shining, deeply punctulate, the margin only being clothed with white hairs.

Legs finely punctulate, black, slightly covered with a long, thin, obliquely arranged pile, of a silvery gray hue, showing here and there the ground. *Anterior thighs* and *tibiæ* rather thin and short, subcylindric, nearly of the same length, with their *tarsi* somewhat shorter. *Intermediate legs* having the same proportions, but their parts are a little more elongated. *Posterior legs* nearly the length of the body ($1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.), thick : *thighs* reaching the base of the terminal abdominal segment, clavate, widely subtruncate at the apex, deeply canaliculate inside for receiving part of the *tibiæ*, edentate : *tibiæ* evidently shorter, angularly dilated towards the apex, where they are subtruncate ; somewhat flat beneath, rounded on the upper side, which is obtusely ridged near the apex ; interior margin and middle of the upper side acutely angular, sharply ridged, each terminated at the apex by a long spine ; external angle having also a very short and thin spine : *tarsi* longer than the *tibiæ*, about the length of the thighs : 1st joint more than half the total length, curved : *claws* denticulate at the base.

Obs.—I have only seen one specimen of this handsome species. I suppose it to be a South American. I am happy in naming it after the learned entomologist whose liberality has endowed the science with several important works, and as a proof of my sincere attachment.

BRUCHUS REPUBLICANUS, *Jekel*.

Oblongo-ovatus, niger, obscure cinereo-tomentosus; antennis subserratis pedibusque rufis, femoribus posticis muticis basi nigris; capite valde inflexo cum rostro subdenudato, tenuiter punctulato; thorace subconico, lateribus paullo rotundatis, basi sinuato lobatoque, punctis rugiformibus sat profundis impresso; elytris anguste striato-punctatis, interstitiis tenuiter rugulosis; pygidio subperpendiculare, convexo.

Longit. (cap. infl.) 1 lin. = $2\frac{3}{10}$ millim.

Latit. humer. $\frac{4}{10}$ lin. = 1 millim.

Patria: Insula Corfu.

Nearly allied in form and size to *Br. varius*, Ol.

Head oblong-quadrate, convex; part behind the eyes nearly as long as that between them, this latter having a longitudinal ridge, densely punctate, black, with a slight dark ashy pile. *Eyes* semi-lunar, deeply emarginate in front, obliquely approaching towards the rostrum, making the front subconic. *Rostrum* shorter and narrower than the head, with a small impression in the middle of the base, punctate, black, subglabrous. *Mandibles* somewhat exerted, black, with the apex, as well as the labrum and palpi, obscure brown. *Antennæ* elongate, being about two-thirds of the length of the body, thick; rufous, paler at the base: 1st joint ovate-conic; 2nd and 3rd very small, subglobose, together scarcely the length of the first; 4th to 10th nearly equal in length, gradually more triangular, subserrate on the inside; terminal joint ovate, obliquely truncate at the apex.

Thorax subconic, shorter than the width of its base; apex subtruncate, nearly half the width of the base; sides rather abruptly roundly dilated before the middle, then straight, slightly widened towards the base, which is obliquely sinuate, produced in the middle, widely but slightly emarginate above the scutellum; rather convex; coarsely punctate, punctures rugiform; black, clothed with an ashy-gray pile; middle of the base above the scutellum having a short duplicated line of whitish pubescence.

Scutellum subtransverse, semicircular, black.

Elytra obtusely ovate, nearly twice and a half the length of the thorax, and somewhat broader at the base than it; base obliquely truncate within for the reception of the produced part of the thorax and the scutellum, then straight, somewhat obliquely produced towards the sides; shoulders

subcallose, exactly situated behind the angles of the thorax, between the 6th and 8th striæ; sides a little obliquely extended behind the shoulders, then straight to beyond the middle, afterwards roundly narrowed towards the apex; this is also rounded, but less so towards the sutural angle, which is obtuse; slightly convex; narrowly and rather deeply striate-punctate; punctures slightly impressed, approximate; interstices rugulose; black, covered with an ashy gray pile, here and there yellowish.

Pygidium subconic, perpendicular, convex, punctate-rugulose; black, with a slight ashy gray pile.

Body beneath:—*Pectus* densely punctate-rugulose, black, shining, covered with a grayish pile, yellowish on the lateral and posterior margins. *Pectoral laminae* black, shining, strongly punctate-rugose, with the lateral margin only covered with a gray-yellowish pile. *Abdomen* finely and densely punctate-rugulose; black, slightly clothed with ashy gray pile.

Legs moderate; anterior the shortest, posterior the longest; reddish, with the base of the posterior thighs blackish: anterior *thighs* slightly, posterior evidently, punctulate, the latter somewhat clavate, reaching the tip of the abdomen, edentate: anterior *tibiae* longer than the thighs, sublinear, or scarcely thickened towards the apex; posterior shorter, rather thickened towards the apex, which is truncate, and has four short spines, one inside (the longest), one in the middle (being the continuation of a longitudinal median ridge), and two outside, close to each other (the smallest): anterior *tarsi* shorter than their *tibiae*; posterior somewhat longer than their own, but much longer than the anterior, having their first joint very long, a little curved, and half of the total length. All the claws much incurved, unidentate near the base.

Obs.—I have seen one specimen only of this small species, which, from the thorax being somewhat rounded at the sides, might be placed in Schönherr's *Stirps* II.; but if we consider that he introduced in his *Stirps* I. such species as *lucifugus*, &c., having the thorax much shorter and more rounded, "nullo modo conico," recalling completely the form of the European species of *Stirps* II., *Manip. I. Cent. II., et Manip. II.*, we regard this species as belonging to the first *Stirps*, where it finds its true allies, in general shape, in *Br. Galeæ, varius, imbricornis*, &c., &c.

Stirps II. Thorax transversus, subtrapeziformis, angulis anticis rotundatis.—*Sch. id.* p. 73.*

Manipulus i. Femora dentata.—*Sch. id.*

Centuria II. Thorax lateribus muticus.—*Sch. id.* p. 85.

BRUCHUS DOMINICANUS, *Deyrolle, Jekel.*

Oblongo-ovatus, rufus, interdum nigro-variegatus, antennis pedibusque anticis pallidioribus, subtus pube griseo-albida subsericea supra flavescente aut fulvescente tectus; oculis nigris; thorace subconico, latitudine multo brevior, lateribus paullo rotundatis, supra longitudinaliter parum convexo, disperse punctato, supra basin utrinque transversim foveolisque duabus medio dorsi impresso; scutello parvo subquadrato, medio longitudinaliter parum impresso, apice haud emarginato; elytris ovatis, apice singulatim semicirculariter rotundatis, angulo suturali nullo, striis æqualiter distantibus; pygidio oblongo-semielliptico, thorace longiore, parum convexo, oblique subhorizontale, basi utrinque impresso.

Longit. (cap. infl., pygid. excl.) $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin. = $3\frac{7}{10}$ millim.; cum pygid. 2 lin. = $4\frac{4}{10}$ millim.

Latit. infr. hum. $\frac{7}{8}$ lin. = 2 millim.

Patria: S. Domingo: Dom. Sallé.

This species very much resembles the *Br. obtectus*, Say, (*pallidipes*, Sch.), but it differs in being larger and proportionally more elongate; the eyes are much larger, more approximate, making the front narrower; the thorax less elongate and convex, more conic; the scutellum smaller, less quadrate and impressed; the elytra more elongate, less abruptly dilated behind the shoulders, more narrowed posteriorly, with the apex more rounded, the striæ subequally distant; the pygidium more elongate, longer than the thorax, oblique-subhorizontal, scarcely bent at the apex, &c., &c., independently of a different colour of the ground and pile.

* Schönherr placed in this Stirps species having the thorax nearly conic (*Br. humeralis*, *pallidipes*, &c.) and not at all subtrapeziform: hence I regard these three species (*dominicanus*, *obtectus* and *paleatus*) as belonging properly to the first Stirps.

Head short behind the eyes, substrangular, forming a sort of neck; there is a longitudinal ridge between the eyes, joined behind to a transverse subangular one placed behind these organs; punctate, covered with a fulvous or flavous pile; black, pitchy or dark rufous. *Eyes* large, black, coarsely reticulated, more than semicircular, transverse, deeply and angularly emarginate anteriorly, obliquely approximating towards the rostrum. *Rostrum* rather small, half as long as the head and narrower than its hinder part, subquadrate, or a little narrowed towards the apex, which is truncate; punctate and clothed like the head, impressed at the middle of the base; rufous. *Mandibles* rising from the sides of the rostrum close to the eyes, widening it so as to make it as broad as the head behind; somewhat exerted at the apex; dark rufous. *Labrum* transverse, linear, rufous, glossy. *Antennæ* testaceous, reaching beyond the base of the thorax; joints 5—10 subtriangular, gradually wider and acutely subserrate on the inside of their apex, the 9th and 10th however not broader than long, 11th subovate, acute.

Thorax much shorter than broad, subconic; apex truncate, wider than the neck, nearly half the width of the base; sides somewhat rounded, but increasing in width to the posterior angles, which are acute; base transversely truncate from the angles to the third of the breadth, then obliquely produced behind, then widely truncate to the middle; the wide median lobe having three impressions as in *Br. obtectus* (and many others), but shallower; moderately convex, scattered with rather deep and distant punctures; each side above the base transversely impressed, also a small fovea (which does not exist on *Br. obtectus*) on each side of the middle of the disc is perceivable; coloured and clothed like the head.

Scutellum small, subquadrate, with the posterior angles rounded, the apex scarcely emarginate, the middle longitudinally but obsoletely impressed.

Elytra subovate, together sinuately emarginate at the base; shoulders callose, a little within the sides and the thoracic angles; sides roundly but moderately dilated from the base to the fourth part of their length, where is their greatest breadth, then straight to two-thirds of their length, afterwards roundly obliquely narrowed towards the apex, which is semicircularly rounded; sutural angle obsolete; slightly convex, subdeplanate longitudinally, thinly striate-subpunctate; 1st stria close to the suture, 6th to 9th shortened anteriorly behind the shoulder, 10th (or marginal) following exactly the inflected margin, which is widely roundly dilated behind the

base; interstices flat, finely punctulate, showing, when the insect is fresh, rows of distant very small denudate dots; coloured and clothed like the head and thorax.

Pygidium oblong-semielliptic, longer than the thorax, oblique-sub-horizontal, punctate, pitchy, covered with a short dense yellowish pile.

Body beneath more or less rufescent, here and there spotted with blackish. *Pectus* rather distantly, *abdomen* finely and densely, punctate; covered with a thin silky whitish gray or whitish yellow pile; sides of the rings having a white punctiform spot.

Legs:—Four anterior slender, first pair the shortest; pale rufous or testaceous: intermediate thighs flat and concave underneath. *Posterior legs* nearly as long as the whole body: *thighs* thick, clavate, having inside near the apex a rather long acute spine or tooth, to which are added two very minute crenulations. *Tibiæ* bent at the base, then straight, rather dilated towards the tip, which is subtruncate and has four spines, one inside, one in the middle, and two outside close to each other; these two latter very minute.

Obs.—This species varies in the coloration of the ground and pile: there are specimens of a very light rufous colour; others much darker, marked with pitchy patches. Some of them are clothed with a yellowish fulvous pile, others with grayish or ashy, and there are specimens which perfectly link these extreme varieties. Sometimes the tomentosity of the elytra is interrupted in lines, so as to form obsolete tessellations, but never so well indicated and regular as in *Br. obtectus*, Say.

BRUCHUS OBTECTUS, Say, (PALLIDIPES, Sch.)

Ovatus, postice subtruncatus, piceus, antennarum articulis quatuor basali-bus apicalique, abdomine pedibusque rufis, supra fulvo squamosus, in elytris fusco-tessellatus; thorace latitudine basali paullo brevior, subconico, lateribus rotundatis, ante angulos posticos acutos paullo emarginatis, supra longitudinaliter sat convexo, utrinque ante basin prope angulos obsolete impresso; scutello sat magno, subquadrato, longiore, apice profunde emarginato, medio longitudinaliter valde impresso; elytris breviter ovatis, apice abrupte obtuseque singulatim rotundatis, angulo suturali indicato, striis per paria subapproximatis; pygidio semiovato, thorace brevior, obliquo-subperpendiculare, apice deflexo.

Longit. (cap. infl. cum pygid. subperpend.) $1\frac{1}{3}$ — $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin. = $3\frac{1}{10}$ — $3\frac{4}{10}$ millim.

Latit. infr. hum. $\frac{2}{3}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ lin. = $1\frac{6}{10}$ — $1\frac{8}{10}$ millim.

Patria: America Septentrionalis (Nov. Orleans), Ins. Antilles, Columbia, Brasilia, &c.

Syn.—*Bruchus obtectus*, Say, *Descr. of Curcul. of North America*, p. 1, 2. (Louisiana.)

—— *pallidipes*, (Chevr.) Sch. t. v. p. 91. (Havanna.)

—— *acanthocnemus*, Dej. *Catal.* 1837, p. 253. (Buenos Ayres.)

This widely distributed species, of which I have seen a number of specimens, varies very little in coloration and size; the North-American specimens are, however, somewhat smaller. There might be added to Fahræus's description many unnoticed characters, of which I think it sufficient to point out the following:—

Head having between the eyes a longitudinal ridge, and another transverse behind them, to which the former is joined, as in *Br. dominicanus*, above described, but the latter is not angularly connected to the former, as in that species.

Thorax having its basal lobe widely truncate and emarginate in the middle, with three longitudinal impressions, one in the middle elongate, thin, canaliform, the two others on each side of this lobe shorter and wider. The sides of the base are subtruncate, with an obsolete impression above them not far from the angles. Lateral sides shortly emarginate above the angles.

Scutellum emarginate at the apex, longitudinally impressed.

Elytra with the striæ approximating in pairs, covered with a grayish or ashy fulvous pile, which, sublinearly condensed and interrupted, leaves between these interruptions fuscous spots, forming a sort of tessellation, often obsolete.

Pygidium generally black or pitchy, sometimes rufous; covered with a pile lighter than on the other upper parts, condensed in a longitudinal whitish line along the middle.

Posterior thighs armed beneath near the apex with an acute tooth, to which are added behind two crenulations or minute teeth.

Obs.—This species is not better placed here by Schönherr than his *humeralis* (which he had formerly placed in the *Stirps I.*), its thorax being nearly conic, its general shape also pertaining to the *Stirps I.*

BRUCHUS PALEATUS, *Jekel.*

Ovatus, rufus, pectore obscuriore, oculis piceis, tomento flavo-paleaceo dense adpersus; thorace subconico, latitudine basali multo longiore, lateribus minus rotundatis, supra longitudinaliter parum convexo, utrinque ante basin prope angulos obsolete impresso; scutello medio-ocreo, subquadrato, brevior, apice modice emarginato, medio longitudinaliter leviter impresso; elytris breviter ovatis, mox ante apicem oblique angustatis, singuli apice anguste semicirculariter rotundato, angulo suturali obtusissimo, striis per paria subapproximatis; pygidio semiovato, thorace multo brevior, obliquo; apice deflexo.

Longit. (cap. infl. cum pygid.) $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin. = $2\frac{8}{10}$ millim.

Latit. infr. hum. $\frac{3}{8}$ lin. = $1\frac{6}{10}$ millim.

Patria: Brasilia: Dom. Dupont. Amazona: Dom. Saunders.

This species extremely resembles *Br. obtectus*, Say, and *dominicanus*, Deyr., above described; but it is still smaller than the former and more elongate in all its parts, but shorter in the elytra and longer in the thorax than the latter; it is also scarcely half its size.¹ In the Latin diagnosis of each of three species, I have endeavoured to point out their differential characters; and I think it more serviceable to add the following comparative particulars concerning this species than to give a minute description which would not attain the proposed aim of distinguishing the three species from each other:—

Head, eyes, front and rostrum as in *Br. obtectus*, but the frontal ridge is less indicated, and the posterior transverse one is reduced to an obsolete impression. *Antennæ* entirely rufous, as in *Br. dominicanus*.

Thorax longer and narrower than in *obtectus*, evidently longer than broad, less convex longitudinally (scarcely more than in *dominicanus*), the sides less rounded; the posterior impression near the angle is evidently circular.

Scutellum much larger than in *dominicanus*, but somewhat smaller (proportionally) than in *obtectus*, which it resembles in form, being however proportionally shorter, less emarginate at the apex, and also less impressed longitudinally.

¹ Its size is that of *Br. granarius*, but it is much narrower.

Elytra scarcely more elongate than in *obtectus*, but narrowed beyond the middle and circularly rounded at the apex as in *dominicanus*; the sutural angle is very obtusely, but evidently, rounded; the striæ are subapproximate, in pairs, as in the former. They are covered with a yellowish fulvous pile, not tessellated.

Pygidium as in *obtectus*, less strongly rugulose, more oblique, but not subhorizontal as in *dominicanus*, which has it much longer and not bent at the apex.

Pectus a little darker than the remaining parts of the insect, which are rufous as in *dominicanus*, of which the pectus is also rufous.

Legs entirely rufous, as in the latter, with no appearance of the dark colouring of the posterior thighs observable in *obtectus*.

Obs. — *Br. ventralis*, Sch. (t. v. p. 1, pag. 92), nearly approaches this species, but from the description it is a distinct species: I know about a dozen species analogous to these, one of which I regard as a variety of *ventralis*.

Genus PACHYMERUS, Latr. (Grex 2, Sch.).

Stirps I. Antennæ breviusculæ, extrorsum crassitudine crescentibus, articulis subperfoliatis.—Sch. t. v. p. 1, pag. 114.¹

PACHYMERUS QUADRIDENS, Jekel.

Breviter ovatus, postice subquadrato-truncatus; piceo-rufescens, supra pedibusque tomento umbrino, subtus, thoracis medio basi, scutello, elytrorum litura transversa laterali versus medium guttulisque nonnullis posterioribus (interdum obsoletis) pygidio pedumque fasciis albo-flavescente tomentosis; thorace conico, medio longitudinaliter elevato canaliculatoque, utrinque ante basin tuberculato; scutello subquadrato; elytris basi tuberculo humerisque parum elevatis instructis; pygidio perpendiculare; femoribus posticis crassis, ante apicem dente mediocri tribusque minoribus adjectis, instructis.

¹ The Stirps II. (of which I know no Schönherrian species) must, from the character of its antennæ, form a peculiar genus.

Longit. (cap. infl.) $1\frac{1}{3}$ lin. = 4 millim.

Latit. med. elytr. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lin. = $2\frac{8}{10}$ millim.

Patria: Colombia.

Nearly allied to *Br. umbrinus* (*Pachym.*), Kl., Sch., but differs in having the scutellum subquadrate, the elytra not callose near the apex, and the posterior thighs not crenulate beneath before the apical spines. About the width of *Br. Pisi*, but much shorter.

Head oblong-subquadrate, transversely impressed behind the eyes, where it forms a sort of neck nearly as long as the forehead, which has in the middle a high ridge extending from the transverse impression to the base of the rostrum, where it is obsolete; upper part of the vertex convex, densely punctate, covered with a dense longitudinally arranged ferruginous-brown pile; part between the eyes (front) coarsely and distantly punctate, with a slighter pile of the same colour, placed transversely. *Eyes* large, crescent-shaped, obliquely approaching towards the rostrum in front, coarsely reticulate, pitchy. *Rostrum*, with the labrum, nearly as long as the head when at rest, being at the base (mandibles included) as wide as the latter, somewhat narrowed towards the apex, which is subtruncate; base slightly and widely bi-impressed; from the base to two-thirds of its length coarsely punctate, tomentose like the front; apical third part polished, shining, glabrous, extremely finely punctulate. *Labrum* transverse, slightly rounded at the apex, polished, shining, glabrous, having two transverse rows of distant and rather strong punctures, interrupted in the middle. *Mandibles* strong, long, moderately incurved, pointed at the apex, which is ferruginous; their upper part longitudinally angularly elevated along the middle, forming a carina or ridge running to the apex; external side coarsely punctate, dull tomentose; internal side (observable only when the mandibles are laterally open) concave, polished, shining, very finely punctulate; black, apex rufescent. *Maxillary palpi* black; other parts of the mouth, with the *labial palpi*, light rufous; apex of the *maxillæ* pale yellow. *Antennæ* moderately thick and long, reaching to the base of the thorax; four basal joints together subcylindric; 1st the longest and thickest; 2nd the shortest; 3rd and 4th subequal; 5th to 9th gradually more transverse, but subequal in length, not longer than the two preceding; 5th to 7th triangular, scarcely wider than long, especially the 5th; 8th and 9th half as wide again, nearly cup-shaped, as well as the 10th, which is narrower, shorter, and also transverse; terminal narrower than the 10th,

shortly ovate-subconic; pale ferruginous or rufous; basal joints glabrous, the remainder slightly pubescent.

Thorax conic, nearly as long as the breadth of the base, which is more than thrice that of the apex; the latter truncate; sides rather strangulated behind the apex, thence emarginately obliquely dilated and slightly sinuate towards the base, with the posterior angles extremely extended laterally, very acute; base, from the angles to more than half the distance to the middle, slightly oblique and sinuate, or subtruncate, thence abruptly obliquely produced towards the elytra, with the middle widely truncate, truncature slightly emarginate in front of the scutellum; convex, having a large longitudinal elevation in the middle reaching the base and the apex, and another, tuberculiform, at each side of this, elongate, basal, reaching scarcely to the middle; a channel rather deep at the base, gradually more obsolete towards the apex, divides the central elevation, and a deep rather wide impression separates it from the adjacent tubercle; the base is also impressed between that tubercle and the posterior angle; densely punctate, with the elevations transversely and finely rugulose; densely covered with a ferruginous-brown pile, leaving here and there denuded places upon the elevations; a large subtriangular basal spot of a lighter yellowish pile appears in front of the scutellum.

Scutellum shortly subquadrate, with the middle of the apex emarginate, covered with a yellowish white pile, longitudinally divided in the middle (probably by an impression of the scutellum).

Elytra broad, short, together as broad as long, scarcely twice the length of the thorax, of equal width with the latter; base of both united, semicircularly emarginate in the middle for receiving the thorax and scutellum, then subobliquely and sinuately truncate towards the sides, having a short tubercle placed behind that of the thorax, and near the shoulder, which is also tuberculiform, within the lateral angles, and slightly continued by an obsolete ridge towards the apex; sides rather dilated to the third part of the length, then slightly narrowed towards the apex, where they are nearly as wide as at the base; apex of each elytron semicircularly rounded, with the sutural angle obtuse; convex at the sides, widely depressed in the middle along the suture; obsoletely punctate-striate; interstices transversely and finely rugulose, alternately convex and flat (the dorsal ones nevertheless all flat from the base to two-thirds of the length); that continued from the shoulder more elevated than the others, terminated above the apex by a callosity; pitchy, densely covered with a ferruginous-

brown pile, here and there denuded upon the elevated lateral interstices: a filiform transverse fascia, somewhat obliquely directed downwards from the margin to the middle of each elytron, placed at the middle of the length; another a little more than half way between that and the base, much shorter, not reaching the upper side; also several small spots towards the apex, three or four of them transversely placed upon the elevated interstices, resembling an interrupted fascia obliquely directed downwards from the suture to the margin, all formed of a white pile.

Pygidium perpendicular, short, subconvex, dark brown, punctulate, densely clothed with a white pile.

Body underneath dark brown, punctulate, covered with a white pile, more dense on the chest. *Pectoral laminae* subdenudate, except at the sides.

Legs: — Anterior light ferruginous, slender: *thighs* anteriorly bi-annulate with a white pile. Posterior ample, dark brown, punctulate: *thighs* extending beyond the apex of the body, widely clavate, armed inside with four posterior teeth or spines, the first very strong and long, the others gradually shorter and thinner, all much smaller than the first; bi-annulate posteriorly with a white pile. *Tibiae* somewhat shorter than the thighs, curved at the base, where they are sublinear, then subangularly dilated towards the apex; flat beneath, upper side convex; internal angle of the apex armed with a very long spine, nearly one-third of the length of the tibia; three other short spines are also observable,—two external, one central, being the continuation of an elevated longitudinal angular ridge rising from the end of the curved part near the third part of the length of the tibia: *tarsi* somewhat longer than the tibiae; 1st joint more than half the total length, curved, penultimate joint almost entirely enclosed in the emargination of the second; terminal biunguiculate, nearly as long as the two preceding taken together; *claws* rather curved.

PACHYMERUS INCRUSTATUS, Sch.

Breviter ovato-subquadratus, niger, tomento albido aut flavo-albido dense tectus; thoracis longitudinaliter elevati et canaliculati maculis duabus subconnexis ante-apicalibus, elytrorumque basi quadricallorum callo humerali, litura transversa intra-marginali versus medium maculaque marginali ante-apicali nigro-fuscis; antennarum basi apiceque, pedibus quatuor anterioribus tarsisque posterioribus plus minusve ferrugineis; pygidio ovato-subtrigono, subperpendiculari, lateribus utrinque tuberculo instructo; femoribus posticis intus ante apicem dente magno tribusque parvis adjectis, armatis.

Longit. major indiv. (cap. infl.) $2\frac{1}{10}$ lin. = $4\frac{8}{10}$ millim.

Latit. infr. hum. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin. = $2\frac{8}{10}$ millim.

Longit. minor. indiv. (cap. infl.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin. = 3 millim.

Latit. infr. hum. $\frac{4}{5}$ lin. = $1\frac{8}{10}$ millim.

Patria: Columbia (*Lebas*); India occidentalis (*Olivier—Chevr., Sch.*):
Brasilia (Dej., Dup., subnomine Pachym. luridus, Dej.; D. Saunders).

This species, widely distributed in the South-American continent, varies much in size and colour. Gyllenhal and Schönherr having had specimens without antennæ, and having omitted several particularities, I think it useful to add the following characters:—

Antennæ moderate sized, reaching the base of the thorax: basal and apical joints more or less light ferruginous; generally black or dark fuscous from the 5th to the 10th, but sometimes the 7th to 10th only are black; in some of those individuals where the dark colour is more extended, the terminal joint is also fuscous, but always lighter.

Thorax longitudinally elevated in the middle; this elevation divided by a thin longitudinal channel; each side of the base having a tubercle separated from the central elevation by a deep impression.

Elytra having at their base, exactly behind the thoracical tubercle, a short callosity, and their shoulders are also callose: these form a transverse basal row of four tubercles (two on each elytron); they have also a minute callosity a little above the apex.

Pygidium ovate-subtrigonal, subperpendicular, rather convex, with a small tubercle in the middle of each lateral margin.

PACHYMERUS PLAGICORNIS, *Jekel*.

Subovatus, piceus, infra sparsim obscure cinereo, supra brunneo fusco al-boque variegatim tomentosus; antennarum basi apiceque, pedum anticorum maxima parte pectorisque maculis lateralibus dilute ferrugineis; pygidio basi ferrugineo medio albido maculato, apice piceo grosse punctato, cum puncto albido infra maculam basalem; segmentis abdominis utrinque puncto albido notatis; femoribus posticis magnis, crassis, infra ante apicem quinque-dentatis, dento primo majore, penultimo reliquis insigniore; thorace medio longitudinaliter elevato canaliculatoque, basi utrinque calloso; elytris basi conjunctim quadricalliosis, medio impresso-deplanatis, remote punctato-striatis.

Longit. cum pygid. obliq. (cap. infl.) $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin. = 4 millim.

Latit. ant. med. el. $1\frac{1}{6}$ lin. = $2\frac{5}{10}$ millim.

Patria: ——— (Americanus certe: potius e Brasilia?)

Exactly the habit and form of *Pach. Brasiliensis*, Sch., but only one-third of its size: about the width of *Br. Pisi*, but much shorter.

Head oblong-subquadrate, transversely impressed and strangulated somewhat behind the eyes, where it forms a sort of neck, which is transverse, and about half of the length of the front; from the posterior impression a high ridge rises in the middle of the head, passing through the front, obsoletely continued half the length of the rostrum; densely punctate-subalutaceous, pitchy, scattered with a short brown pile. *Eyes* ample, semilunar, rather emarginate in front, obliquely approaching towards the base of the rostrum, leaving the front conically narrowed at its apex; pitchy brown. *Rostrum* elongate, narrow, somewhat narrower than the head behind the eyes, but as wide as the neck, not much shorter (labrum excluded) than the head with its neck, and half as long again as its own width, sublinear at the sides, truncate at the apex; its lateral margin angularly elevated and ridged; lateral sides canaliculate or impressed from the eyes (at the insertion of the antennæ) to the base of the mandibles; inferior margin rounded, coarsely punctate; upper part punctulate-subalutaceous; pitchy, with the lateral sides rufescent; covered with long, thin, oblique whitish hairs, lying flat and distant from each other. *Labrum* transverse, subsemicircular, shining, punctulate, with some very thin, rather long hairs at each side. *Mandibles* dark ferruginous, acute. *Maxillary palpi* black; remaining parts of the mouth, with the *labial palpi*, light ferruginous.

Antennæ rather short, not reaching the posterior angles of the thorax, pale testaceous, with their 7th, 8th, 9th and part of 10th joints blackish; four basal joints together subcylindric, the 1st the longest and thickest, clavate, the three following nearly equal, the 3rd nevertheless somewhat longer; 5th and 6th wider, as broad as long, subconic; 7th to 10th (which are black) transverse, quadrate-subconic, successively broader, the first (or 7th) being half, the 9th and 10th twice as wide as long, though all of the same length (shorter than that of the preceding); terminal longer and narrower, subtrapezoidal, with its acute angle (or point of the apical truncature) turned inwards.

Thorax subconic, nearly as long as the width of the base; apex rather roundly truncate, three times narrower than the base; sides submarginately dilated towards the posterior angles, which are very acute; base very obliquely produced towards the middle, deeply sinuate, margined, with the central lobe obtusely rounded, subtruncate; convex, having a longitudinal elevation separated by a thin longitudinal channel in the middle; that elevation has its culminating eminence in front of the base, with a short ridge at each of its sides; each side of the thorax near the base has an elevated tubercle separated from the central elevation by a deep impression; punctate-subrugulose, sides with distant deep punctures; pitchy black, covered with a dark brown pile; there is in the middle a large subcordate macula encircled by a thin fuscous margin, and many other small spots of yellowish pile; also six whitish minute spots, one on each lateral margin of the central macula, one on each side of the apex (these four spots placed quadrangularly), and one in the middle of each inflexed side, making together with the dorsal spots a transverse line, observable when the insect is fresh.

Scutellum subsemicircular, blackish, covered with a light ashy pile.

Elytra shortly ovate, together nearly as wide as long, deeply emarginate and sinuate at the base, where they have two tubercles on each, one between the 2nd and 3rd striæ, the other (being the shoulder) lateral, elongate, obsoletely and subobliquely continued inwards to the middle of the elytra; sides dilated in the middle, thence narrowed to near the apex, where they are narrower than at the base; apex of each elytron rounded, sutural angle obtuse; depressed longitudinally in the middle along the suture; remotely punctate-striate; pitchy, covered here and there with a brown, fulvescent, shining pile; interstices punctulate; 1st, 3rd, 5th and 7th narrower, unicolorous; 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th wider, having detached white spots, of which the sub-basal and posterior form two irregular transverse

rows; a large irregularly subcordate black central spot (larger than that of the thorax) occupies the sutural part, placed under the scutellum; its posterior point is elongated as far as beyond the middle of the elytra.

Pygidium oblique, subtrigonal, convex, punctate-rugulose; black, with the basal third part covered with a light brown pile, and in the middle of the base an oblong-ovate spot, formed with very dense whitish hair of the finest texture: the two apical third parts have only a very short, thin and distant gray pile, which exposes the black ground; also a minute oblong-punctiform white spot is placed behind the basal one, and occupies exactly the centre of the pygidium.

Body beneath:—*Pectus* densely punctulate, and between the punctures larger, deeper and remoter punctures are observable. Disc of the metasternum covered with a short thin ashy pile, external densely clothed with fine subochreous-yellow hair. *Pectoral laminæ* densely and rather deeply punctulate, black, shining. *Abdomen* densely and finely punctulate, black, covered with a short, thin, ashy, subsericeous pile, condensed into five marginal whitish spots, placed on each ring; the first very large, subnebulous; the others minute, punctiform, well circumscribed.

Legs:—Anterior slender (first pair smaller than the second), pale ferruginous, shaded with a very thin whitish gray pile. Posterior long: *thighs* very strong and clavate, extending a third of their length beyond the apex of the elytra, almost reaching the tip of the pygidium; having beneath, near the apex, three or four very thin and short spines inside, and outside two others, one very long, the furthest from the tip, the other not far from it, but not so near as the last of the inner row. *Tibiæ* curved, one-third shorter than the thighs, flat underneath, convex above, with an angular ridge near the inner side, which is also ridged and terminated with a long spine; the apex truncate, with two other very short and indistinct spines at the outer angle. *Thighs* and *tibiæ* pitchy, scattered over with a very thin gray pile; external part of the former ferruginous, with two nebulous whitish fasciæ. *Tarsi* sublinear, nearly as long as the *tibiæ*, dull ferruginous; first joint nearly half the total length, slightly curved.

Genus CARYOPEMON, *Jekel*.

Antennæ mediocres, basin thoracis superantes, crassiusculæ, 11-articulatæ, in fovea basali subsuperna rostri insertæ: articulo 1mo brevi, obclavato; 2do brevior, suborbiculato; 3tio longior, obcylindrico; 4to tertio paullo brevior, subconico; 5—10 successive latioribus, intus versus apicem subtruncatum productis, subserratis, longitudine subæqualibus; 5to apice longitudine haud—10mo plus dimidio latior; ultimo subrhomboidali: angulo basali magis acuto truncatoque, apicali integro, lateralibus obtusis.

Caput breviter subquadratum, postice per impressionem transversam a collo angustiore separatum.

Oculi semilunares, antice breviter sed sat profunde emarginati, supra caput extensi, antice magis approximati, tenuiter reticulati.

Rostrum basi capite parum angustius, et cum labro illo (collo incluso) parum brevius, apice truncatus, tenue marginatus, lateribus intra mandibulis rectis. *Labrum* transversum, apice late rotundatum, corneum. *Mandibulæ* lateribus rostri supra antennas insertæ et exsertæ; lateribus basi triangularibus, oblique inclinatis, utrinque marginatis; apice paullo incurvis, acutis. *Palpi maxillares* elongati, 4-articulati; articulo 1mo brevissimo, minuto, subgloboso, pedunculiformi; 2do longo, cylindrico, subconico; 3tio brevior, conico, apice truncato; 4to longior, oblongo-cylindrico, apice rotundato. *Palpi labiales* breviusculi, tenuiores, triarticulati; articulo 1mo brevissimo, subconico; 2do longo, subconico, basi tenui; 3tio minus longo, oblongo-subacuto.

Thorax subrhomboidalis, h. e. basi versus medium valde oblique producto, lateribus versus apicem oblique angustatis, apice rotundatim truncato, triplo angustior quam posterius; supra convexiusculus; subtus reductus, parum crassus, basi apiceque valde subconico abbreviatus: coxis anticis oblique ovatis, postice approximatis.

Scutellum minutissimum, punctiforme.

Elytra oblonga, basi latitudine thoracis, profunde conjunctim emarginata; humeris intra-lateralibus, valde calloso-elevatis; lateribus extra poneque humeros abrupte ampliata, dein versus apicem subrectim paullo angustata, apice singulatim rotundata; supra deplanata.

Pygidium angustum, subovatum, obliquo-subperpendiculare, medio longitudinaliter carinatum.

Corpus subtus modice crassum. *Pectus* sat inflatum; medio inter

coxas intermedias paullo distantes angulatiim producto-carinatum (angulus carinæ anterior), apice pro receptione primi segmenti abdominis profundissime emarginatum. *Laminæ pectorales* minuscule, segmento primo abdominis multo brevioribus. *Abdomen* crassitudine latitudineque versus apicem diminuendum; segmentis quatuor anterioribus successive brevioribus, 1mo magno, 2do subduplo longiore; basi utrinque infra pedes profunde emarginato, lateribus medioque præsertim valde productis; ultimo brevissimo, versus latera infra præcedente tecto.

Pedes quatuor, *anteriores* mediocres (antici paullo breviores tenuioresque): *femoribus* parum clavatis: *tibiis* versus apicem paullo ampliatis, brevioribus. *Posteriores* magni: *femoribus* infra deplanatis, supra paullo convexis, utrinque medio valde rotundo-ampliatis, subtus ante apicem semicirculariter crenulatis: *tibiis* linearibus, angustis, valde incurvis, apice oblique truncatis, truncatura intus acutissime producta, subunciformi: *tarsis* omnibus latis, subspongiosis; articulo 1mo subconico, in quatuor anticis latitudine apicali subdimidio,—in posticis duplo longiore; 2do subtriangulari, latitudine apicali certe brevior; 3tio præcedenti adfixo, latiore, profundissime usque ad basin emarginato-diviso; ultimo ad basin emarginaturæ præcedentis articulo, angusto, versus apicem paullo ampliato, biunguiculato: unguiculis valde divergentibus, basi intus connexis, subquadrangularibus, angulo acuto; apice tenuibus, incurvis.

Etym.: Ab *Χάρον*, nux; *πῆμα*, damnum.

Typus: *Carpopemon hieroglyphicus*, Jekel, ex India.

Obs.—This genus, of which I only know one species, participates, in its characters, with *Pachymerus* and *Caryoborus*. Its general elongate form and the structure of the posterior thighs and tibiæ place it near the latter, but its moderate sized and finely (proportionally) reticulated eyes and its short antennæ, having the 5—10 joints much wider than long, separate it from them; it also differs in having the elytra flattened and the thorax nearly rhombical, or obliquely and subangularly produced from the posterior angles to the middle of the base, and obliquely narrowed towards the apex; the elytra are also consequently deeply emarginate. All these characters, of the eyes, antennæ, thorax and elytra, approach towards *Pachymerus*, but the elongation of the elytra, the tibiæ long, linear, incurvate, having at the inner side of the apex no true spine, and also the form of the thighs as in *Caryoborus*, distinguish it from them, as well as from the *Bruchi*, properly so called. The scutellum is also proportionally much smaller than in any other group of the *Bruchidæ*.

CARYOPEMON HIEROGLYPHICUS, *Jekel* (pl. 1, f. 3).

Oblongus, piceus, flavo-subochraceo tomentosus; capite, rostro, thoracis vitta lata (lineam angustam flavam includente), elytrorum vitta dimidiata dorsali partim interrupta, puncto intra basin et suturam fasciæ ante-apicali valde inæquali sinuataque pedibusque partim piceo denudatis; antennis ab articulo 6to intus serratis; thorace subrhomboidali, convexo, disperse punctato; elytris subdeplanatis, punctato-striatis, humeris interioribus, callosis; pygidio angusto, subovato, obliquo-subperpendiculari; femoribus posticis magnis, subdeplanatis, intus ante apicem crenulatis; tibiis posticis valde incurvis, linearibus, oblique truncatis, truncatura intus acutissima, subunciformi.

Var. β . *Squamositate flava thoracis elytrorumque detrita: thorace medio latius basiue toto denudato, linea media flava tantum apicali; elytris lateribus late denudatis, vitta lata suturali solummodo ornatis.*

Longit. (cap. infl.) pygid. incl. $3\frac{1}{8}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin. = $6\frac{5}{10}$, 8 millim.

Latit. infr. hum. $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin. = $3\frac{3}{10}$, 4 millim.

Patria: India orientalis.

This insect is about the size and length of *Car. Anthriticus*, F., but it is more convex beneath, and flat on the elytra.

Head transverse, shortly quadrate, somewhat narrowed behind the eyes, where it is transversely impressed, forming behind the impression a sort of neck narrower and thrice shorter; punctulate, with a high ridge rising from the posterior impression, running along the middle of the front to the base of the rostrum; black, subdenudate. *Eyes* moderate, semilunar, emarginate beneath the insertion of the antennæ, more approximate near the base of the rostrum, leaving the front subconic; finely reticulate, pitchy brown. *Rostrum* (with the *labrum*) about as long as the head with its neck, but much narrower; apex truncate, thinly marginate; sides straight between the mandibles, then widened behind their base, being afterwards parallel with their sides; groove of the antennæ semisuperior, semilateral, rather deep; coarsely punctate, black, subdenudate, especially at the apex, which is glossy. *Labrum* transverse; apex rounded; sides coarsely punctate, middle polished, glossy. *Mandibles* somewhat extended over the apex of the labrum; apex incurved, obtuse; sides obliquely inflexed and thickened; the thickness conically diminishing from the base to

the apex, where its superior and inferior margins meet together; pitchy black. *Extremities* of the *mouth* pale yellow. *Palpi* pitchy black. *Antennæ* black, constructed as described in the generic characters.

Thorax subrhombical; apex roundly truncate, less than half the width of the base at the posterior angles; sides more obliquely widened; posterior angles acute; base, from the latter to the middle, obliquely produced, somewhat emarginate near the angles; middle widely rounded, scarcely emarginate; upper side convex, especially longitudinally, inclined towards the apex; a thin slight longitudinal channel, becoming more and more obsolete towards the base, is impressed in the middle: distantly punctate, covered with a thick dense ochraceous-yellow pile, with the middle of the convex part widely longitudinally denudate, forming a band, covered with a thin fuscous pile, divided by a thin yellow line filling the central channel.

Scutellum minute, punctiform, impressed in the middle.

Elytra oblong-subparallel, more than twice the central length of the thorax, this length being one-third more than the width beneath the shoulders; base together deeply semicircularly emarginate for the reception of the thorax; produced part behind the angles of the latter rounded, with the shoulders callose, elongate, placed rather within the thoracic angles and the sides of elytra, which are abruptly and roundly dilated behind the angles, to about the transverse level of the basal emargination at the suture, or at about the fourth part of their lateral length; then subparallel or nearly straightly narrowed towards the apex, which is in each elytron obtusely rounded, with the sutural angle very obtuse; upper side flat, widely flattened along the suture; regularly punctate-striate, punctures gradually approximating and minute towards the apex; interstices flat, obsoletely and densely punctulate, with the shoulders (which are placed between the 6th and 8th striæ, leaving the 7th almost obsolete upon their callosity) transversely rugulose; interstice between 1st and 2nd striæ widened at the base, where it is somewhat convex; densely clothed with a thick ochraceous-yellow pile, leaving on each elytron several denudate blackish patches, having a hieroglyphical aspect; namely, 1st, a broad band extending from the base through the shoulders, widened inwards to the middle of each elytron, where it terminates, traversed by two yellow branches rising from the margin, one sub-basal, very oblique, passing beneath the shoulder, not reaching to the interior edge,—the other linear, subtransverse, slightly directed downwards inside, reaching the two edges,

placed near the apex; 2nd, a subovate macula, placed near the base and suture, between the 2nd and 4th striæ; 3rd, an ante-apical fascia, convex in the middle in front, widened towards the suture, which it reaches, then continued downwards along the latter to the apex, forming a narrow margin: this fascia does not reach to the lateral margin.

Pygidium rather narrow, ovate-subconic; sides rounded, apex obtuse; slightly convex, with two longitudinal approximate impressions, having between them along the middle a thin ridge not reaching to the base; black, punctulate, densely clothed with an ochraceous-yellow pile; sides and ridge of a lighter colour.

Body beneath black, punctulate, covered with a yellowish pile. *Thorax* beneath obliquely-subconically shortened to the middle. *Pectus* ample, very convex, having a strong angular ridge between the intermediate coxæ, which are somewhat distant; deeply emarginate between the posterior legs, for the reception of the produced part of the first abdominal segment. *Pectoral laminæ* small, narrow. *Abdomen* less convex than the pectus; the first four segments gradually shorter; 1st very long, deeply emarginate at each side beneath the posterior coxæ, extremely subangularly produced between them in the middle, forming an emargination to half the length of the pectus; its lateral sides are also, but much less, angularly produced in front; 5th very short, the middle only observable, its sides being concealed under the fourth.

Legs black, punctulate, with the *thighs* completely, and the anterior *tibiæ* partly, covered with a grayish yellow pile. Four anterior moderate, rather thin: *thighs* slightly clavate, rather elongate: *tibiæ* shorter, slender at the base, slightly dilated from the middle to the apex. Posterior elongate: *thighs* very ample, subovate, or amply rounded on each side, flat beneath, slightly convex above; having inwards, near the apex, five minute teeth or crenulations (of which the first is the longest) placed on a semicircular edge: *tibiæ* sublinear, flattened, incurved from the base to the middle; apex obliquely truncate outwards, with the interior angle very acute, subspiniiform.

Obs.—I have seen only two specimens of this interesting species.

Genus SPERMOPHAGUS, Steven, Sch.

SPERMOPHAGUS SALLEI, Jekel.

Oblongo-ovatus, obscure ferrugineus, subtus parce, supra densius fulvo-subolivescente aut flavescente tomentosus, interstitiis alternis elytrorum pallidius lineatis; ore, antennarum basi pedibusque anticis dilutius ferrugineis; oculis magnis, nigris, profunde grosseque reticulatis; fronte medio longitudinaliter elevato carinatoque; thorace transverso, sinuatim subsemicirculari, densissime punctulato; elytris anguste punctato-striatis, interstitiis alternis convexiusculis, alternis planis; pygidio subobliquo, semiovato, punctato.

Longit. (cum pygid. parum exs., cap. infl.) $2\frac{2}{3}$ lin. = $6\frac{2}{10}$ millim.

Latit. infr. hum. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin. = $3\frac{2}{10}$ millim.

Patria: Santo Domingo: A Dom. Sallé detectus.

This species is allied to *Sperm. Hoffmannseggii*, Gyll., Sch., but that insect is scarcely larger, very little longer, and proportionally broader.

Head short and transverse behind the eyes, and between them conically narrowed towards the rostrum: front longitudinally elevated in the middle, subcarinate; densely punctulate, dark ferruginous or rufous, covered with a subolivaceous fulvous pile. *Eyes* large, semilunar, obliquely approximating towards the rostrum; pitchy black, strongly reticulate. *Rostrum* small, short, transverse, narrower at its base than the head behind the eyes, subconically narrowed towards the apex, where it is truncate; coarsely punctate, subglabrous; apex shining, smooth; ferruginous. *Labrum* extremely short, transverse, sublinear, smooth, shining, pale ferruginous. *Mandibles* short, scarcely extended over the labrum, subconic, slightly incurved at the apex, which is acute; dark ferruginous. *Parts of the mouth and palpi* coloured as the labrum. *Antennæ* rather elongate, reaching further than the base of thorax, moderately thick; first three joints ferruginous, subglabrous, shining; 1st elongate, subconic; 2nd minute, very short, transverse, half the length of the third, which is cylindric-subconic, scarcely longer than its apical width, and half the length of the first; 4—11 dark ferruginous, nearly equal in length, somewhat longer than the third, flat, tomentose; 4—10 subquadrangular-conic, narrower at the base, with the angle rounded, wider at the apex, with the angle acute,—they

have a transverse apical line of distant, stiff, subspiniform yellow hairs, longer and of a different structure from the general pile; terminal joint narrower, truncate, and acute at the apex.

Thorax short, transverse, twice as wide at the base as long, resembling a transverse quadrangle, of which the anterior angles have been widely folded downwards, thus, when seen from above, appearing semicircularly narrowed to the apex, which is subtruncate; posterior angles rectangular; sides of the base straight, the middle somewhat roundly produced, scarcely emarginate in front of the scutellum; finely punctulate-subalutaceous, having, moreover, large and deep distant punctures wanting in the middle; covered with a subolivaceous fulvous pile, here and there forming spots, with a very thin longitudinal line in the middle, and two spots, each of them near that line, at the middle of the disc.

Scutellum of an oblong-subquadrate form, but narrowed towards the apex, which is emarginate; fuscous, clothed with a flavous pile.

Elytra oblong, thrice and a half the length of thorax, together a third narrower than long; base emarginate in the middle, for the reception of the produced part of the middle of the thorax, then straight to the sides, with the shoulders moderately callose; sides somewhat dilated above their middle, then more narrowed towards the apex, which is subtruncate, with the sutural angle rounded; subconvex, thinly punctate-striate; punctures minute, obsolete; interstices finely punctulate-subalutaceous, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, and also the suture, somewhat convex, the others flat; densely covered with a subolivescent or flavescent fulvous pile, condensed in lighter (yellowish) lines on the sutures and the alternate convex interstices; also distant denudate punctures, from which rise very thin short stiff hairs, are observable upon fresh specimens.

Pygidium oblique, semiovate, rather coarsely punctate, dark rufescent, with the margin paler; less tomentose than the elytra.

Body beneath densely punctulate-subalutaceous, having, besides, distant large punctures more apparent on the sides and pectoral laminæ; dark ferruginous or fuscous, clothed with a thin silky pile more olivaceous than above. *Pectoral laminæ* ample, subovate, only a fourth part shorter than the pectus. *Abdomen* having the first segment nearly twice as long as the others, which are subequal.

Legs:—*Anterior* moderate sized; first pair the smallest; ferruginous, with the tarsi paler, very finely punctulate with a thin silky yellow pile:

thighs sublinear: *tibiæ* also sublinear, or scarcely dilated towards the tip, nearly as long as the thighs: *tarsi* a little shorter, rather wide; 1st joint subcylindric, nearly twice as long as the second, which is more conically dilated towards the apex, where it is nearly as wide as long; 3rd scarcely wider, emarginate, shorter. *Posterior* rather ample, finely punctulate-subalutaceous, having, moreover, on the thighs and *tibiæ*, large distant punctures, less marked than the body: *thighs* wide, subdepressed, with their sides straight (consequently not clavate), edentate; they reach to the middle of the 4th abdominal segment: *tibiæ* one-third shorter, thick, somewhat thickened towards the tip, which is subobliquely truncate, having on the inside two long divergent moveable rufous spines, nearly a third of the tibia in length: *tarsi* longer than the *tibiæ*, their 1st joint more than half the total length, slightly curved, sublinear; 2nd cylindrico-subconic, twice as long as its apical width, half the length of the first; 3rd very short (more so than the preceding); terminal subclavate, subcylindric, as well as those of the anterior legs. All the *claws* divergent, curved and thin at the apex, unidentate beneath near the base.

Obs.—A single specimen, from Columbia, differs in having the thorax more abruptly narrowed from the middle of the sides to the apex; the scutellum shorter and subconic, although longer than wide; the ground colour of the body is also darker, the alternate interstices are less convex, as well as the suture, but it has exactly the same size, form and sculpture. At present I dare not separate this single individual from the Insular specimens, which, having been collected in considerable numbers by M. Sallé, are uniform; but if these characters were further confirmed by other specimens, they might be distinguished as a different species, for which I would propose the name of *Sperm. Frater*.

Named after M. Sallé, whose investigations in different parts of America have considerably enriched Entomology and other branches of Natural History.

SPERMOPHAGUS VIRENS (Dej. Catal.), Jekel.

Ovatus, antice apiceque attenuatus; niger, tomento læte viridi-olivaceo subflavescente tectus, pygidio abdomineque cinnabarino-ochraceis, fronte, rostro, ore antennisque nudis; thorace transverso, subsemicirculari, basi medio acute producto; scutello quadrato; elytris dorso posticè subdeplanato-attenuatis, lateribus a medio ad apicem valde angustatis, apice singulatim rotundatis, supra tenuissime striatis; pygidio obliquo, apice deflexo; tibiis posticis brevibus, apice intus spinis duabus magnis rufis armatis, externa longiore.

Longit. (cap. infl., pyg. excl.) $2\frac{1}{8}$ lin. = $4\frac{7}{10}$ millim. — *Cum pygid.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin. = $5\frac{1}{10}$ millim.

Latit. med. elytr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin. = $3\frac{3}{10}$ millim.

Patria: Cayenna.

Sperm. virens, Dej. Catal. 1837, p. 255.

Smaller than *Sp. canescens*, Sch., and proportionally narrower, not depressed along the suture of the elytra.

Head perpendicularly deflected, quadrate-subconic, somewhat extended behind the eyes, where it is a little narrower than long, narrowed in front by the eyes; punctulate, covered behind with a light olivaceous green pile, denudate and glossy in front. *Eyes* blackish, semilunar, emarginate anteriorly, lateral, extending obliquely in front towards the rostrum, finely reticulate. *Rostrum* with the mandibles somewhat narrower than the head, but between them nearly half the width of its base; apex truncate, emarginate; black, glossy, punctulate, glabrous. *Labrum* transverse, semicircular, or roundly truncate at the apex, black, glossy, glabrous, sides and base punctulate. *Mandibles* slightly extended beyond the labrum, longitudinally strigose; apex glossy. *Palpi* pitchy; the labial shorter and thinner. Other parts of the *mouth* flavescent. *Antennæ* black; the five basal joints glabrous, rather glossy, the remainder blackish tomentose.

Thorax transverse, subsemicircular; apex subtruncate; sides roundly dilated towards the base; posterior angles acute; base oblique, subangulary produced in the middle, somewhat emarginate near the angles; produced lobe of the middle subtruncate in front of the scutellum; inflected margin emarginate near the base, rounded near the apex, with the apical angles rounded; convex, finely punctulate, covered with a light olivaceous subflavescent green pile.

Scutellum rather large, subquadrate, with the posterior angles obtuse and the middle of the apex slightly angularly produced and raised; clothed like the thorax.

Elytra regularly ovate at the sides; base conjointly emarginate in the middle, each obtusely rounded in front of the shoulders, which are subcallose; they are here as wide as the thorax; sides roundly but moderately dilated towards the middle, where they are somewhat narrower than their length, thence much more narrowed towards the apex, which is narrowly semicircularly rounded in each elytron; sutural angle obsolete; inflected margin roundly dilated beneath the base, thence emarginately narrowed to somewhat behind the middle; rather convex, especially longitudinally, being dehiscent from the third of their length to the apex, and subdepressed in the whole of that part of the disc, but not impressed along the suture; thinly and shallowly striate, interstices flat, finely punctulate-subalutaceous, clothed like the thorax.

Pygidium semiovalate, scarcely wider than long, oblique, convex with the apex deflected, rufous, covered with a cinnabar-ochreous pile of fine texture, with yellowish, and at each side of the base greenish, reflexions.

Body beneath punctulate; thorax beneath, pectus and pectoral laminae clothed like the thorax and elytra; abdomen coloured and clothed like the pygidium.

Legs black, covered with a thin pile of the general green colour already described. *Four anterior* slender, first pair the slenderest and shortest. *Posterior* nearly as long as the body: *thighs* reaching the middle of the fourth abdominal segment, concave beneath, very slightly convex above, inside scarcely, outside roundly dilated to the middle, edentate. *Tibiae* one-third shorter, dilated towards the apex, which is obliquely truncate on the inside, with two long rufous glossy spines (the external the longest, nearly as long as the interior side of the tibia, slightly incurved; the internal much shorter, straight); external angle acute. *Tarsi* much longer than the thighs, sublinear; 1st joint as long as the outer side of the tibiae, longer than the anterior tarsi, incurved, truncate, but having its internal angle produced into a spine; 2nd thrice shorter, but longer than the first joint of the anterior tarsi; 3rd joint of all bilobate, wider than the preceding (the posterior narrower), fulvo-spongiose beneath. *Claws* unidentate inside before the middle, rufescent.

SPERMOPHAGUS RETICULATUS, Jekel.

Oblongo-ovatus, dilute rufus, tomento flavo subtus sericeo sparsim, supra in lineis obliquis decussatis inter se rhombos magnos formantibus, ob-situs; oculis nigris; mandibulis parum exsertis, apice nigricantibus; rostro apice setis rigidis crassis instructo capiteque collo brevi a tho-race separato, leviter punctatis, nitidis; thorace lato, transverso; scu-tello oblongo-triangulari; elytris conjunctim ovatis, basi subtruncatis, apice singulatim obtuse rotundatis, anguste striato-punctatis; tibiis posticis apice oblique truncatis, spinis duabus longis mobilibus ar-matis.

Longit. 2 lin. = $4\frac{7}{10}$ millim.

Latit. (ante medium elytr.) $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin. = $2\frac{9}{10}$ millim.

Patria: Brasilia.

Nearly allied in form to *Sp. Hoffmannseggii*, Sch., but smaller, proportionally shorter and broader.

Head shortly quadrate, nearly half of its length being behind the eyes, where it forms a sort of neck, less convex, posteriorly slightly, in front distinctly, punctate; pale rufous, shining, marked with the following yellow lines; 1st two crossing, each extending from the base of the rostrum near the eye, behind which it is directed obliquely to the opposite side; 2nd two longitudinal, along the eyes, joining the oblique ones on the vertex; all these lines are rather obsolete, probably by being abraded, but they form distinct rhombs and lozenges. *Eyes* transverse, lunate, lateral, strongly reticulated, pitchy. *Rostrum* shorter than the head, truncated at the apex, distinctly punctate, pale rufous, shining, with the apex yellowish, impunctate. *Labrum* subtransverse, rounded, furnished, as well as the sides of the rostrum, with long and thick hair. *Mandibles* incurved, acute, rufous, with the apex pitchy. *Antennæ* rather long, reaching nearly to the middle of the body; joints 1—4 subcylindric; 1st the longest; 2nd the shortest; 3rd and 4th equal; the remainder gradually more triangular on the inside to the 9th; ultimate subovate, acute; basal half pale, apical dark rufous.

Thorax transverse, about twice as wide at the base as long, truncate at the apex, where it is wider than the head and about two-thirds of the basal width; sides obliquely and roundly dilated towards the base; posterior angles rather angular; base obliquely sinuate, produced towards the

scutellum, where it is lobate; rather convex, finely and densely punctate, the sides having in addition deep distant punctures; rufous, shining, with scattered hairs of the same colour, especially round the apex, the lateral margins and the posterior lobe; having six lines of yellow hair,—one on each lateral margin,—two longitudinal in the middle, from the apical angle to the base, where they are more approximate and broader, encircling the lobe,—two oblique, rising from the middle of the apex, where they meet angularly, and, terminating a little above the posterior angle, there joining the marginal line; all these lines, by crossing each other obliquely, form rhombical figures or lozenges.

Scutellum oblong-triangular; apex narrowly truncate, obsoletely bifid; yellow-haired.

Elytra ovate; base obliquely emarginate, especially towards the scutellum, for the reception of the lobe of the thorax, exactly the breadth of the latter; shoulders within the basal angles of the thorax subcallose; sides somewhat broadened as far as the third part of the length, then narrowed towards the apex, being posteriorly evidently narrower than at the base; apex of each rounded; narrowly and slightly striate-punctate, punctures distant, slightly impressed; interstices densely slightly and finely alutaceous; rufous, with a thin pubescence of the same colour, with denudate shining patches; marked with several oblique yellow-haired lines, crossing one another; the 1st starting from behind the shoulder, directed to the suture above the middle, where it meets the opposite line; 2nd from the margin somewhat above the middle to the suture beyond the middle, parallel to the former, meeting also its opposite at the suture, where it is subobsolete; 3rd from the apex of the scutellum to the middle of the lateral margin; 4th arising from the end of the first at the suture, where it forms an angle with it and crosses the opposite line, directed also towards the margin behind the middle, parallel to the preceding, both crossing the two former; a 5th line, less oblique, descending from the margin to the third stria not far from the apex; a 6th longitudinal, posterior, between the second and third striæ from the end of the second to that of the fifth line; an apical circle joining above the fifth and sixth; all the lines crossing one another form lozenges and rhombical figures; base of elytra and part of suture also narrowly clothed with yellow hairs.

Pygidium shortly obconic, oblique, longitudinally strigose, rufous, clothed with pubescence like the elytra; the margin, a line along the middle and a basal oblique line on each side of yellow pile.

Body beneath:—*Pectus* longitudinally strigose, rufous, with yellow

hairs, the middle subglabrous, shining, forming a subcircular denuded spot. *Pectoral laminæ* of a transverse oblong-ovate form, longitudinally strigose at the sides and the posterior margin, punctate in the middle; rufous, shining, clothed like the pectus; external margin denuded, forming a circular spot. *Abdomen* obsoletely longitudinally rugulose, pale rufous, shining, clothed with yellow pile, with denuded patches.

Legs pale rufous; four *anterior* rather elongate, slender: *thighs* scarcely clavate: *tibiæ* somewhat incrassated towards the apex. *Posterior* long, thick: *thighs* reaching to the base of the terminal abdominal segment, clavate, edentate, concave beneath; above subconvex, transversely subobliquely strigose: *tibiæ* one-fourth shorter than the thighs, dilated towards the apex, which is obliquely truncate; truncature extended outwards, where the acute angle is trispinose; the spines very short; armed within with two moveable spines; the external nearly as long as the tibia, doubly curved; the interior half the length, slender; both obliquely directed, divergent: *tarsi* very long; 1st joint cylindric, somewhat curved, nearly as long as the tibia; 2nd also cylindric, half the length of the 1st; penultimate hardly broader than the preceding, small, shortly cordate, deeply emarginate; terminal nearly as long as the second. All the *claws* curved, diverging.

Obs.—I have seen one specimen only of this curious species.

DIV. ANTHRIBIDÆ, Sch.

THIS division, though much more nearly connected than the preceding with the true Curculionidæ, in the general shape of the body and the characters of the rostrum and parts of the mouth, possesses, nevertheless, a number of characters so different and essential, that they ought to be raised to an equal rank with that division, and to form a special family. The old authors had indeed distinguished them, like the latter, from the typical group of this Schönherrian family. Although perhaps less numerous in species than the Bruchidæ, they are rather extensive, and, like them, proportionally to their number, very few have been described. About 200

have been described, distributed by Schönherr in nearly 30 genera: they, like the Cerambycidae and Prionidae, vary so much in generic forms, each containing but few species, that, subdivisions being once introduced, it is difficult to determine where to stay; therefore I have been compelled to establish a proportionally great number of genera for insects which could not enter into the groups already formed, as in the actual state of the science I could neither unnaturally join them to those groups nor describe them doubtfully as species of Anthribus. If we consider that more than 300 new species exist in the different collections with which I am acquainted, without reckoning the 200 undescribed in my own cabinet, there are probably not fewer than 1000 species in the whole of the entomological collections, whence the number of genera established will scarcely seem to be exaggerated.

Though not satisfied with the artificial system of Schönherr, founded principally upon the form of the antennal groove and eyes, I provisionally group the genera and species according to this classification, intending to discuss the natural position of the new genera under their respective descriptions.

Genus PTYCHODERES, Sch.

Schönherr placed in the 2nd Stirps of his genus *Phlaeotragus* three American species having no other resemblance to his type *Phl. Heros*, F., and his other African species, than the form of the antennal groove, since in all their remaining characters they differ much more from them than from the *Ptychoderi*, from which, in a natural (as well as a geographical) distribution, they should not be so far removed. On the contrary, I find that none of the genera of Anthribidae with which I am acquainted have so many affinities with the *Ptychoderi* as these American species. Nevertheless, my opinion is that the *Phlaeotragi* themselves would be better placed near this genus, if we give to the shape of the antennal groove a secondary value. Indeed, if we consider this character, we find that in the *Ptychoderi* themselves, as well as in other genera of this family, it varies from the most strongly indicated and deep prolongation beneath to the shallowest and most obsolete impression. The more I have studied this character the more I find it impossible to regard it as of primary value in a natural arrangement of the group. I have indeed prepared a new distribution, which, not being yet entirely terminated, I propose to publish in the 'Fabricia Entomologica,' and which, moreover, would not find its place

here. The following observations are, however, necessary in the present work:—

PHLÆOTRAGUS, Sch.

AFRICAN SPECIES.

Caput breve, latum, transversum, subconicum, pone oculos parum exsertum, basi latum, fronte latiore.

Rostrum proportionaliter latius et brevius, medio longitudinaliter anguste impressum et carinatum, inter antennis supra haud aut nullo modo, infra lateraliter magis, ampliatus.

Antennæ utroque sexu crassæ.

Elytra convexa, medio disci longitudinaliter non depressa.

Pedes crassiusculi: dente unguiculi singuli intra basin inserto, subparallelo, sublibero.

AMERICAN SPECIES.

Caput latitudine longius, pone oculos valde exsertum ibique subquadratum, angustum et subtubulatum, fronte angustiore.

Rostrum pro ratione angustius et longius, disco late impressum, medio carina distincta plus minusve elevata instructum, inter antennis supra evidenter, infra haud magis lateraliter, ampliatus.

Antennæ utroque sexu tenues.

Elytra minus convexa, dorso longitudinaliter impresso - deplana.

Pedes tenuiusculi: dente unguiculi singuli infra basin inserto, basi connexo, evidenter divergente.

Thus, by removing these American species and approximating them towards the *Ptychoderi*, and joining to the latter other similar insects of the same Continent, we find the following differences, which divide them into three genera:—

I. *Rostrum* lateribus ab oculo ad scrobem antennarum carinatum et canaliculatum; *scrobe* plus minusve elongata, infra oblique ducta, intermedium interrupta.

A. *Rostrum* longiusculum, basi latiusculum, latitudine basali non duplo longius, lateribus versus apicem paullo ampliatus; medio disci tricarinato, carinis approximatis, quorum lateralibus media subparallelis, aut versus oculos paullo divergentibus; basi lateribus inter oculum et scrobem antennarum tricarinata, carinis obliquis, duabus superioribus ad marginem

superam scrobis directis et approximatis, ibique sæpe conjunctis, quarum infera continuationem superam scrobis marginat, tertiaque magis distante, infera, prolongationi scrobis parallela; demum carinis basi rostri supra lateribusque simul novem; *scrobe* obliqua, elongata, basi subcirculari, cavernosa, dein sublineari, infra usque prope basin rostri ducta, raro subinterrupta. *Pedes* breviusculi: femoribus posticis apicem segmenti tertii abdominis non attingentibus. — *Ptychoderes*, Sch.

B. *Rostrum* elongatum, basi valde angustatum, latitudine basali subtriplo longius, lateribus versus apicem valde ampliatis; medio disci unice, supra lateribus utrinque bicarinato, carinis elevatis, duobus lateralibus approximatis, una vero, altera intra-marginali, secundum lateribus rostri flexuose excurrentibus, antice cum oppositis divergentibus, latera apicis attingentibus; lateribus inflexis carina tertia duabus supra-lateralibus parallela; demum carinis basi rostri simul septem; *scrobe* antennali parum elongata, infra medium rostri haud superante, basi subcirculari, cavernosa, dein lineari, obliqua, leviter impressa, plus minusve interrupta et obsoleta. *Pedes* longiusculi: femoribus posticis medium segmenti quarti abdominis superantibus. — *Hypselotropis*, Jekel.

II. *Rostrum* lateribus ab oculo ad scrobem antennarum subteres, nullo modo carinatum, interdum subimpressum, aut rugulosum aut sublævem; *scrobe* subcirculari, brevi, infra raro per impressionem interruptam lævem oblique continuata. — *Tribotropis*, Jekel.

Thus the genus *Phlæotragus* remains quite homogeneous, and the formerly misplaced American species are arranged near the *Ptychoderi* of Schönherr, and become types of two new genera. As may have been observed in the preceding characters, there is in these species a more or less distinct continuation of the groove beneath, and by them we are naturally led to the *Phlæotragi* and other elongate genera, in which the groove is only circular or ovate, without any appearance of continuation beneath.

1. Genus PTYCHODERES, Sch.

As above stated, this genus is here regarded as restricted by Schönherr, and forms one of the most homogeneous genera in the family. The resemblance of the species is so great that they not only have the same sculpture, but their coloration is also disposed in the same manner. To the characters given by Schönherr I have to add the following:—

Dorsal ridges of the rostrum always more elevated and distinct in the male than in the female: the median continued in front between the eyes, where, close to and on each side of it, there is another very short and thinner, and also less distinct in the female: this often joins the lateral one of the disc of the rostrum at its anterior extremity, at the place where it runs obliquely towards the eye. Rostrum a little dilated at the apex, longer in the most developed males, but always shorter in the females than in the less developed males. Antennæ of the males gradually more elongated, according to the development in size of the specimens: generally, in the largest, they are nearly as long as the body, sometimes longer, and they gradually decrease in length with the proportional diminution of size of the specimens. Taking *Pt. elongatus* as the type of this curious variation, of the numerous specimens I have seen, hardly one example smaller than another has occurred with a more elongate antenna. Males, two or three times smaller than the largest specimens, have the antennæ reaching at least the base of the elytra; whilst those of the females (which comparatively vary very slightly in size, and reach at least the intermediate size of the males) hardly reach the posterior carina of the thorax. The clava, though it seems in the males to become gradually narrower proportionally as the body increases in size and the antennæ become more elongate, increases only in a decided manner in its first joint, which corresponds with the gradual elongation of the joints of the funiculus, the two terminal joints proportionally increasing very slightly. In the females the clava is broader than in the smallest males (proportionally), and consequently less elongate, having, especially, its terminal joint much shorter, more conic and subpyriform. The thorax affects a similar outline in all the species with a depression on the upper side; its posterior carina also varies very little: its coloration beneath is like that of the abdomen and pectus, more or less whitish tomentose, with a sublateral narrow blackish band, always

darker than any other part of the body, and composed of a fine thick velvet-like tomentosity. The upper part of the sides is clothed with more or less fuscous tomentosity, coloured like that of the sides of the elytra. Finally, the depressed part of the disc is clothed, like the depressed part of the elytra, with a more or less whitish, yellowish, fulvescent, ferruginous or greenish tomentosity, adorned with fuscous spots or lineolæ, the most important of which are two apical and two basal ones. The elytra are, in all the species, more or less regularly or densely punctate-substriate, with their interstices flat (*Pt. depressus* only having the appearance of alternate interstices subelevated behind), more or less transversely rugulose anteriorly. I have found it impossible to use these characters for the distinction of the species, since not only they have nearly the same degree of weight in all the species, but also, with a few exceptions, they vary as much between specimens of the same species as between the species themselves: their common lighter band varies, as has been said of the thorax, not only according to the species, but often in the different specimens, from being more or less rubbed or fresh. This band is generally distinctly circumscribed at its sides, deeply emarginate at the middle and above the apex: these emarginations have been produced by the darker ground-colour of the sides extending inwards, and they are always darker than the sides themselves, for these are always more or less mixed with the same colour as the band, whilst the emarginations are nearly unicolor, forming large more or less triangular maculæ (the median), or more or less rounded and irregular spots (ante-apical): each of them is rarely transformed (as in *Pt. virgatus*) into two connected oblong lineolæ; in this case the band is hardly distinguished from the lateral colour (*Pt. virgatus* and *mixtus*): finally, in one species, the colour is subequally distributed over the whole of the elytra, the sides being scarcely darker than the disc, and this has the ordinary dark maculæ circumscribed all round by the general colour (*Pt. viridanus*). From these variations I might point out several differences for the distinction of the species, but the most important characters I have found are the proportions of length and posterior attenuation of the elytra, their depression on the disc, their lateral convexity and inflection, their longitudinal outline or profile, their posterior declivity, and, finally, the presence or absence of the ante-apical callosities or tubercles, their form, &c. The body beneath increases or decreases in thickness according to the upper convexity or flatness of the thorax and elytra: its coloration uniformly agrees with that of the thorax beneath. The pectus and abdo-

men are more or less punctate, but I cannot use this character, as it is as variable as the sculpture of the elytra. The abdomen is very often denuded in the middle, and it offers at the base of the sides of the segments more or less apparent maculæ, which are constant in very few species. The legs are rather short and not slender; the intermediate thighs do not extend beyond the base of the posterior, and the latter never extend beyond the apex of the third segment of the abdomen, only reaching in the majority to its middle. The tibiæ are very slightly or but scarcely longer than the thighs, especially the posterior; they are a little dilated at the apex: the tarsi are nearly of the same length; their first joint is only one-third of the total length, and is never more than thrice, and very often not more than twice, as long as its apical breadth, especially in the anterior legs, which are densely clothed with the same pubescence as the body beneath, and annulated with black or fuscous. All these characters, independently of those given above, are sufficient to distinguish this genus from the allied elongated American forms.

After much difficulty, I have adopted the following distribution of the species:—

- I. Antennæ ♂ crassissimæ, corpore multo longiores, articulis angulatis, longitudinaliter canaliculatis, apice abrupte subglobosim clavatis. Elytra disco valde depressa, postice sat oblique descendia, callo ante-apicali brevi. Tibiæ posticæ intermediis evidenter breviores. Articuli duo basales tarsorum supra lateribusque planati, subangulati, supra longitudinaliter canaliculati, primus latitudine apicali saltem triplo longior.—*Ptych. depressus*, Jekel.
- II. Antennæ ♂ plus minusve crassæ et longæ, articulis cylindricis, apice sensim modiceque clavatis. Elytra disco sat deplanata, postice parum oblique declivia, callo ante-apicali subconico, basi lato. Tibiæ postice intermediis haud breviores. Articuli duo basales tarsorum supra convexi, basi haud canaliculati, primus latitudine apicali solum duplo longior.—*Pt. elongatus*, Sch.; *Pt. nebulosus*, Oliv.; *Pt. Columbianus*, Jekel; *Pt. tricotifrons*, Sch.
- III. Antennæ ♂ ut in Sectione II. Elytra convexa, ad suturam parum deplanata, postice oblique circulariter declivia, callo ante-apicali tuberculiformi, basi angusto. Tibiæ ut in Sect. II. Articuli duo basales tarsorum supra convexi, basi haud canaliculati, primus angustus, elongatus, latitudine apicali subtriplo longior.—*Pt. callosus*, Jekel; *Pt. mixtus*, Jekel.

IV. Antennæ ♂ ut in Sect. II. et III. Elytra aut late sed parum, aut obsolete deplanata, postice circulariter declivia, callo ante-apicali aut obsoleto aut nullo. Tibiæ ut in Sect. II. et III. Articuli duo basales tarsorum ut in Sect. III.—*Pt. antiquus*, Kl.; *Pt. obsoletus*, Jekel; *Pt. viridanus*, Sch.

V. Antennæ ♂ ut in Sect. I. Elytra convexa, supra haud impressa, postice circulariter declivia, callo nullo.—*Pt. virgatus*, Sch.

As may be seen, from the characters here above detailed, the first two divisions contain the most depressed species, and the three others the most convex, scarcely depressed in the elytra (except *Pt. antiquus*, in which the depression approaches that of *Pt. elongatus* and its allies, but with the ante-apical callosity nearly obsolete); and the last species, *Pt. virgatus*, one of the least depressed, without callosities, leads again to the *Pt. depressus* in the structure of the antennæ in the male.

PTYCHODERES DEPRESSUS, Jekel.

Modice elongatus, crassiusculus, supra valde lateque depressus; niger, tomento infra albido-flavescente, dorso thoracis elytrorumque in vitta latissima parum sinuata dense albido-flavescente, lateribus fusco tectus; maculis punctisque ordinariis thoracis dilute fuscis; rostro crassiusculo, parum elongato; capite breviusculo; oculis oblongis, parum convexis; thorace latiusculo, longitudine parum angustiore, lateribus paullo rotundato, carina postica parum sinuata, medio anguste interrupta; scutello transversim subovato; elytris basi singulatim obtuse rotundatis, margine æquali subplano, ad humeros obliquos thorace parum latioribus, lateribus versus apicem sat angustatis (præsertim in ♂), disco supra valde depressis, ante callum sat oblique declivibus, seriato setosis, callo apicali obtuso, basi parum lato, libellam perpendicularem apicis suboblique truncati non attingente.

♂ Majores: Antennis crassis, corpore multo longioribus, articulis tetragonis, longitudinaliter canaliculatis, apice valde subglobosim clavatis, primo clavæ apice ultimisque toto subtus pilosis.

♂ Dimidio minores: Antennis apicem elytrorum non attingentibus.

♀ Antennis crassis (pro ratione), medium thoracis superantibus, articulis haud tetragonis, obsolete canaliculatis, clava crassa, elongata, articulo ultimo ante apicem extus emarginato, apice acuto.

Longit. (rostr. incl.) 9—11 lin. = 20—25 millim.

Latit. hum. $2\frac{1}{3}$ — $2\frac{2}{3}$ lin. = 5— $6\frac{2}{10}$ millim.

Long. antenn. (in ♂ 22 millim. long.) 27 millim.

Patria : Brasilia. Dom. Serville.

This species is the most widely and deeply depressed in the elytra of of any of the insects in this genus. It is, in proportion to its length, the broadest of the depressed species. The *rostrum* is the most robust amongst them, and the shortest, in proportion to its development in the male as well as in the female. The thorax is the broadest and shortest, proportionally more so than in *Pt. nebulosus*, and it is impressed like the latter and *Pt. elongatus*. The *elytra* are broader in proportion to their length than in all the depressed species, except perhaps in large males of *Pt. nebulosus*, and hardly more elongate than in *Pt. viridanus*: they are much more deeply depressed on the disc than in the largest males of *Pt. elongatus*, in which the depression is at its greatest extent, more roundly and obliquely flattened to the ante-apical callosity, which is slightly conical, short, and does not attain to the perpendicular level of the apex, which is subobliquely cut off behind it: their sides, from the widening of the depression, are subperpendicularly inflected and subcompressed to the margin, which is more roundly dilated beneath the base than in *Pt. elongatus*. The marginal stria is also more clearly indicated,—as much so, at least, as in *Pt. tricostifrons* (which has the margin as roundly dilated beneath the base, but the sides are obliquely inflected). The borders of the discoidal depression are more elevated than in any other species, subcarinate, and placed between the fourth and fifth striæ. The alternate interstices, the innermost posteriorly, the median (which forms the cariniform limit of the depression) and the external one almost entirely are a little elevated, narrowly convex, and posteriorly marked with short fuscous hairs, more evident in the male,—a character which I have found in this species only.

The general colour is that of *Pt. elongatus*, but the whitish common band of the elytra is much wider, agreeing with the breadth of the depression; its sides are much less sinuate, or rather they are very slightly emarginate in the middle and above the apex; the median emargination is very shallow, extending only between the fourth and third striæ, having a depth of hardly more than one interstice, and the posterior is obsoletely indicated, so that the ordinary large maculæ formed by them are reduced to intra-lateral lineolæ.

Obs.—The tetragonal form of the joints of the antennæ in the male is the only point of connection between this species and *Pt. viridanus*, Sch.; its general shape and coloration, and especially the extreme depression of the disc, place it much better with *Pt. elongatus* and its allies. I have seen but few specimens of this curious species.

PTYCHODERES ELONGATUS, Germ., Sch.

Maxime elongatus, valde deplanatus, niger, tomento infra subcretaceo albido-flavescente, dorso thoracis elytrorumque in vitta lata communi irregulari, determinata albido-flavescente, lateribus fusco tectus; maculis punctisque ordinariis disci fuscis; rostro capiteque longioribus, hoc pone oculos valde extenso; thorace pro ratione generis elongato angustoque, latitudine multo longiore, lateribus ante apicem ampliatis, obtuse rotundatis, carina postica medio late interrupta, utrinque dorsi arcuata, disco valde impresso; scutello transversim oblongo; elytris elongatis, versus apicem magis angustatis, basi singulatim obtusissime rotundatis, aut conjunctim emarginatis margine deplanato, medio lato, humeris haud obliquis, obtusis, supra late deplanatis, longitrorsum rectim horizontalibus, posterius ante callum parum declivibus, callo ante-apicali basi lato, conico, libellam perpendicularem apicis deflexo-perpendiculari saltem attingente (in ♂ major. superante).

♂ Majores: *Magis conici deplanatique; rostro magis elongato; antennis longitudine fere corporis, sat crassis, articulis subcylindricis, apice paullo clavatis.*

♂ Minores: *Duplo imo triploque minores, minus conici deplanatique; rostro minus elongato; antennis longitudine variabilibus, in minoribus thoracis basin haud superantibus.*

♀ *Magnitudinis minus variabiles, aut majores aut mediocres; antennis thoracis medium parum superantibus, clava latiore brevioraque quam in ♂ minimis.*

Longit. (rostr. incl.) 7—12½ lin. = 15 $\frac{5}{16}$ —28 millim.

Latit. hum. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ —2 $\frac{2}{3}$ lin. = 3 $\frac{8}{10}$ —6 millim.

This species, the most common in our collections, seems to be widely distributed in the South-American continent, extending from the most

southern parts of Brazil to Pará (and Cayenne?) It is the largest species, reaching to $12\frac{1}{2}$ lines in length, including the head and rostrum, but one of the narrowest in proportion to its length, and the most elongate in its various organs. When looked at from the side it is the flattest in the body and elytra, and (except *Pt. depressus*, Jekel) it may be regarded as the most widely and strongly depressed on the disc.

Head elongate behind the eyes, evidently longer than wide, scarcely convex lengthwise, the most depressed of the genus. *Rostrum* very long in both sexes, being in the male a third and in the female a fourth longer than the basal breadth, slightly narrower than the head. *Antennæ* varying in length, according to the size of the specimens of the male, with the intermediate development between the two extremes above described; those of the female, as far as I have observed, scarcely vary.

Thorax (like that of *Pt. obsoletus*, Jekel) the most elongate of the genus, in the male one-sixth and in the female one-eighth longer than broad, as widely and deeply depressed on the disc as in *Pt. depressus*, and less thickly rounded at the sides and beneath than in many of the species; the sides slightly strangulate at the apex, slightly and roundly dilated to the posterior carina, thence obliquely narrowed to the base; posterior carina widely interrupted in the middle (in proportion), concavely curved at each side of that interruption, thence rather obliquely directed upwards to the sides, where it is semicircularly rounded, afterwards subsinuately directed towards the apex, where it is lost in the two obsolete transverse wrinkles beneath the apex, the uppermost of which is obsoletely continued (like a margination) upwards and downwards.

Scutellum more or less transverse, generally at least twice as wide as long, sometimes only one-half wider, but in this last case it is one of the most transverse in the genus.

Elytra broadly depressed on the disc, but less deeply than in *Pt. depressus*, the depression reaching the fourth stria; base of each very obtusely rounded, conjointly emarginate in the middle, widely rounded at the sides, where the shoulders are oblique and slightly callose; its margination forms a sort of fold, wider in the middle. The sides are, in the most developed males, evidently most narrowed towards the apex (as in *Pt. nebulosus*, Ol., and *Pt. depressus*, Jekel) of any of the species, and those of the small males and of the females are as much narrowed as in the males of the other species. They are certainly the most elongate in the genus, being nearly twice and a half as long as broad in the middle: they are also less convex

on the disc longitudinally, being straightly horizontal from the base to four-fifths of their length, then very slightly declining to the callosity (hardly 35°), the declivity being evidently less than in any other species of the genus: this is one of the most important of its distinctions from the allied *Pt. Columbianus*, *tricostifrons* and *nebulosus*. The ante-apical callosity is broad at the base, conic, acute, extended horizontally beyond in large males, or at least to the perpendicular level of the apex, which is perpendicularly, submarginately and very shortly cut under that callosity: this is best observed when the insect is seen from the side. The basal extension of the callosities, conically porrected behind, gives to the elytra the appearance of being emarginate between them, when seen from above.

Body beneath the flattest and least thick of the genus: obsolete macular denudations are often observable at the base of the three posterior segments of the abdomen, which is generally widely denuded along its middle.

Legs: — *thighs* very short proportionally to those of the species in the second group: intermediate not attaining to the base of the posterior; the latter reaching only the third part of the third abdominal segment.

PTYCHODERES NEBULOSUS, Olivier.

Modice elongatus, supra paullo deplanatus, postice sat angustatus (præsertim in ♂), nigro-piceus, tomento infra albido-subflavescente, dorso thoracis elytrorumque in vitta lata communi utrinque irregulari, plus minusve determinata dilute fulvo-ferrugineo, lateribus infuscato tectus; maculis punctisque ordinariis disci obscure brunneo-ferrugineis; rostro modice elongato; capite pone oculos convexos paullo extenso; thorace latiusculo, latitudine paullo longiore, lateribus modice rotundato, supra late modiceque deplanato, carina postica utrinque dorsi parum arcuata, medio modice interrupta; scutello transversim breviter ovato; elytris basi truncato-emarginatis, thorace evidenter latioribus, humeris non obliquis, obtuse rotundatis, lateribus versus apicem modice angustatis, supra late, sed parum deplanatis, longitrorum haud rectim horizontalibus, postice ante callum sat oblique declivibus, callo ante-apicali basi lato, breviter conico, libellam perpendicularem apicis suboblique perpendicularis in ♂ majoribus certe, in ♂ mediocribus minoribusque et ♀ non attingente.

♂ Majores: *Antennis basi valde crassis, versus apicem successive tenuioribus, apicem elytrorum non attingentibus, articulis cylindricis, apice breviter clavatis, ultimo clavæ oblongo-acuto.*

♂ Subdimidio minores: *Antennis apicem pectoris non attingentibus, articulis pro ratione sat crassis, versus apicem incrassatis, parum clavatis, ultimo clavæ oblongo-acuto.*

♀ *Antennis medium thoracis superantibus, pro ratione crassis, clava latiore, articulo ultimo breviter ovato-acuto.*

Longit. (rostr. incl.) 6—11 lin. = 13—25 millim.

Latit. hum. $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{3}{8}$ lin. = $3\frac{5}{16}$ —6 millim.

Macrocephalus nebulosus, Oliv. Entom. Coleopt., t. iv., No. 80, pag. 5; Tab. i., 3, a, b, c. (Sec. Typ. in Mus. Dom. Chevrolat).

Patria: Cayenna. — Dom. Olivier, Mus. Chevrolat — Dupont, Mus. Jekel.

According to a typical specimen from the Oliverian collection, in the possession of my obliging friend M. Chevrolat, the insect above described is the true *nebulosus* of that author, although the description certainly agrees not only with this, but with the preceding and the three following species, as well as with some others. But Olivier's figures, and especially that of the male, better represent this species than any other, in the shortness of the body, combined with the narrowness of the elytra, although the elongation of the subapical callosities is exaggerated.

From the narrowness of the elytra posteriorly, especially in the large males, it much more nearly resembles *Pt. elongatus* than the two following species, but it is proportionally much shorter, more so than *Pt. Columbianus*, not so much so as *Pt. tricotifrons*. The depression of its elytra is shallower than in the former and the latter, but somewhat less than in *Pt. Columbianus*. The coloration of its body beneath is of a greener white, the common band of the elytra is darker (light fulvous, subferruginous, rarely whitish), its borders less indicated on the lateral ground, which is of a lighter fuscous tomentosity, and more mixed with the fulvescent colour of the band, the emarginations of this being only darker and hardly mixed.

Head shorter than in the above-mentioned species (*Pt. tricotifrons* excepted), transverse; front at least as convex as in *Pt. Columbianus*, consequently evidently more so than in *Pt. elongatus*. *Eyes* as convex as in *Pt. tricotifrons*. *Rostrum* as robust as in that species.

Thorax as much broadened as in the last-mentioned species, but more widely and shallowly depressed, exactly as in the two others, differing from these only by being proportionally shorter. *Elytra* less deeply emarginate at the base than in *Pt. elongatus*, and not subrotundate at the middle of each, but subtruncate from the scutellum to the angles of the thorax, thence hardly deviating from that line to the shoulders, which are obtusely rounded; sides in the large males more narrowed towards the apex than those of the largest size in *Pt. Columbianus* and *tricastifrons*, but somewhat less than in *Pt. elongatus*, though perhaps more so if we consider that they are proportionally much shorter, being only twice as long as at their median breadth. Their depression is less than in *Pt. Columbianus*, but their straightness, seen from the side or in profile, is nearly the same, with this difference, that they are in both sexes shorter, but their posterior declivity is more oblique. From their shortness, their lateral thickness, as well as that of the body beneath, is more evident, especially if we calculate the proportion between the perpendicular height of the insect and their length; they are nevertheless, as well as the body, not so thick as in *Pt. tricastifrons*.

I have seen a number of specimens of this species.

PTYCHODERES COLUMBIANUS, *Jekel*.

Valde elongatus, mediocriter deplanatus, niger, tomento infra albido grisescente, dorso thoracis elytrorumque in vitta lata communi irregulari, determinata albido-subrosescente, lateribus brunneo tecto; maculis punctisque ordinariis disci brunneis; rostro longiore, capite modice elongato, pone oculos sat extenso, convexiusculo; thorace paullo elongato, parum angusto, lateribus modice rotundatis, carina postica medio anguste interrupta, disco valde impresso; scutello parum transverso, ovato-subquadrato; elytris elongato-subparallelis, basi singulatim subrectis, margine latiusculo, plano, humeris paullo obliquis, rotundatis, parum callosis, lateribus versus apicem paululum angustatis, supra parum deplanatis, longitrorsum vix rectim horizontalibus, posterius ante callum mediocriter declivibus, callo ante-apicali basi lato, breviter conico, libellam perpendiculararem apicis deflexo-perpendicularis saltem attingente.

♂ *Angustior, elongatiorque* : *antennis corpore longioribus, minus crassis, articulis cylindricis, apice paullo clavatis, clava valde elongata, angusta.*

♀ *Latior breviorque* : *antennis thoracis medium superantibus, pro sexu crassiusculis, clava modice elongatâ, latiore.*

Longit. $6\frac{1}{2}$ —10 lin. (rostr. incl.) = 14—23 millim.

Latit. humer. $1\frac{2}{3}$ — $2\frac{1}{3}$ lin. = $3\frac{6}{10}$ —5 millim.

Var. β . *Obscurius coloratus, vitta communi elytrorum minus determinata, his plagis dorsalibus obsoletis.*

Ptych. Amazonæ, Jekel in litt. *Nomen nimis circumscriptum, quare mutandum.*

Patria : Bogota Columbiæ, Dom. Goudot ; Carthagena id., Dom. Lebas ; Amazona, Para, Dom. Bates.

Very closely allied to *Pt. elongatus*, but it constantly differs as follows :—

Body proportionally thicker when seen from the side, more parallel and less depressed in the elytra, which are evidently less straightly horizontal longitudinally, and with the posterior declivity to the callosity greater, being more than 40 degrees, more thickly, convexly and obliquely inflected at the sides. The general distribution of the tomentosity is exactly the same, but the colours are somewhat different: on the body beneath it is of a subsericeous (not cretaceous) white, exactly the colour of raw silk; on the common band of the thorax and elytra, of a slightly rosy white; on the sides, of a very light fuscous, or rather of a brownish hue, more mixed with the rosy colour of the dorsal band: this has its ordinary maculæ a little more dusky than the colour of the sides (especially the two maculæ filling the emarginations of the band), but always with a lighter aspect than in the pale specimens of *Pt. elongatus*. This is nevertheless of slight importance, as the real differences consist in the lateral outline, the thickness of the body and elytra, as well as in the posterior convexity of the latter.

Head evidently shorter in proportion, more convex in front. *Eyes* less elongate, more convex and extended outwards, extending more in front towards the rostrum. *Rostrum* somewhat shorter and narrower in both sexes in proportion to the size of the head. *Antennæ* in both sexes thinner, especially in the male, in which they seem to be more elongate, as

amongst the numerous specimens of *Pt. elongatus* which I have observed, no specimen possessed antennæ as long as the body, while in this species they are longer. I have seen males one-third smaller, having these organs as long as in the large specimens. Is this species invariable in this character? Those of the females are rather longer, approaching in length nearly to the posterior carina.

Thorax in both sexes shorter (the breadth in the male $\frac{8}{10}$, in the female $\frac{9}{10}$ of the length, also broader in proportion to the elytra, which are rather broader, less conic and more rounded at the sides, more convexly and thickly inflected at the sides, scarcely less impressed on the disc. The posterior carina is less curved at each side, and more narrowly interrupted in the middle.

Scutellum proportionally longer and narrower, or (but a little broader than long) shortly ovate-subquadrate.

Elytra evidently less rounded at the base of each, subtruncate, or, conjointly slightly emarginate in the middle, their basal margin equal, depressed; they are proportionally narrower at the shoulders, which are more rounded, and not so much widened in proportion to the thorax and their width in the middle: the sides slightly narrowed towards the apex, which is more obtusely rounded; less, horizontal lengthwise or slightly convex from the base to four-fifths of the length, more inflected posteriorly to the callosity, which is less elongate (though also conic), and scarcely extended beyond the perpendicular level of the apex: this is, as in the preceding species, perpendicularly, subemarginately and shortly cut under the callosity. Seen from above, they are in the males less angularly emarginate (apparently) between the callosities, and in the females they seem hardly emarginate; while in the females and minute males of the preceding they are evidently emarginate, although less so than in the large males.

Abdomen scarcely denuded in the middle, showing also the denuded maculæ at the base of the three posterior segments, as in the preceding.

I have seen a number of specimens of this species.

PTYCHODERES TRICOSTIFRONS, Sch.

Modice elongatus, corpore infra lateribusque crassiusculis, supra anguste sat deplanatus; niger, tomento infra albido-sericeo, dorso thoracis elytrorumque in vitta lata communi irregulari determinatam albido-subbroescente, lateribus brunneo-ferrugineis tecto; maculis punctisque ordinariis disci obscure brunneo-ferrugineis; rostro capiteque modice elongatis, illius carinis dorsalibus argute elevatis, hoc evidenter bi-carinato, parum convexo; thorace lato, latitudine paullo longiore, lateribus modice rotundatis, medio disci per impressionem intra apicalem et depressionem antebasalem transversim elevato, utrinque crassatim oblique inclinata, carina postica medio anguste interrupta; scutello transverso, breviter ovato; elytris basi singulatim subtruncatis, conjunctim levissime emarginatis, margine medio latiore, subreflexo, supra modice sed anguste deplanatis, longitrorsum parum convexis, postice usque callum oblique declivibus, callo ante-apicali basi lato, conico, libellam perpendicularem apicis perpendicularis excedente (♂), aut solum attingente (♀).

♂ Majores: *Antennis corpore paullo longioribus, parum crassis.*

♂ Mediocres: *Antennis corpore aut paullo longioribus, aut multo brevioribus.*

♂ Duplo minores: *Antennis thoracis basin haud superantibus.*

♀ *Antennis medium thoracis superantibus, clava latiore breviorique quam in ♂ minimis.*

Longit. (rostr. incl.) 8—11 lin. = 17 $\frac{5}{10}$ —25 millim.

Latit. hum. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 $\frac{3}{8}$ lin. = 4—6 millim.

Ptych. tricotifrons (Chevr.), Sch. loc. cit. t. v., p. 1, pag. 158.

Patria: Mexico, Dom. Sallé, &c.

To the Schönherrian description and the above characters I have to add, that this species is broader, shorter and more convex than the three preceding. The body, thicker beneath and at the sides of the thorax and elytra, has exactly the same distribution of tomentosity, except that the sides of the thorax and elytra are of a brown-ferruginous, sometimes chocolate hue, the common band of the discus is perhaps more rosy, but evidently narrower on the thorax than in *Pt. Columbianus*, more narrowed

towards the base of the elytra, and more widely and angularly emarginate in the middle of these organs, so that it appears to be more triangular at each side of the median emargination. The *rostrum* has nearly the same proportion as in *Pt. elongatus*; but the head is at least as short and convex as in *Pt. Columbianus*. The *eyes* are more oblique in front, the face being more evidently narrowed towards the rostrum. The *antennæ* of the most developed males are a little shorter than in the latter species, but longer and thinner than in the former. The *thorax* is proportionally shorter, broader and more rounded at the sides than in *Pt. Columbianus*: the median transverse elevation lying between the anterior and posterior impression is evident, while it is very obsolete in that species and in *Pt. elongatus*. The *elytra*, shorter and broader than in *Pt. Columbianus*, are also thicker as seen from the side; their upper depression is narrower and deeper; their narrowness behind is as slight, and their declivity behind as well as the form of the callosity are a little more indicated. The *body* beneath is certainly more convex, and the perpendicular height of the body is much thicker in proportion to the length of the elytra than in *Pt. nebulosus*, which is certainly the thickest and shortest of the three preceding species.

Obs.—I have seen a number of specimens of this species, the type of which is in the cabinet of M. Chevrolat.

PTYCHODERES CALLOSUS (*Chevrolat*), *Jekel*.

Parum elongatus, pro ratione generis latus et convexus, dorso anguste parumque deplanatus; niger, tomento infra sericeo albo-subvirescente, dorso in vitta communi lata irregulari parum determinata alba olivescente variegata, lateribus olivescente albido mixto tecto; maculis punctisque ordinariis disci olivescens; rostro sat elongato; capite pone oculos parum extenso, antice per oculos convexiusculos oblique angustato, inter illos convexo; thorace lato, longitudine parum angustiore, lateribus valde rotundatis; scutello transversim ovato; elytris convexis, dorso anguste leviterque depressis, longitrorsum convexiusculis, posterius ante callum oblique subconvexim declivibus, callo ante-apicali basi angusto, sat longo, tuberculiforme, sed libellam perpendicularem apicis suboblique truncati non attingente; segmentis abdominis omnibus basi utrinque macula quadrata olivescens ornatis.

♂ Majores: *Antennis corpore longioribus, parum crassis, articulis cylindricis, parum clavatis, clava elongatissima, angustissima, articulo ultimo elongato, deplanato, versus apicem paullo angustato, apice rotundato; elytris versus apicem evidenter angustatis.*

♂ Duplo minores: *Antennis medium elytrorum superantibus; clava latiore, articulo ultimo oblongo-acuto, apice obtuse rotundato; elytris versus apicem minus angustatis.*

♀ *Antennis medium thoracis attingentibus; clava lata, articulo ultimo ovato subconico, apice obtusissime rotundato; elytris apicem versus haud angustatis.*

Longit. (rostr. incl.) $6\frac{1}{2}$ — $11\frac{1}{2}$ lin. = 15—26 millim.

Latit. hum. $1\frac{2}{3}$ — $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin. = $3\frac{6}{10}$ — $6\frac{4}{10}$ millim.

Patria: Cayenna.

General shape of body of *Pt. viridanus*, Sch., being, like that species, proportionally broad and short, convex and scarcely depressed on the elytra, but differing in the elongate shape of the rostrum, and the posterior callosity characterizing the first group.

Head short behind the eyes, more conically narrowed towards the rostrum than in *Pt. tricotifrons*, also slightly more convex in front, with the ridges obsolete. *Eyes* rather convex, more closely approaching towards the rostrum than in all the preceding species. *Rostrum* somewhat narrowed at the base, broader and shorter in the females, a little less elongate than in *Pt. tricotifrons*; base transversely but shallowly impressed.

Thorax rather broad, in the males one-sixth, in the females hardly longer than wide; sides more rounded than in all the preceding species; base thinly margined, subtruncate; posterior carina narrowly interrupted in the middle: disc slightly transversely impressed near the apex, rather widely but shallowly depressed above the base, leaving the median area between these two impressions somewhat transversely elevated. In these latter characters this part of the body approaches nearer to that of the last-mentioned insect than to the other previous species (in which the central area is hardly perceivable, the depression being nearly longitudinal), but in a slighter degree.

Elytra conjointly very shallowly emarginate at the base, margin

raised in the middle, obsolete towards its sides, which are somewhat projected upwards beyond the basal angle of the thorax, where they are subangular; thence the base is slightly obliquely dilated to the shoulders; these are obtusely angular subcariniform; the sides slightly narrowed to four-fifths of their length (more so in the males), thence obliquely roundly narrowed to the apex, which is submarginately truncate; disc very slightly depressed, sides roundly convex, thick; longitudinally they are first a little elevated behind the base, then shortly impressed, afterwards not quite straight, but subconvex, and with a more evident declivity on the posterior part, to the callosity, which, though rather elongate by being narrowed at its base (a character which separates it immediately from the preceding), and resembling a tubercle, does not reach the perpendicular level of the apex, which is subobliquely depressed, and forms the continuation of the posterior declivity, the callosity not extending widely, as in the preceding, upon the elytra, but being detached. This character of a regular circular declivity leads naturally to the following species, in which the callosity is shorter, and finally to those in which it is entirely wanting. Their coloration is more mixed than in the above-described species; their common longitudinal band is slightly determined, the sides being densely variegated with its colour, which is of a greenish or olivaceous white, mixed with numerous olivaceous dots; the ground of the sides is of a greenish olivaceous hue, darker on the emarginations of the band, and laterally densely mixed, as above said, with the olivaceous white of the band.

Pygidium semiovate, oblique, with a ridge in the middle: the ridge not reaching to the apex, which is deflected.

Body beneath clothed with whitish, lighter and less olivaceous pile than the upper band; segments of the abdomen marked at the base on each side with a subquadrangular olivaceous macula.

Obs.—I have seen a number of this fine and robust species.

PTYCHODERES MIXTUS, Jekel.

Parum elongatus, pro ratione generis convexus, subparallelus, niger, tomento infra albido sericeo, supra disco fulvo brunneo variegato, lateribus fusco tectus; maculis signaturisque ordinariis disci fuscis; capite transverso, pone oculos haud exserto; rostro breviusculo, ♂ disco carinis tribus latis elevatis, ♀ obsoletioribus instructo; thorace latiusculo, longitudine paullo angustiore, lateribus obtuse lateque rotundato, disci medio biimpresso, area depressionem mediam circumgirente intra-laterali, elevata, transversim rugulosa (præsertim in ♂), carina postica medio haud interrupta, basi distante; scutello non transverso; elytris oblongo-parallelis, basi medio anguste marginato-elevatis, humeris obliquis, supra anguste leviterque impressis, postice oblique subcirculariter declivibus, callo ante-apicali brevi, parvo, tuberculiforme, libellam perpendicularem apicis suboblique deflexi non attingente.

♂ Majores: *Antennis corpore longioribus, parum crassis, articulis cylindricis, apice breviter clavatis, albido-annulatis; clava valde elongata, angusta articulo ultimo apice rotundato; rostro longiore, apice parum ampliato, argute tricarinato.*

♂ Tertia parte minores: *Antennis apicem elytrorum non attingentibus, clava elongata.*

♀ *Antennis thoracis medium haud attingentibus, funiculo extrorsum albescente, clava ablonga, fusca, articulo ultimo ovato-acuto; rostro brevior, apice sat ampliato, obsoletius tricarinato.*

Longit. (rostr. incl.) $6\frac{1}{2}$ — $8\frac{1}{4}$ lin. = $14\frac{5}{10}$ — $18\frac{5}{10}$ millim.

Latit. $1\frac{2}{3}$ —2 lin. = $3\frac{6}{10}$ — $4\frac{8}{10}$ millim.

Syn.—*Ptych. mixtus, Jekel in litt. (♂ ♀).*

— *varicornis, Chevr. in litt. (♂ recentior).*

Patria: Cayenna; Rio Negro, Dom. Dupont; Brasilia, Dom. Parzudaki, Stevens, &c.

This species somewhat resembles *Pt. callosus* in the mixture of colours on the disc, and the convexity of the body, but it is smaller, less robust, and the colours are not the same; the callosities of its elytra are also much shorter, the elytra being convex as well as the body.

Head transverse, short behind the eyes, its three frontal ridges very distinct in the males, obsolete in the females, clothed, like the rostrum, with reddish fulvous tomentosity. *Rostrum* rather narrow at the base, in the males rather dilated at the apex, in the females somewhat more so, much shorter, as well as the head, in proportion to that of the already-described species, not twice as long as wide in the most developed males, in the females not more than one-half longer; its three dorsal ridges are most elevated and not thin in the males, but less indicated in the females; antennal groove obsoletely obliquely continued beneath.

Thorax longer than broad; sides a little rounded, disc subovately depressed, area circumscribing that depression elevated, transversely rugulose, especially in the males; posterior carina rather distant from the base, scarcely interrupted in the middle, slightly sinuate.

Scutellum subquadrangular, scarcely transverse.

Elytra shortly oblong-parallel, submarginately truncate at the base, with the margin somewhat reflected in the middle; widened from the posterior angles of the thorax very slightly and obliquely to the shoulders, which are obtusely angular; sides straight for four-fifths of their length, then semicircularly narrowed to the apex; convex, narrowly depressed longitudinally along the suture, the depression obsolete posteriorly, circumscribed anteriorly by a subcostiform convexity reaching two-thirds of the length, placed inside of the third stria, better indicated and subrugose in the males; all the other interstices flat, anteriorly transversely rugulose: longitudinally they are elevated behind the base, then nearly straight to three-fourths of the length, subsequently rather obliquely subcircularly depressed to the apex; ante-apical callosity short, and far from attaining the perpendicular level of the apex.

Coloration of a silky white beneath; the common band of the disc of the elytra absolutely circumscribed laterally, of a dull fulvescent hue, mixed with brown fuscous dots: its median emargination smaller than in the other species already described, submaculiform, of a darker fuscous than the sides, which are fulvescent, or at least densely mixed with that colour, so as to be scarcely darker than the discoidal band. The coloration of the depressed part of the disc is of a more uniform fulvescent hue, but less reddish and dense than on the head and rostrum.

Obs.—This species leads very well to those which are scarcely callose at the apex of the elytra. It closely resembles the *Pt. virgatus*, and has been confounded with it in some collections, but the presence of the apical

callosity, the widening of the elytra at the base behind the angles of the thorax, the cylindric form of the joints of the antennæ in the males, also the front not conically narrowed by the eyes, &c., are sufficient to distinguish it at the first glance: I have seen but few specimens of it.

PTYCHODERES ANTIQUUS, *Klug.*

Modice elongatus et deplanatus, niger, tomento infra albido-subcretaceo, supra in vitta communi lata irregulari albido-griseo, lateribus dilute fusco tectus; maculis signaturisque ordinariis disci dilute fuscis; rostro mediocri; capite pone oculos parum extenso; thorace latiusculo, longitudine paullo angustiore, lateribus apice substrangulatis, dein versus carinam posticam subrectim ampliato, postice abruptius angustato, supra sat impresso; scutello paullo transverso, subquadrato; elytris basi conjunctim emarginatis, margine mediocri, subdeplanata, humeris obliquis, obtuse rotundatis, lateribus versus apicem paullo angustatis, apice subtruncatis, supra longitrorsum subrectim deplanatis, postice subcirculariter declivibus, callo ante-apicali minutissimo, haud observando.

♂ Majores: *Antennis parum crassis, corpore paullo brevioribus, articulis cylindricis, apice parum clavatis, clava angusta, articulo ultimo acuto.*

♀ *Antennis thoracis medium superantibus, tenuibus, clava latiore, articulis duobus ultimis brevioribus.*

Ptych. antiquus, *Klug, Mus. Berol.*

— regularis, *Jekel in litt.*

Var. β. ♂ ♀ Triplo minores: ♂ *Antennis thoracem parum superantibus, tenuiusculis, articulis duobus ultimis clavæ, majoribus individuis, haud brevioribus; scutello minuto, subcirculari.*

Ptych. nanus, *Jekel in litt. (cum ♀ ejusd. magnit.)*

Longit. (rostr. incl.) $6\frac{1}{3}$ — $10\frac{1}{2}$ lin. = 14—24 millim.

Latit. hum. $1\frac{3}{8}$ — $2\frac{3}{8}$ lin. = $3\frac{7}{10}$ —6 millim.

Longit. (rostr. incl.) var. β. (nanus, *Jekel*), 5 lin. = 11 millim.

Latit. hum. $1\frac{3}{8}$ lin. = 3 millim.

Patria: Porto Allegro, Brasilis, Dom. Chevrolat; Bahia, Dom. Dupont.

The coloration of this species agrees with that of *Pt. elongatus*: its rostrum in both sexes is proportionally shorter and narrower, the thorax broader, less deeply impressed on the disc, the scutellum scarcely or not at all transverse, subquadrate or circular; the elytra nearly as much depressed on the disc, but more convex and obliquely inflected at the sides, thicker; finally, the thickness and width of the body are more nearly the shape of *Pt. tricotifrons*, but it is easily distinguished from both, and also from all the depressed species of the first group, by having the elytra more obliquely and subcircularly slanting behind, and especially by the ante-apical callosity nearly obsolete and not breaking the regularity of the declivity. It also varies very much in size.

By the exact semicircular posterior declivity of its elytra, and the minuteness of its ante-apical tubercle, this species perfectly unites those species having evident callosities with those having none.

The minute specimens of both sexes, which I called *nanus* before I was acquainted with others intermediate between the large ones and these dwarfs, have the scutellum proportionally smaller, exactly circular; but I find no other differences. I have, however, not seen such proportionally minute specimens in the other species, not even in *Pt. elongatus*.

Obs.—Very small males of *Pt. elongatus*, having the *antennæ* shorter than the thorax, very much resemble the middle-sized females of this species in having their ante-apical callosity less developed than ordinarily, but these callosities are always sufficiently elevated: they are much narrower, their elytra are also much less obliquely slanting posteriorly, as well as flatter when seen from the sides, &c., all which characters are more than sufficient to distinguish them from this species, which has been confounded with them in several collections. I have seen a number of individuals of this species.

PTYCHODERES OBSOLETUS, *Jekel*.

Breviter elongatus, modice convexus, supra parum deplanatus; piceus, tomento infra albido-cinerascente, supra in vitta communi ordinaria cinereo-albido, lateribus dilute brunneo tectus; maculis ordinariis dilute brunneis; rostro mediocri, basi angusto, versus apicem rectim ampliato, supra carinis tribus latiusculis instructo; capite subtransverso, postice lato, anterieus in fronte per oculos conicim angustato, convexo; thorace oblongo, lateribus intra apicem subtubulatum abrupte ampliatis dein rectim perparum ampliatis, a carina postica rectim oblique angustatis, supra ante basin circulariter impresso, cum elevatione media transversa supra impressionem rugulosa; scutello transverso-quadrato; elytris basi conjunctim emarginatis, margine elevato, humeris parum obliquis, latiusculis, obtuse rotundatis, lateribus versus apicem subrectim paullo angustatis, supra haud angustaque deplanatis, posterius semicirculariter declivibus, callo ante-apicali nullo.*

♂ *Antennis parum crassis, corpore brevioribus, articulis cylindricis apice parum clavatis, clava valde elongata, angusta, articulo ultimo oblongo, apice anguste rotundato-acuto.*

♀ *Antennis thoracis medium saltem attingentibus, clava brevior, latioreque, articulo ultimo ovato-subacuto.*

Longit. (rostr. incl.) $6\frac{1}{2}$ —7 lin. = 14—17 millim.

Latit. hum. $1\frac{1}{5}$ — $1\frac{7}{8}$ lin. = 4— $4\frac{3}{10}$ millim.

Patria: Brasilia, Mus. Chevrolat, Saunders et Jekel.

This species is more convex and less depressed than *Pt. antiquus*, Klug recalling to mind the general shape of *Pt. mixtus* and *virgatus*; its head is somewhat longer and more narrowed anteriorly by the eyes than the former, and less elongate and conic than the latter, to which it is nearer allied, in the absence of callosities of the elytra. Its coloration is as in pale specimens of *Pt. elongatus* or *antiquus*; the body underneath darker, of an ashy white hue, and the common band of the disc of the elytra and thorax is a little darker ashy white; the sides with the emarginations of the band of the elytra are of a light brown densely mixed with fulvous. The common band is nearly shaped as in the depressed species, but it is conically narrowed to the scutellum, more than in any other

species. The *rostrum* is more widened to the apex than in the other species (in proportion to the development of the male above described, which I suppose to be of moderate size, from the shortness of its antennæ) in each sex, and its three dorsal ridges are nearly as broad and elevated as in *Pt. mixtus*. The *head* has its three frontal ridges well indicated, though slender; the front is not more convex than in the latter, but flatter than in *Pt. virgatus*. The *thorax* is nearly shaped as in the two latter species, but it is longer in proportion (the insect being nearer in this and some other respects to *Pt. virgatus*), and it is more abruptly dilated behind the apex, which is more regularly tubular than in any other species of the genus; the sides are thence very slightly dilated to the posterior carina (very slightly emarginate in the middle), thence obtusely angular; they are also obliquely and straightly narrowed to the base, where they are not broader than the apex; this, like the head, being proportionally broader than in any other species with which I am acquainted. The middle of the disc is more narrowly depressed longitudinally, and the central elevation is less transverse than in any other, projecting more, both upwards and downwards, so as to make an obsolete cross, strongly rugulose; the posterior borders of the impression are also, but obsoletely, rugulose. The posterior carina is, as in *Pt. virgatus*, parallel to the base, scarcely sinuated and interrupted, rather farther from the base at the sides than in the middle, obtusely angular, then bisinuate towards the apex, to which it does not extend. The elytra are nearly formed as in *Pt. mixtus*, and are less evidently depressed along the suture, and less broadly dilated from the posterior angles of the thorax to the shoulders; these are more rounded, exactly as in *Pt. virgatus*. Being slightly narrowed behind in the male above mentioned, I suppose that in larger specimens, if they exist, the elytra would be more narrowed than in the large males of *Pt. virgatus*, and consequently as in those of *Pt. elongatus* and *nebulosus*.

Obs.—I have seen but few specimens of this species.

PTYCHODERES VIRIDANUS, Sch.

Parum elongatus, sat convexus, supra haud deplanatus, niger, tomento infra læte luteo-virescente, supra viridi-olivescente tectus; maculis ordinariis disci viridi-fuscescentibus; rostro brevi, basi transversim leviter impresso; capite lato, in fronte convexiusculo, pone oculos parum extenso; thorace latiusculo, longitudine angustiore, lateribus ab apice ad carinam posticam subrotundatim ampliatis, disco ante medium leviter, supra basin profundius, impresso; scutello paullo transverso, subquadrato; elytris basi conjunctim emarginato-truncatis, margine paullo elevato, pro humeris parum obliquis rotundatisque sat ampliatis, lateribus versus apicem parum angustatis, supra disco anguste leviterque deplanatis, posterius semicirculariter declivibus, callo ante-apicali nullo; abdominis segmentis omnibus basi utrinque macula subquadrata obscure viridi-olivescente ornatis.

♂ ♀ Majores: *Dorso elytrorum sæpissime obsolete albido-irrorato, macula media emarginaturæ obsoletiore; ♂ antennis longitudine corporis, crassiusculis, articulis subcylindricis, apice breviter leviterque clavatis, ♀ antennis longis, carina postica thoracis subattingentibus.*

♂ ♀ Subduplo minores: *Dorso elytrorum magis albido-irrorato, macula media posticaque evidentioribus, obscurius viridibus; ♂ antennis apicem pectoris haud attingentibus, tenuiusculis (Ptych. fasciatus, Chevrolat in litt.—sobrinus? Dej. Cat.)*

Longit. (rostr. incl.) 7—10 lin. = 16—22 millim.

Latit. hum. 1½—2½ lin. = 4—6 millim.

Ptychod. viridanus, Sch. Gen. et Sp. Curcul. t. i. pars i. p. 121; t. v. p. i. pag. 158.

Patria; Brasilia, sec. Dom. Sch. (erroneous?); Cayenna, Dom. Dupont, Chevrolat, &c.; Amazonæ, Para, Dom. Bates.

This species is, with *Pt. callosus*, *mixtus* and *obsoletus*, among the thickest and most convex of the genus, being thicker than the two latter, but rather less so than the former, though perhaps less depressed along the suture, and certainly like *Pt. obsoletus*, less depressed in that part, the depression being extremely shallow. It is also amongst the broadest and

shortest species (like *Pt. callosus*). The rostrum is the shortest and broadest in the genus, that of the most developed males being shorter and broader than that of the female of *Pt. elongatus* and its allies. The coloration, the want of apical callosities, and the good description of M. Boheman in Sch. loc. cit., render further details needless.

Found by Mr. Bates on felled trees.

* *PTYCHODERES VIRGATUS*, Sch.

Sat elongatus, supra late sed leviter deplanatus, lateribus infraque convexiusculus, nigro-piceus, tomento infra albido-subvirescente, in dorso thoracis elytrorumque albescente, lateribus brunneo-ferrugineo tectus; maculis punctisque ordinariis disci obsolete brunneis; rostro angusto, parum elongato, basi transversim impresso; capite angusto, pone oculos paullo extenso, in fronte per oculos conico-angustato convexiusculo; thorace latitudine evidenter longiore, lateribus pone apicem subtubulatum sat abrupte ampliato, versus carinam posticam haud rotundatim paullo ampliato, hac parum sinuata, medio haud interrupta, basi subparallela, h. e. versus latera parum antrorsum directa; scutello transverso-subquadrato; elytris subparallelis, versus apicem in ♂ parum, in ♀ haud angustatis, basi truncatis, margine subplanis, pro humeris parum obliquis obtuse rotundatis paullo ampliatis; postice semicirculariter declivibus, callo apicali nullo.

♂ *Antennis* longitudine corporis, crassissimis, articulis tetragonis, canaliculatis, linearibus, apice breviter parumque clavatis, clava valde elongata, angusta, articulo 1mo canaliculato, plano, præcedenti parum, sequentibus simul longiore, ultimo subacuto (Schon. ignot.)

♀ *Antennis* apicem thoracis haud attingentibus, pro ratione sexus sat crassæ, clava latiore, articulo 1mo multo brevior quam in ♂, sequentibus subæque longis.

Longit. (rostr. incl.) $8\frac{2}{3}$ —9 lin. = 14—15 millim.

Latit. hum. $2\frac{1}{6}$ — $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin. = $4\frac{5}{10}$ —5 millim.

Ptych. virgatus, Sch. *Gen. et Sp. Curc.* t. v. pars i. pag. 157 (excl. *synon.*)

Patria: Cayenna.

This species and *Pt. depressus*, Jekel, are the only ones in which the males have the joints of the antennæ tetragonal and longitudinally canaliculate along each side, but here they are all nearly equal in breadth, and but slightly clavate at the top, whilst in that species the apical joints of the funiculus are much more slender than the basal ones, and all are subglobose and strongly clavate.

Notwithstanding their connexion from this shape of the antennæ in the males, unusual in this genus, the remaining parts of their bodies are so different (*Pt. depressus* exactly resembling in its coloration, depression and callosities the species of the group of *Pt. elongatus*), that I have thought it more natural to consider this sexual character as secondary, in the subdivision of the genus.

I consider that the *Macrocephalus cinereus* of Olivier, Ent. iv. 80, p. 4, No. 2, tab. i., fig. 2, *a*, *b*, is not a *Ptychoderes*, but probably a *Phlæotragus*: the species is quite unknown to me, as well as the *Macr. variegatus* of the same author (t. iv. 80, p. 4, No. 1, tab. i. fig. 1), which resembles none of the generic forms I have hitherto seen. The former is probably from India, the latter is of unknown locality.

II. Genus HYPSELOTROPIS, Jekel.

To the differential characters of this genus above given, I have to add the following:—

Antennæ tenuiusculæ, in ♂ basin, in ♀ medium thoracis paullo superantes; articulis versus apicem sensim subconico-ampliatis, apice haud clavatis, 3o funiculi reliquis paullo longiore; clava valde elongata, articulo ultimo angusto, elongato, tertio funiculi longiore, recto, versus apicem acute angustato.

Thorax ut in *Ptychodere* formatus et in disco impressus, sed carina postica aliter constructa, h. e. disco ante latera magis oblique antrorsum excurrente, versus apicem evidenter infra paginam superam rectim ducta, lateribus nullo modo sinuatis.

Elytra ut in latoribus speciebus ejusdem generis abbreviata, h. e. latitudine haud duplo longiora, supra modice deplanata, posterius circulariter oblique declivia, callo ante-apicali aut obsoleto aut nullo.

Pygidium semiovatum.

Pedes quam in eodem genere multo longiores et tenuiores, postici anticis intermediisque evidenter breviores, præsertim in tibiis, uniformiter tenuiter tomentosi, non fusco-annulati; *femoribus* paullo clavatis; *tibiis* sublinearibus, h. e. basi haud curvatis, et apice parum ampliatis, tenuibus; *tarsis* angustis, longis, articulo 1o latitudine apicali plus triplo longiore.

Etym.: A ὑψηλός, *altus*, τροπὴς, *carina*. (Carina dorsalis rostri valde elevata.)

Typus: *Phlæotragus annulicornis*, Sch. Gen. et Sp. Curcul. t. v. pars. i. pag. 181.

Obs.—From the narrowness of the head, front and rostrum, the position of the ridges in the latter, the want of the two small ridges between the eyes, the obsolete continuation beneath of the antennal groove, the narrowness of the eyes transversely, the posterior carina of the thorax, much more directed upwards on the disc before the sides, and continued straightly at the sides towards the apex somewhat under the upper side, the elongation and slenderness of the legs, the uniformly light subsericeous tomentum, without annulations adorning the thighs and tibiæ, this genus is easily distinguished from *Ptychoderes*, although its typical species bears a striking resemblance to *Pt. viridanus* of Sch. in its general green coloration.

In addition to the type, *HYPSELOTROPIS ANNULICORNIS*, Sch. (Op. jam citat.) t. v. p. 1, pag. 181 (*Phlæotragus*), I am acquainted with a second species from the Amazons.

* *HYPSELOTROPIS BATESII*, *Jekel*.

Elongatus, angustus, dorso leviter deplanato, niger, tomento fulvo-olivescente tectus; fronte angustiore cum capite rostroque albido tinctis; thorace valde angusto, lateribus haud ampliatis, disco medio longitrorsum impresso, præsertim posterius, ante medium transversim elevato; scutello parvo, circulari, albido; elytris angustis, basi exacte truncatis, tenuiter marginatis, humeris valde obliquis parum indicatis, supra haud deplanatis, apice sensim circulariter declivibus, sat dense punctato-substriatis, disco simul maculis quatuor duabusque antepicalibus nigris subdenudatis.

♂ *Antennis basin elytrorum superantibus, nigris, articulo 8o funiculi primoque clavae fere toto dense niveo-tomentosis.*

♀ *Mihi incognita.*

Longit. (rostr. incl.) $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin. = $14\frac{5}{16}$ millim.

Latit. hum. $1\frac{3}{8}$ lin. = $3\frac{4}{16}$ millim.

Patria : Amazona : Dom. Bates (D. Stevens).

This species is extremely close to *Pt. annulicornis*, Sch., and has probably been confounded with it, for the only specimen which I have seen I found amongst duplicates bought from Mr. Stevens, and I have seen none in the collection of Mr. Saunders. The specimen being smaller than the most minute of the males of *Pt. annulicornis*, and seeming at a first glance spoiled or rubbed, this fact is not surprising. Nevertheless, from the inspection of a single specimen, I regard it as a distinct species, and as a male.

It is smaller than the smallest males of the above-named species, and proportionally much narrower. The *eyes* have their inner border not straightly, but somewhat roundly approaching on the forehead, so as to render it more narrowed at the base, less conic, though yet narrower at the apex : they certainly appear broader on the upper side. The *thorax* is proportionally much narrower and longer, and especially its sides are scarcely dilated behind the middle, where they are scarcely wider than the base : this last character is very evident. The *elytra*, proportionally much narrower and longer, are extremely straightly truncate at their base, very thinly and regularly margined, whilst they are in both cases more or less irregular in *Pt. annulicornis*. Their shoulders are much more, and extremely, oblique and obsolete, scarcely dilating the elytra behind the base ; their sides are yet more parallel ; their dorsal depression is very shallow, and they are longitudinally less elevated behind the base, when seen in profile, and less concavely depressed behind that elevation, and their posterior declivity is much slighter, without the least appearance of callosity.

The coloration, though different, would not have been a sufficiently distinctive character, if it had not been accompanied by the preceding differences. It is of a fulvous olivaceous hue, having on the pectus and the basal segment of the abdomen and the apex of the elytra a cinnabarine tint, which I have never seen amongst the numerous specimens I have seen of *Pt. annulicornis*. The black subdenudate quadrangulary placed

maculæ are not so posterior, the distance between the base and the first being shorter, and that between the second and the apex longer; also there is a third macula near to the apex, generally obsolete in *Pt. annulicornis*. I must add that the antennæ are longer, extending beyond the base of the elytra by more than the length of the apical joint of their club: they are also more slender.

III. Genus TRIBOTROPIS, Jekel.

The species composing this genus are allied to *Hypselotropis*, and some of them (*Phlæotragus prasinatus*, Sch. — *Ph. conicollis*, Jekel MSS.) have the same green tomentosity of the body and the four quadrangularly placed black maculæ in the middle of the elytra. They, nevertheless, differ both from it and *Ptychoderes*, in having no appearance of longitudinal ridges at each side of the rostrum between the eyes and the antennal groove: this part is either subtubularly convex or somewhat flattened, being either smooth, punctate or rugose. The rostrum has its longitudinal impression more limited in width on the disc, and is more shallowly and angularly continued towards the forehead; its median ridge is much less strongly indicated, often interrupted in the middle of its length, becoming more distinct on the forehead, which is narrow and convex as in *Hypselotropis*. The thorax is nearly shaped and depressed as in these genera, but its posterior carina varies; being in some as in *Hypsel.* (*Phlæotragus*, Sch.) *annulicornis* (ex. gr. *Tr. prasinatus*, Sch.); in others it follows the same direction on the upper side, but it terminates sideways in the middle of the length (*pustulatus*, F. Sch.; *speciosus*, Klug, Mus. Berol.); finally, in others, it is not more obliquely directed upwards to the sides of the disc than in *Ptychoderes*, but it is not interrupted in the middle, very highly raised, and very prominent sideways, where it acutely terminates, though very obsoletely and sinuately continued to the middle of the sides (*conicollis*, Jekel MSS.; *punctulatus*, Dupont MSS.) The elytra, more or less impressed longitudinally, and more or less—sometimes even not at all—callose behind, recal to mind the general shape of the elytra of these two genera. The legs are elongate and thinly but uniformly clothed, as in *Hypselotropis*.

Independently of these variations the species differ considerably among themselves in the structure of the antennæ, especially in the males; and no doubt they would present in these modifications, combined with the differences indicated above, sufficient characters for the establishment of distinct genera, but the small number of the hitherto known species allows their provisional reunion under the same group, which, nevertheless, is more homogenous than many others in Entomology. I, therefore, merely propose at the present time the following divisions, for their easier distinction and natural connexion.

I. *Antennæ* ♂ medium elytrorum, ♀ medium thoracis, paullo superantes, tenues, subfiliformes, articulis cylindricis, apice paullo clavatis, — clava ♂ valde elongato-acuta, articulis 1o et 3o (ultimo) subæqualibus, ♀ latiuscula, paullo compressa, oblongo-acuta, articulis 1o et 3o subæqualibus. *Thorax* latiusculus, medio lateribus sat rotundato-ampliatis, latitudine media haud longior, mox pone apicem transversim profunde, ante basin late modiceque impressus, carina postica medio late interrupta, versus medium laterum valde oblique antrorsum ducta, tum usque ante apicem subrectim excurrente. *Elytra* subparallela, dorso late deplanata, mox ante apicem callo intra-laterali duplicato instructa, pone calolum longe subperpendiculariter, h. e. parum oblique declivia, apice conjunctim subangulariter emarginata, angulo suturali acuto, haud spiniformi. Processus scutellaris mesosterni inter coxas intermedias carina obtuse angulata instructus.—TRIBOTROPIS pr. dict. Α τριβω, *tero*, τροπις, *carina*.

Typus: *Phlæotragus prasinatus*, Sch.¹ (nec huc usque plures species vidi).

Obs.—Very close, as already observed, to *Hypselotropis annulicornis*, in coloration and general shape, but each of the elytra has considerably in front of the apex a duplicate callosity, the external division of which is very slightly within the sides of the upper part; and the posterior part of the elytra, being subperpendicularly cut behind this callosity, these seem

¹ *Ptychoderes bicallosus*, Blanchard, Voy. Amer. Mer. d'Orbigny, 1837-43, p. 200, No. 635, pl. xvi. fig. 1, is nothing but this species (*Tribotropis prasinatus*, Jekel).

(when seen from above) to be quadrangularly truncate behind. This character is peculiar to this species amongst the elongated American forms which we could call *Ptychoderidæ*.

II. *Antennæ* ♂ corpore dimidio longiores, articulis tenuibus, successive crassitudine decrescentibus, cylindricis, apice clavatis; clava angustissima, elongatissima, articulo ultimo acutissimo, primo longiore; ♀ thoracis basin subattingentes, crassiusculi, clava latiuscula, elongato-acuta, articulo ultimo primo longiore, subrecto, acuto. *Thorax* latiusculus, subconicus, h. e. ab apice ad carinam posticam subsinuatim ampliatus, latitudine non longior; mox pone apicem transversim—ante basin late—modice impressus; carina postica alte elevata, medio non interrupta, versus latera parum oblique antrorsum ducta, lateraliter valde subacute producta et abrupte terminata. *Elytra* subparallela, medio disci longitudinaliter parum impressa, singulo infra basin callo integro alteroque ante apicem minuto duplicato instructo, pone callum suboblique declivi, apice emarginato, angulo suturali spiniformi. Processus scutellaris mesosterni inter coxas intermediis simplex.—ECTATOTROPIS, *Jekel*. Α *ἐκτατὸς*, *extensus*, *τροπὶς*, *carina*.

Typus: *Phlaeotragus conicollis*, *Jekel* in litt.

Congen.: *Phlaeotragus punctulatus*, *Dupont* in litt.

Obs.—The type of this group approaches much nearer, in the slight depression of its elytra and the minute callosity of their hinder part, to *Pt. viridanus* than the two preceding genera, of which it has also the coloration and maculation. The congeneric species presents all the characters of the type, and renders the group homogenous. It is coloured like *Pt. mixtus* and *virgatus*, to which it has a striking resemblance.

III. *Antennæ* ♂ corpore aut sub- aut plus-dimidio longiores, ♀ elytris basin multo superantes. *Caput* cum rostro quam in præcedentibus magis elongatum angustatumque, carina in fronte magis elevata. *Thorax* angustus, medio lateribus parum ampliatis, latitudine media multo longior, mox intra apicem transversim—ante basin late—modice impressus, cum carina media longitudinali brevissima; carina postica medio aut non, aut late interrupta, sed versus lateres valde oblique antrorsum ducta,

medio lateris terminata. *Elytra*, basi valde elevato-marginata, margine sinuato-truncata, longitrorsum sat deplanata, lateribus impressionis subcarinato-elevatis (carina inter strias 3 et 4 sita), postice oblique declivia, non callosa, apice conjunctim emarginata, angulo suturali acuto, haud spiniformi.

- A. *Antennæ* ♂ corpore plus dimidio longiores, articulis quatuor basilibus crassis, subcompressis, obsolete canaliculatis; primo brevi, crassiore, subovato, secundo oculum saltem attingente, sequenti non dimidio brevior; alteris successive tenuioribus et cylindricis, apice clavatis; ultimo clavæ longissimæ angustæ primo brevior, subulato, acutissimo; ♀ thoracis basin multo superantes, articulis latis, subplanis, subconicis, præsertim anticis; clava subelongata, acuta, articulo ultimo primo parum brevior. *Oculi* in fronte latiuscula parum approximati, modice convexi. *Carina* postica thoracis medio late interrupta. *Elytra* subparallela, sat elevata, supra lateribusque longitudinaliter depressa. *Pygidium* medio longitudinaliter valde elevato-carinatum. Processus scutellaris mesosterni inter coxas intermedias antè argute productus. — *Tropipygus*, *Jekel*. Α τροπισ, *carina* πύγή, *pygidium*.

Typus: *Phleotragus speciosus*, Klug, Mus. Berol. (nec plures species vidi).

Obs.—In the compressed construction of the joints of the antennæ, especially of the females (a character peculiar to these females in the *Ptychoderidæ*), and the shape of the pygidium, divided longitudinally by a high broad ridge into two ovate impressed parts, this group is well distinguished from the preceding, of which it presents the other general characters, except the maculation of the elytra, these having numerous black maculæ upon a unicolorous ground.

- B. *Antennæ* ♂ corpore non dimidio longiores, articulis quatuor basilibus sequentibus parum crassioribus, omnibus tenuibus, cylindricis, apice parum clavatis, 1o pro ratione crasso, breviter ovato, 2o tertio subtriplo brevior, medium thoracis paullo superante, reliquis subæqualibus (4o excepto paullo brevior); clava elongatissima, angustissima, articulo ultimo (3o) primo æque longo,

sensim acuto-angustato, apice incurvo, infra pilis brevissimis instructo. *Oculi* in fronte valde angusta sat approximati, magis convexi. *Carina* postica thoracis medio non interrupta. *Elytra* basi lata, versus apicem valde angustata, supra late valdeque deplanata, lateribus parum elevatis. *Pygidium* semi-ovatum, apice late obtuse rotundato, medio longitudinaliter anguste impresso. Processus scutellaris mesosterni inter coxas intermedias simplex.—*STENOMETOPUS*, *Jekel*. Α στενός, *angustus*, μετοπον, *frons*.

Typus: *Phlæotragus pustulatus*, Fabr., Sch. (nec plures species vidi).

Obs.—In the conical attenuation of the elytra behind, the depression of the body above, and its convexity beneath (especially the pectus and the base of the abdomen), this group is certainly peculiar in shape amongst the actual genera: the forehead (front) is much narrower than in all the preceding, and the eyes encroaching upon it and rather globose give to the head a peculiar appearance. Moreover, the numerous cinnabarine maculations of the elytra upon a black ground render its analogy with the *Ptychoderes* less evident than that of the preceding. It is evidently much more distant in organization from *Phlæotragus*, and leads rather naturally to the genus *Mecocerus*.

General Obs.—A character common to all the species of this group (and also to *Hypselotropis*) is the whitish colouring of the 7th and 8th joints of the antennæ in the females, partly reproduced at the end of the same joints in the males, but often obsolete in the latter sex. The character of the male of *Ptychoderes*, having their antennæ more or less developed according to the relative size of the specimens in each species, I have not observed here, and in specimens one-third smaller I have observed the antennæ as long proportionally. Is this character constant in these groups, and is that variation peculiar to the former? The species, however, seem to vary much less in size than in the true *Ptychoderes*.

TRIBOTROPIS (ECTATOTROPIS) CONICOLLIS, *Jekel*.

Parum elongatus, niger, tomento infra dilute viridi-lutescente, supra lateribus obscuriore, dorso dense albido mixto tectus; rostro basi parum angustata transversim impresso, disco anguste longitudinaliter depresso, cum carina angusta obsoleta in fronte valde convexa evidentius continuata alteraque intra-laterali utrinque obsoleta; capite basi lineolis duabus obsoletis obscure viridibus ornato; thorace subconico, apice lineolis duabus maculaque basali utrinque nigricantibus punctoque laterali ante medium albido ornato; scutello anguste subquadrato, albido; elytris subparallelis, disco longitudinaliter paullo deplanatis, singulo callo infra-basali alteroque ante-apicali maculaque prope medium nigricantibus, punctis lineolisque præsertim postice et lateribus viridi-fuscescentibus ornatis; medio abdominis longitudinaliter annuloque infra medium femorum nigro-denudatis.

♂ *Antennis corpore dimidio longioribus, articulis 7 et 8 funiculi apice obsolete albidis.*

♀ *Corpore latiore; rostro brevior; antennis basin elytrorum superantibus, articulis 7 et 8 funiculi albido-tomentosis.*

Longit. 9 lin. = 20 millim.

Latit. hum. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin. = 6 millim.

Patria: Cayenna: Dom. Dupont. *Para:* Dom. Bates.

Closely allied in general coloration and outline to *Ptychoderes viridanus*, *Phlæotragus annulicornis* and *prasinatus*, Sch., being a little more depressed than the former, but much more elongated in the head, rostrum and legs, and, in these characters, approaching much nearer to the two others, especially to the latter, with which it generically agrees in the want of a carina on the rostrum laterally, and the slenderness and elongation of the antennæ (but in a stronger degree) in the males.

Head longer than broad posteriorly, somewhat produced behind the eyes, convex on the forehead, which is conically narrowed towards the rostrum, but not much narrower than that part; distantly punctate underneath. *Eyes* widely ovate, longitudinal, subobliquely truncate anteriorly at the inflected sides. *Rostrum* somewhat longer than the head, flat above, shallowly depressed along the disc, with a longitudinal ridge very

thin and obsolete, rather more strongly indicated on the forehead (front), and another intra-lateral on each side observable from the apex to the posterior limit of the antennal groove, thence very obsolete to the eye; the base transversely impressed, from it to the apex sensibly widened, where it is hardly narrower than the hinder part of the head; its sides between the eye and the antennal groove are subconvex, or scarcely flattened, rugulose; its apex is triangularly emarginate; antennal groove shallow, ovate, and very obsoletely continued underneath. *Labrum* transverse, subconically raised in the middle of the emargination of the rostrum. *Mandibles* slightly thickened, incurved, acute. *Mentum* convex, widely triangularly emarginate, each lobe subincurved, obtusely acute, obliquely rugulose at its base. *Palpi* rather slender, filiform; apical joint having some rigid hairs.

Thorax subobliquely truncate at the apex, narrowly margined on each side under the eye, with a very shallow wrinkle beneath that emargination; sides in front subconvex, thence submarginately dilated towards the posterior carina (which is there angularly produced laterally), then emarginately obliquely narrowed to the base, where the thorax is much broader than at the apex; posterior carina very highly raised, not interrupted in the middle, straightly parallel to one-third of the length of the side, thence obtusely angular, afterwards obliquely directed in a straight line upwards to the side: disc with transverse shallow impression near the base, somewhat elevated behind that impression a little above the middle, there shallowly impressed in front of the posterior carina; rather convex transversely; clothed with a light green lutescent tomentosity, densely scattered with whitish on the disc, varied with fuscous marks: two apical short thin lineolæ, equidistant from each other and the sides, two large basal maculæ extending a little (punctiformly) above the posterior carina nearer to the sides, and two others obsolete, punctiform, each at the side of the median transversal elevation, a little farther from each other than the basal ones, very near to the sides.

Scutellum small, rather longer than broad, subquadrate, clothed with whitish tomentosity.

Elytra truncate and margined at the base, rather obliquely dilated for the shoulders (which are callose), broader at that part than the thorax; sides subparallel to two-thirds of the length, thence slightly narrowed towards the apex, which is obtusely rounded, with a narrow emargination near the suture, and the sutural angle subspiniiform; disc rather flattened;

a rather raised callosity behind the base, between the 1st and 3rd striæ; obliquely slanting posteriorly from three-fourths of the length to the ante-apical callosity, which is placed between the 2nd and 5th striæ, short, subduplicate, thence oblique-perpendicular to the apex; slightly punctate-striate, interstices flat, clothed with a green lutescent tomentosity, darker laterally, lighter and densely scattered with whitish on the disc; basal callosity and a subcircular macula a little before the middle, between the 2nd and 5th striæ, subdenudate, black, partly shining; many spots and lineolæ, especially on the sides and at the hinder part of the disc, of a fuscous green tomentosity.

Body beneath and legs clothed with whitish-lutescent green silky tomentosity; middle of the former and a post-median ring of the four posterior thighs blackish, denudate.

Obs.—I have seen but few specimens of this interesting species.

* *TRIBOTROPIS (ECTATOTROPIS) PUNCTULATUS (Dupont), Jekel.*

Parum elongatus, niger, tomento cinereo-flavescente albido irrorato tectus; rostro basi valde angustato transversim impresso, disco planiusculo, carina media intra-lateralibusque distinctis; thorace subconico, apicis lineolis duabus maculisque duabus basi nigricantibus; maculis duabus approximatis medio dorsi, lineolis duabus ante-basilibus punctoque laterali ante medium albescentibus; elytris mox ultra medium paululum ampliatis, ad suturam deplanatis, singulo callo infra-basali alteroque ante-apicali, macula subquadrata versus, alteraque mox pone medium nigricantibus partim denudatis, punctis maculisque nonnullis (præsertim lateribus) nigro-fuscescentibus ornatis; femoribus pone medium tibiisque apice nigro-annulatis.

♂ *Mihi incognitus.*

♀ *Antennis basin elytrorum attingentibus, crassiusculis, articulo 2o funiculi sequentibus paullo longiore, 7o et 8o albo tomentosis; clava elongata, sat lata et deplanata, articulis duobus primis nigro-holosericis, ultimo fusco-cinerascente, primo angustiore longioreque oblongo-acuto.*

Longit. 8 lin. = 18 millim.

Latit. hum. 2 lin. = $4\frac{4}{10}$ millim.

Patria: N . . . (probabiliter e Cayenna).—Dom. Dupont, Mus. *Jekel*.¹

Very nearly allied to *Tribotropis* (*Ectatotropis*) *conicollis*, Jekel, but the rostrum is much narrower at the base, its three ridges are evident, and its lateral part between the eye and the antennal groove is hardly rugulose. The head is less convex and narrowed (proportionally) between the eyes, the forehead (front) being hardly narrower than the rostrum, and the eyes encroach less on it; these are smaller and less convex. The thorax is nearly shaped the same, but is proportionally a little more elongate, being evidently (though slightly) longer than broad at the angles of the carina (in the female under examination); this is less raised and more broadly parallel to the base, its straight part running nearly to the perpendicular level of the posterior angles, whilst it begins to run obliquely upwards before that level in *Tr. conicollis*. The scutellum is larger, subcircular and similarly clothed. The elytra are more roundly truncate at the base, their margin ceases at the angles of the thorax, and from thence they are slightly obliquely dilated for the shoulders—which are callose in that species—where they are somewhat broader than the thorax; their sides are, although slightly, evidently dilated to two-thirds of their length (perhaps less so in the male), thence obliquely roundly narrowed towards the apex, which is more widely and shallowly emarginate, with the sutural angle scarcely spiniform: they are narrowly but more deeply depressed along the suture, which is more evidently raised (a character nearly obsolete in *Tr. conicollis*), especially posteriorly; the dorsal elevated part circumscribing the depression is more abrupt, subcostiform, placed inside of the third stria (being outside of it and less elevated in *Tr. conicollis*); they are more convex laterally, and more circularly and obliquely slanting posteriorly, with their ante-apical callosity slightly prominent when looked at from the sides in profile, hardly breaking the outline of the circular declivity. The pygidium is more convex and deflexed at the apex.

Obs.—The general tomentosity, which is of a cinerascient yellowish hue, lighter underneath, is formed of a much thicker and looser material not silky underneath and on the thighs; on the thorax it is mixed with

¹ This species, though not in the collection of Mr. Saunders, I describe for corroborating the genus.

lighter flavescent markings, of which two spots in the middle, a slender oblique line on each side above the basal black macula, diverging upwards with the opposite mark towards the side, and a lateral spot above the middle, are the most evident.

I know only one specimen of this species.

TRIBOTROPIS (TROPIDYGUS) SPECIOSUS, Klug.

Parum elongatus, niger, tomento albido supra plus minusve—infra magis—flavescente lectus, thoracis lineis duabus medio plus minusve interruptis elytrorumque maculis partim confluentibus nigro-holosericeis; rostro elongato, basi angusto, carina media obsoleta basi interrupta in fronte valde elevata instructo; thorace angusto, suboblongo, lateribus parum rotundato-ampliat, carina postica medio late interrupta antrorsum versus medium laterum oblique ducta et terminata, disco parum impresso; elytris basi truncatis, elevato-marginatis, pro humeris parum oblique sed satis ampliat, lateribus mox pone basin substrangulatis, dein ultra medium paullo ampliat, versus apicem rotundato-angustatis, dorso lateribusque longitudinaliter deplanatis cum elevatione longitudinali intra-laterali alteraque marginali convexis, depressiones separantibus et circumscribentibus, postice oblique circulariter declivibus, vix callosis.

♂ *Angustior: elytris pone medium parum ampliat, subparallelis; antennis corpore dimidio longioribus, articulis successive tenuioribus et longioribus, anterioribus sat crassis, deplanatis, obsolete canaliculatis, apice magis clavatis; clava elongatissima, angustissima, articulo 1o præcedente funiculi haud brevior, apice albido tincto, 2o minuto, primo sextuplo brevior, latitudine parum longior, obconico, ultimo primo brevior, apice incurvo, acutissimo; rostro magis elongato, latitudine basali subtriplo longior; thorace magis elongato et angustato, latitudine multo longior.*

♀ *Latior: elytris pone medium magis ampliat; antennis basin elytrorum multo superantibus, articulis funiculi latis, planatis, 3—8 successive brevioribus et apice minus ampliat; clava elongata, parum lata, articulo 1o oblongo-conico, præcedente funiculi paullo longior, cum illo albido tincto, 2o primo plus duplo brevior, sub-*

circulari, ultimo primo parum brevior, acuto; rostro minus elongato, latitudine basali duplo longiore; thorace minus elongato et angustato, latitudine paullo longiore.

Longit. (rostr. incl.) 7- 9 lin. = 15-20 millim.

Latit. hum. $1\frac{2}{3}$ -2 lin. = $3\frac{7}{10}$ - $4\frac{3}{10}$ millim.; pone med. elytr. $1\frac{5}{8}$ - $2\frac{1}{8}$ lin.
= $4\frac{2}{10}$ - $4\frac{6}{10}$ millim.

Synon: *Phlæotragus speciosus*, Klug, Mus. Berol.

———— *tessellatus*, Chevrolat, Collect. et Catal. Sallé.

Patria: Columbia (D. Goudot?), D. Dupont; Venezuela, D. Sallé, &c.

This species is about the size of *Tr. prasinatus* (Sch.), but it is proportionally more narrowed and elongated in all its parts, and has no ante-apical callosity on the elytra; moreover the greater elongation of the antennæ in both sexes, and the narrowness of the rostrum and thorax approach nearer to *Tribotropis pustulatus*, F., Sch. It certainly exhibits a peculiar generic form, as genera are now understood by modern authors, very closely allied to the last-mentioned species.

Head a little longer than broad, somewhat produced behind the eyes, slightly conically narrowed towards the rostrum by these organs, between which it has a raised ridge, being the continuation of that of the rostrum, where it is nearly obsolete at the base. *Rostrum* moderately dilated at the apex (especially in the females); its intra-lateral ridge on each side is also slightly indicated, obliquely approaching towards the base, finishing just at the transverse level of the tip of the frontal ridge and very near to it; it is, nevertheless, elevated and rugose near the apex above the antennal groove. Its inflexed sides are punctate-rugose, slightly flattened. Its apex is triangularly emarginate; the upper side clothed (like the head) with a whitish or yellowish tomentosity; sides and lower part denuded, black.

Thorax subtruncate at the apex, where it is subtubular and has two wrinkles on each side behind the eyes; sides rather dilated to the middle, where the posterior carina ceases, nearly representing on the thorax a sub-semicircular line widely interrupted in its middle, not much in front of the base, thence slightly obliquely narrowed towards the base, which is truncate and thinly margined; disc shallowly depressed in front of the base and behind the apex; clothed like the head and rostrum, having two black tomentose apical lineolæ and two basal maculæ, more or less (although sometimes not) joined by an obsolete longitudinal blackish line, subdenu-

date, probably caused by friction, but existing in the majority of the specimens.

Scutellum minute, subcircular, clothed with whitish pubescence.

Elytra truncate at the base, with a thin raised margin ending at the angles of the thorax, thence very slightly obliquely, but rather extensively, dilated to the shoulders, which are obtuse and callose: they are much broader in this part than the middle of the thorax, and not half so wide as their own length, which is nearly double that of the thorax; sides in front parallel, somewhat impressed or substrangulate at the fourth part of their length, then slightly and insensibly dilated to two-thirds (more in the female), afterwards obliquely and roundly narrowed to the apex, where they are conjointly emarginate, with the sutural angle acute and produced; longitudinally depressed along the suture and along the sides, with a dorsal convex elevation between these two depressions, highly raised, subcariniform, rugulose, and the margin widely convex, having the stria (9th) circumscribing the external border of the lateral depression more indicated than the others; these are very shallowly punctate; interstices flat, except the dorsal, between the 3rd and 5th striæ, and the marginal elevations. There is behind the base, inside of the dorsal elevation, which obliquely joins it, for it does not extend to the base, a slightly raised tubercle. Longitudinally, from that tubercle, they are horizontal to the middle, or somewhat raised at that part, thence they very slightly obliquely descend very near to the apex, which is more abruptly obliquely slanting, with a transverse depression above it. This depression gives to the end of the dorsal elevation, which finishes there, the appearance of an obsolete callosity. They are densely clothed like the head and thorax with a whitish, sometimes lutescent or flavescent tomentosity, varied with more or less numerous black holosericeous maculæ, sometimes partly denuded, distributed in two longitudinal rows: 1st, one along the dorsal elevation, beginning with the basal tubercle (which is black and placed between the 2nd and 3rd striæ), sinuous, and composed of hardly interrupted maculæ alternately placed between the 2nd and 3rd, and the 3rd and 4th striæ, subquadrate (the middle one larger), four on each interstice, connected with each other by one of their angles like the squares of a draught-board; 2nd, a marginal one, placed on the convexity between the 9th and 10th striæ, composed of five distant smaller maculæ, of which the first is the callosity of the shoulder.

Pygidium quadrate-subconic, its apical angles obtusely rounded; its

sides narrowly but rather highly margined; its centre longitudinally provided with a broad ridge not reaching to the apex; each side between that ridge and the margin depressed and clothed with a dense yellowish or ochreous pile, appearing like two oblong maculæ.

Legs black, slightly and partly clothed with a silky grayish pile; elongate and slender. *Thighs* thin at the base, rather clavate behind the middle, the posterior reaching beyond the base of the fourth segment. *Tibiæ* also slender, at least as long as the thighs, gradually slightly dilated to the tip. *Tarsi* longer than the tibiæ, 1st joint most elongate, but not half the total length, 2nd very deeply emarginate, nearly containing, between its very acutely produced lobes or sides, the third joint, which is deeply bilobate and fulvous-spongiose beneath; terminal joint very slender, slightly shorter than the first; claws thin: tooth subbasal, almost free, thin, a little divergent.

Obs.—The character of a broad marginal convexity of the elytra, including the 10th, and limited by the 9th stria, is peculiar to this species amongst the *Ptychoderian* group; the acute production of the scutellar inter-coxal part of the mesosternum is also singular (being only represented in a very slight degree in *Tr. prasinatus*, Sch., which has this inter-coxal process ridged longitudinally, but not angularly extended forwards), as well as the broad ridge of the pygidium.

The species has been received in considerable numbers during these last few years. I possessed a specimen long ago from the collection of M. Dupont.

Genus DENDROTROGUS, *Jekel*.

Antennæ mediocres, crassiusculæ, thoracis basin subattingentes, in scrobe laterali medio rostri insertæ, 11-articulatæ; funiculo 8-articulato; articulis 1 et 2 clavatis, primo crassiore, 3o paullo brevior, oblongo-subclavato, 4—5 longitudine duobus primis, cylindrico-conicis, 6—8 successive brevioribus et latioribus quam præcedentibus, 8o magis triangulari, latitudine apicali haud longiori; clava 3-articulata, oblonga, latiuscula, deplanata, subperfoliata, articulis separatis: 1o subtriangulari, intus versus apicem angulariter ampliato, angulo acutissimo, apice oblique truncato,

latitudine apicali paullo breviorē ; 2o breviorē, magis transverso, intus versus apicem rotundatim ampliato, angulo minus acuto, apice oblique truncato-subemarginato ; ultimo magis angusto, primo dimidio longiorē, apice rotundato.

Caput subquadratum, convexiusculum, fronte parum angustiorē quam vertice rostroque.

Oculi mediocres, laterales, obovati, integri, longitudinaliter positi, semiglobosi, supra infraque caput haud angustantes.

Rostrum subquadratum, latitudine capitis ; apice subtruncatum, medio tantum paullulum emarginatum ; lateribus subrectis, versus basin paullo angustatis, carinato-marginatis ; scrobe antennarum laterali, sub marginem superam rostri medio sita, subrotunda, abrupte ante oculos subtus flexa, lineari, pone gulam excurrente. *Mandibulae* paullo exsertae, incurvae, apice acutae. *Palpi maxillares* basi crassiores, articulo 1o brevi, immerso, 2o majusculo, 3o brevi, crasso, ultimo longo, tenui, subfiliformi, apice acuto. *Palpi labiales* tenuiores, articulo 1o brevi, 2o et 3o æqualibus, oblongis, subclavatis, ultimo longiorē, angustiorē, subfiliformi, apice acutiusculo. *Scrobes* gulæ obliquæ, profundæ, lineares, subtus prope scrobes antennarum terminatæ, posterius marginatæ. *Mentum* profunde subangulariter emarginatum.

Thorax latitudine media parum brevior, basi apiceque subtruncatus, lateribus rotundatus, carina postica mox ante basin versus latera arcuatim adscendente, ibique obtuse angulata, dein lateribus, usque prope apicem ducta, marginata ; supra convexus, infra versus medium oblique abbreviatus, inter coxas anticas subapproximatas acute angulatus, subspinosus.

Scutellum minutissimum, transversum, subtriangulare.

Elytra subparallela, thorace paullo latiora et plus duplo longiora, basi subemarginato-truncata marginataque, humeris rotundatis, lateribus mox ultra medium recta, apice conjunctim obtusissime rotundata.

Pygidium deflexum, breviter semicirculare, convexiusculum.

Abdomen pectore paullo longius : segmento 1o infra pedes valde emarginatum, sequentibus tribus medio brevioribus, successive posterius magis arcuatim emarginatis ; ultimo medio præcedentibus longiorē, versus apicem angustato, apice ipso obtusissime rotundato.

Pedes mediocres, crassiusculi : intermedii paullo breviores minusque crassi ; femoribus clavatis, muticis, posticis medium segmenti penultimi attingentibus, infra ab apice ultra medium canaliculatis ; tibiis basi tenuibus, subito incurvis et ampliatis, dein rectis, versus apicem sensim

lterioribus, apice subemarginato-truncatis, femoribus paullo brevioribus; tarsis quatuor anticis tibiis paullo, posticis haud brevioribus: articulis 1—2 subconicis, apice successive magis emarginatis, anticis lterioribus et brevioribus, posticis angustioribus, elongatis; penultimo angusto, brevi, profunde emarginato, semi-immerso; ultimo fere dimidium tarsi longitudinis, conico-clavato: unguiculis valde divergentibus, incurvis, infra medio unidentatis.

Etym.: Α δένδρον, arbor, τρώγω, comedo.

Typus: *Dendrotrogus fallax*, Jekel, ex India?

Obs.—The species upon which I have formed this genus participates in its characters with both *Ecelonerus* and *Eucorynus*, belonging, like them, to the 1st subdivision, 1st cohors of the Schönherrian division of *Anthribidæ*, of which the antennal groove is elongated beneath under the rostrum, and the eyes entire. It belongs, like the former, to the 1st tribe, in which the antennal club is 3-articulate, but it differs from it in having the antennæ thick, differently shaped, the club elongate, the rostrum quadrate, the eyes lateral, scarcely narrowing the front, all which characters give it a complete resemblance to the *Eucoryni*; but the club being only 3-articulate, and otherwise constructed, does not permit it to be confounded with them. Indeed, were it not for the difference in the club of the antennæ, which removes it to another Schönherrian tribe, the similitude is complete; and had the antennæ been wanting, I certainly should have thought it to be an *Eucorynus*.

DENDROTROGUS HYPOCRITA, Jekel.

Elongato-subparallelus, brunneus; antennis, pygidio, tibiis tarsisque dilutioribus; palpis flavescentibus; tomento fulvo-flavescenti minus dense tectus; vertice, thorace supra irregulariter maculatim, elytris basi, medio posticeque subfasciatim, pygidio abdomineque parce, femorum plaga media tibiisque basi, denudatis; rostro subquadrato, fronte lato, convexiusculo thoraceque utrinque rotundato crebre rugoso-punctatis; elytris subparallelis, punctato-striatis, striis basi per paria approximatis, sinuatis; pectore rude laxèque punctato.

Longit. (rostr. excl.) $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin. = $9\frac{5}{10}$ millim.

Latit. hum. $1\frac{3}{5}$ lin. = $3\frac{5}{10}$ millim.

Patria. (India probabiliter?)

About the size, and of the elongate-subparallel form of a moderate-sized specimen of *Ecelonerus subfasciatus*; resembling also a large *Euco-rynus crassicornis*.

Head subquadrate, somewhat wider and shorter behind the eyes than between them; vertex very finely and densely punctulate-substrigose, rufous, denudate; front deeply punctate-rugose, convex, covered with a rather thick yellowish fulvous pile, wanting on the middle. *Eyes* lateral, moderately sized, rounded, semiglobose, hardly extending on the forehead; black. *Rostrum* subquadrate, very little wider than the front and somewhat narrower than the head behind the eyes; sides straight, or slightly dilated towards the apex, margined (ridge of the margin acute, when observed from the sides); apex obliquely truncate laterally, subangularly emarginate in the middle; bi-impressed near the apex with a longitudinal elevation in the middle, obsolete towards the base; coarsely punctate-rugose, clothed with a yellowish fulvous pile, wanting in the middle. *Labrum* minute, covered with flavescent hair. *Palpi* flavescent. *Antennæ* rufous, subglabrous, glossy; club densely tomentose.

Thorax somewhat shorter than wide, subequally rounded at the sides, but obtusely angular at the lateral angle of the ante-basal ridge, anteriorly and posteriorly narrowed; apex and base subtruncate, the latter distinctly wider than the former; basal ridge not distant from the base in the middle, but directed upwards in a curve to the sides, where, being angular, it runs along them near to the apex, forming a lateral margin; a short ridge from its lateral angle to the true posterior angle, oblique, narrowing the thorax at the base, is also perceivable, as well as the thin margin of the base; upper side convex, transversely punctate-rugose, except the middle of the apex, which is only punctate; dark brown, slightly covered laterally and beneath with a yellowish fulvous pile, disposed on the upper surface in lines and maculæ, more or less indicated, and of which the most conspicuous are—1st, a subcircular or irregularly polygonal figure, placed in the middle, to which are joined anteriorly and posteriorly two longitudinal lines, one running to the apex, the other to the base; 2nd, a spot on the posterior ridge near and at each side of the posterior line; 3rd, the sides nearly entirely condensed: these marks leave between them fuscous maculæ formed by the ground, which has a very slight fuscous pile.

Scutellum very minute, subtriangular, clothed with yellow pile.

Elytra subparallel, more than twice as long as the thorax, and together twice as long as wide; base subemarginately truncate, wider than that of

the thorax, but narrower than its middle, strongly margined; obliquely dilated at the shoulders, which are subcallose, being there wider than the middle of the thorax; sides subparallel to two-thirds of the length, then roundly narrowed towards the apex, which is conjointly widely and obtusely rounded, subtruncate when observed from above, but subemarginate when seen from the apex; rather convex transversely, but longitudinally a little elevated behind the base, depressed along the suture to the middle, then slightly convex to two-thirds, from which part they obliquely descend in a curve to the apex; punctate-striate: the 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10 striæ approximating in pairs, especially anteriorly, where they are sinuously rejected outwards by the duplication of the 1st and a sub-basal elevation lying between the 1st and 5th; interstices nearly flat, obsoletely and finely rugulose; light rufous or dark ferruginous; irregularly covered with a yellowish fulvous pile, leaving irregular fuscous markings, as follows: 1st, the basal elevation of each elytron, continued irregularly and obliquely towards the suture, where it meets its opposite, leaving between them behind the scutellum a fulvous patch; 2nd, a rather wide transverse band in the middle reaching the suture; 3rd, a narrower band, posterior, placed upon the declivity, reaching also the suture; 4th, many fuscous spots on the remaining fulvous parts, more or less distinct: all these fuscous markings are formed of a ground pile of that colour.

Pygidium transverse, subsemicircular, convex, deflexed, very slightly punctulate; dark rufous, glossy, having a very distant thin short incurbent fulvous pile.

Body beneath covered with a yellowish fulvous pile (except in the middle of the abdomen). *Thorax* coarsely punctate-subrugose. *Pectus* coarsely punctate. *Abdomen* very finely punctulate, glossy, dark brown, covered with a minute thin silky yellowish pile.

Legs rufous, with the thighs darker, covered with a yellowish fulvous pile: middle of the thighs, base of the tibiæ, terminal joint of the tarsi and claws denudate.

Genus CAMARODERES, *Jekel*.

Antennæ breves, tenues, thorace multo breviores hujusque medium haud attingentes, infra carinam lateralem rostri prope oculos insertæ, 11-articulatæ; funiculo 8-articulato, lævigato, subglabro, polito: articulo 1o oblongo-subcylindrico, latitudine plus duplo longiore; 2o magis crasso, brevi, subgloboso; 3—8 conjunctim cylindrum extrorsum sensim ampliatum fere formantibus: 3—5 obcylindricis, successive brevioribus (1o latitudine evidenter longiore, 3o certe brevior); 6—8 quinto brevioribus latioribusque, transversis, submoniliformibus (8o clavæ adpresso, majore); clava lata, subdeplanata, brevissime subovata, intus medio valde rotundato-ampliata, funiculo plus quatruplo latiore et duplo brevior, dense tomentosa, opaca, 3-articulata, articulis omnibus transversis: 1o breviter subtriangulare, aut subcyathiforme, fere dimidio totæ longitudinis, 2o brevissimo, latitudine subtriplo brevior, 3o secundo evidenter longiore, breviter subsemicirculare.

Caput (cum rostro) valde inflexum, subperpendiculare, usque ad oculos in thorace immersum, breve, transversum; fronte plus dimidio angustiore.

Oculi ovati, longitudinaliter positi, antice anguste breviterque emarginati (emarginatura exacte infra lateris rostri sita, sed non per extensionem carinæ lateralis rostri formata), parum convexi, fere omnino supra inserti (quarta parte solum lateribus extensi), plus quam dimidium latitudinis occupantes.

Rostrum brevissimum, transversum, basi capite paullo angustius, lateribus versus apicem oblique rotundato-angustatum, apice ipso medio emarginatum, e margina lateribus magis elevatis cinctum: hæc margo oculum non attingit, sed ante hos stans et acute angulata, versus paginam inferam perpendiculariter ducta est, scrobem antennarum posterius limitat; lateribus inflexis infra carinam brevissimis, paululum supra scrobem antennarum extensis apice angulatis; scrobs antennalis infra angulum basalem marginis descriptæ prope oculum sita, hic profunda, subcirculari, dein versus paginam inferiorem rostri transversaliter anguste ducta, sed subtus basin scrobis gulæ non attingente. *Labrum* (deest?). *Mandibulæ* valde incurvæ, exsertæ, ad latera inflexa rostri exeuntes, et ut illos marginem

superam lateraliter prominentes; lateribus nullo modo crassis, sed tenuibus, argutis, apice intus emarginato-truncatis, angulo apicali acuto. *Palpi maxillares* longi, apicem mandibularum superantes, 4-articulati: articulo 1o brevi, immerso, 2o magno, lato, sed latitudine evidenter longiore, supra apicem lateris menti extenso, 3o secundo plus quadruplo brevior et duplo angustiore, subquadrato, ultimo præcedente basi paullo angustiore, subulato, pro ratione latitudinis valde longo, sed secundo multo brevior. *Palpi labiales* tenuiores, 4-articulati: articulis tribus primis æque crassis, 1o brevior, 2o longior, ultimo secundo longior, tenuior, subfusiforme. *Labium* subcordatum, minusculum. *Mentum* profundissime emarginatum, lateribus (aut lobis) valde subacute productis, versus basin insigniter angustatis.

Thorax transversus, basi paullo sinuata medio parum acute productus, lateribus versus apicem rotundato-angustatis, apice oblique truncatus, tenue marginatus; carina postica prope basin sita, medio parum acute producta, ad latera obtuse angulata, dein antrorsum directa, sed subito terminata, medium lateris non attingente; supra valde transversaliter convexus, antice pulvinatus; infra versus medium oblique abbreviatus, hic subtriplo brevior quam supra, basi apiceque sat profunde emarginatus; coxis anticis subglobosis, magnis, approximatis, totam longitudinem mediam suboccupantibus.

Scutellum proportionaliter magnum, triangulare.

Elytra breviter ovato-subquadrata, thorace paullo latiora, conjunctim parum angustiora quam longa, basi apiceque singulatim obtuse rotundata, lateribus subparallela, margine inflexa mox pone basin rotundato ampliata; supra convexa.

Pygidium oblongo-subconicum, apice anguste rotundatum.

Pectus abdomenque valde convexa, illud brevior, hoc segmentis quatuor primis æque longis, medio brevioribus quam ad latera, apice successive magis arcuato-emarginatis, ultimo medio præcedentibus plus duplo longiore, lateribus versus apicem valde oblique angustatis, apice ipso paullo emarginato-rotundato.

Pedes breviusculi, parum crassi, quatuor antiqui subæquales, postici paullo longiores; femoribus modice clavatis, muticis, posticis basin segmenti ultimi abdominis superantibus; tibiis fere longitudine femorum, subrectis, apice subemarginato-truncatis: quatuor anteriores basi angustis, versus apicem evidenter ampliatis, subteretibus, posticis basi certe multo latioribus versus apicem haud ampliatis, subdeplanatis; tarsis longitu-

dine fere tibiaarum, posticorum articulo 1o longo, cylindrico-subconico, emarginato-truncato, 2o plus duplo brevior, magis conico, apice profunde emarginato, cilio laterali utrinque longo, rigido, subspiniiformi, extremitatem sequentis articuli superante, 3o angusto, bilobo, immerso; ultimo longo, clavato, primo paullo brevior, biunguiculato: unguiculis valde divergentibus, incurvis, basi crassis, medio subtus unidentatis.

Etym.: Α καμαρα, camera, δερὴ, collum.

Typus: *Camaroderes viduus*, Jekel, e Para Brasiliæ.

Obs.—This genus participates in its characters with, 1st, *Brachytarsus*, Sch., from which it differs in its more convex form, the structure of the rostrum, antennæ, eyes, &c. In its short and thick body it should range near that genus, but its evidently emarginate eyes remove it to another Schönherrian tribe of the same subdivision, and to the genus *Eugonus*, from which it is entirely different.¹ 2nd, *Phænithon* of the second stirps—to which it is also very close, especially in the triangular form of the scutellum, which is still larger, but the club of the antennæ is very different, as well as the shape of the thorax.²

¹ Rigorously, the *Brachytarsi* have the eyes emarginate, or at least concavely truncate anteriorly, and, indeed, though this character deranges the Schönherrian definitions and artificial distribution, I feel satisfied with this affinity in the eyes, which corroborates the general similitude of these two genera.

² Here a second observation upon the generic affinities is necessary. Rigorously, also, the antennal groove of some species of Stirps II. in the genus *Phænithon* (as *semigriseus*, Grm., *implicatus*, Sch., &c.) is elongate, extended beneath, as much, indeed, as in *Brachytarsus* and the present genus; these species, too, differ much from the *Phænithoni* of Stirps I. I am inclined to believe that the Schönherrian characters of the subdivisions and tribes in the *Anthribidæ* are merely artificial (and not only so, but they are not rigorous, being also as we have here seen erroneous) and separate genera which should be reunited. Have we not, as a last proof, the greatest difficulty and reluctance, when we are forced to place in different subdivisions the *Ptychoderi* and the American *Phlæotragi*, which, certainly, are more congeneric than the latter and the African species of the same Schönherrian genus?

CAMARODERES VIDUUS, *Jekel.*

Ovato-subquadratus, convexus, niger, subtus tomento tenui albido-grisescente, supra nigra tectus; rostro, fronte, thoracis margine antica tenui, lateribus basique utrinque late lineaque media basali dimidiata, elytrorum fascia media irregulari sinuata margineque apicali subcrescentiformi griseo-albido tomentosis; capite rostroque brevibus; thorace brevi, transverso, valde convexo, antice pulvinato; elytris breviter ovato-subquadratis, basi apiceque singulatim rotundatis, punctato-striatis, stria suturali antice duplicata, interstitiis dorsalibus latis; pygidio obliquo, subconico; femoribus modice clavatis, muticis.

Longit. (cap. infl.) usque ad apic. elytr. 3 lin. = $6\frac{6}{10}$ millim.; usque ap. pygid. $3\frac{1}{10}$ lin. = $7\frac{1}{10}$ millim.

Latit. pone hum. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin. = $3\frac{7}{10}$ millim.

Patria: Para Brasiliæ.

About the width of a moderate sized *Anth. albinus*, L., but much shorter, very convex. Nearly allied in form to *Brachytarsus areolatus* and *scabrosus*, and to *Phanithon semigriseus*, Grm. and *implicatus*, Sch., &c., but much larger and more convex than the former, and different in the antennæ and thorax from the latter.

Head short, transverse, nearly one half narrower than the thorax at the base, immersed in the latter up to the eyes; vertex convex, clothed with a pitchy black pile, which forms three triangles on the forehead, of which the middle one is the longest and widest; front flat, nearly half the total width with the eyes, having an obsolete short longitudinal impression in the middle, densely covered (as well as the rostrum) with a whitish gray pile. *Eyes* finely reticulate, black, less convex, occupying together a little more than half the total width. *Rostrum* shorter than the head, and, like the latter, finely punctulate. *Antennæ* very short, reaching a little beyond the base of the thorax, black, with the club black tomentose.

Thorax transverse, more than one-half shorter than the basal width; base scarcely sinuate, a little produced in the middle; posterior angles obtuse; sides obliquely and very shortly dilated to the angles of the posterior carina, then roundly narrowed towards the apex, which is obliquely truncate, and nearly twice narrower than the base; posterior carina ap-

proximate to the base, following its sinuations, but somewhat nearer and angulated in the middle, angularly directed upwards at the sides, but terminating shortly over, not reaching one-third of the lateral length; upper side most convex, especially transversally, subpulvinate near the apex; longitudinally finely strigulose; under side densely clothed with a whitish gray pile, emitting, on the upper part, 1st, an apical margin wide in front, becoming sublinear in the middle; 2nd, a basal wide shortened branch, finishing at one-third of the width, connected angularly with the apical margin at its origin, nearly at the anterior third of the length, obliquely directed inwards for two-thirds, then dilated, rounded anteriorly, cut downwards nearly straight to the base, which it covers laterally, forming a thick crochet or quaver; also a basal central whitish line is observable, arising from the middle of the carina, ascending to the middle of the length where it stops. The remainder of the upper side is clothed with short black dull pile, nearly resembling a squat human trunk, of which the neck and the lower part as far as the waist appear cut down, and the arms reduced to a stump.

Scutellum wide, triangular, black, clothed with a black pile.

Elytra shortly ovate-subquadrate, nearly twice as long as the thorax, and together rather narrower than long; base of each obtusely rounded, but much more deflexed to the suture than to the shoulders, which are obliquely rounded, callose, and rather wider than the thorax; sides slightly roundly dilated to about one-third part of the length, nearly straight to two-thirds, then also roundly narrowed towards the apex, being posteriorly evidently narrower than at the base; apex of each elytron obtusely rounded; sutural angle obtuse and rounded; inflected margin roundly dilated rather beneath the base, then emarginate and sensibly narrowed towards the apex, the inflection having become obsolete above the latter; if transversally measured from the widened inflected part to the suture, they are certainly there twice as wide as above the apex; very convex, punctate-striate: striæ posteriorly 10 in number, but the subsutural (or 1st) and the submarginal (or 10th) are duplicate anteriorly, the former having its two branches separated to the base, the latter united again behind the base, its branch (interior) being very short, apparently required by the extension of the inflected part; the four innermost striæ are anteriorly obliquely rejected outwards by the duplication of the 1st, and 5th to the 8th are close together under the shoulder, where they stop; interstices very finely and densely punctate-alutaceous, all flat, the four innermost

broadier than the others; black, covered with a very short dull black pile, wanting here and there, especially on the shoulders, which are rather glossy; marked with, 1st, a large irregular fascia occupying the middle, descending a little from the margin to nearly the middle of the width, then parting again somewhat above, running again obliquely to the suture, its anterior and posterior edges being very irregular; 2nd, an apical macula somewhat crescent-shaped, roundly and thickly hooked near the suture, its convexity following the edges of the apex.

Pygidium oblique, oblong-subconic (about $\frac{2}{3}$ lin. in length), apex rounded, punctate-rugose, covered with a whitish pile.

Body beneath finely punctate-rugulose, clothed with a whitish gray pile, thinner and lighter on the abdomen.

Legs moderate sized: the posterior the longest and thickest, very finely punctulate-rugulose; black; slightly clothed with a whitish sub-silky scattered pile, more condensed on the thighs; the latter moderately clavate, the posterior reaching beyond the base of the terminal ring of the abdomen.

Genus BASITROPIS, *Jekel*.

Antennæ mediocres, medio thoracis superantes, lateribus rostri infra propeque oculos insertæ, 11-articulatæ; funiculo 8-articulato: articulo 1o ovato-clavato, crasso, 2—5 subæque longis et latis, primo brevioribus, cylindrico-conicis (2o tamen subclavato), latitudine certe dimidio longioribus, 6—8 brevioribus, successive latioribus magisque transversis, 6o subtriangulari, apice præcedentibus paullo latiore, longitudine latitudinis, 7o longitudine dimidio, 8o duplo-latioribus, intus angulariter ampliatis, subcyathiformibus, clavæ subadpressis et conjunctis. *Clava* lata, breviter ovata, 3-articulata: articulo 2o brevior, 1o et 3o subæque longis, hoc angustiore, apice subconico-rotundato.

Caput pone oculos paullo exsertum, per illos versus apicem frontis angustatum.

Oculi plus quam semiotundati, antèr late emarginati, supra infraque caput mordentes.

Rostrum latitudine capitis, sed brevius, transversum, lateribus versus apicem haud angustatum, apice medio subtriangulariter emarginatum. *Scrobs antennalis* lateralis, infra marginem superam rostri inserta, ibique

profunda, lata, apicem rostri nec oculum attingente, infra subtus ad gulam subperpendiculariter elongata, et cum illa juncta. *Labrum* minutum, apice elevatum. *Mandibulae* subplanæ, paullo incurvæ, apice acutæ. *Palpi* subfiliformes, articulo ultimo longiore, acuto; labiales breviores et tenuiores.

Thorax latitudine haud longior, basi truncatus, lateribus medio parum rotundato-amplius, versus apicem abrupte angustatus, apice ipso paullo rotundato-emarginatus; carina postica perpendiculariter supra juxtaque basin sita, ad elytra applicante, utrinque angulata, dein usque prope apicem adscendente, marginem lateralem cingente.

Scutellum semirotundatum, transversum, mediocre.

Elytra subparallela, medio thoracis non latiora, sed plus duplo longiora, basi truncata et marginata, humeris subangulatis, apice singulatim anguste rotundata, margine inflexa ante medium paullo rotundato-amplius; supra modice convexa.

Pygidium transversum, semirotundatum, perpendiculare.

Abdomen pectore paullo longius, segmentis subæqualibus, quatuor anterioribus medio paullo brevioribus, successive apice magis arcuato-emarginatis, præsertim quarto; ultimo medio paullo longiore, breviter semicirculari.

Pedes mediocres, crassiusculi, intermedii paullo breviores, tenuioresque; femoribus clavatis, muticis; tibiis anticis basi evidenter, intermediis haud, posticis nullo modo incurvis, apice parum ampliatis, femoribus parum brevioribus; tarsis tibiis angustioribus et sublongioribus, articulo 1o subconico, latitudine apicali longiore, 2o brevior, apice profunde emarginato, 3o angusto, immerso, profunde bilobo, lobis angustis; ultimo longo, dimidium fere longitudinis attingente, ad basin emarginaturæ penultimi juxta apicem secundi inserto, clavato; unguiculis divergentibus, incurvis, infra basin unidentatis.

Etym.: Α βᾱσις, *basis*, τροπις, *carina*.

Typus: *Eugonus nitidicollis*, Chevrolat in litt. e Java et India Orientali.

Obs.—This genus belongs to the Schönherrian subdivision, colhors and tribe of the *Eugoni*, to which it is somewhat similar in form, but its antennæ have the two terminal joints of the funiculus short and wide, connected with the club, which is, when regarded separately, shorter and wider than in that genus, with the joints transverse and connected; the head is somewhat extended behind the eyes; the rostrum is not narrowed

at the apex; and, above all, the thorax has its posterior carina perpendicularly placed in front of the base and close to it, applied to the elytra, and terminating obsoletely before the apex, instead of making an apical angle as in that genus.

BASITROPIS NITIDICUTIS (Chevr.), *Jekel*.

Elongato-parallelus, *piceus*, *tomento fusco supra opaco, subtus pedibusque griseo-sericeo vergente tectus*; *rostro toto, capitis thoracisque maculis, elytrorum plaga basali elongata obliqua fascia postica suturae interrupta apiceque etiam dilute fulvo-squamosis*; *tibiis fusco-griseo annulatis*; *rostro, capite, thorace pectoreque sat profunde laxaque punctatis*.

Longit. (cap. infl.) $3\frac{3}{4}$ — $3\frac{1}{8}$ = 8 — $6\frac{6}{10}$ millim.

Latit. hum. $1\frac{1}{3}$ — $1\frac{1}{12}$ lin. = 3 — $2\frac{4}{10}$ millim.

Patria: Java, Dom. Deyrolle; India, Dom. Saunders.

This insect closely resembles *Eugonus subcylindricus*, being of nearly the same size and colour, but is at once distinguished by its having the rostrum subquadrate, carinated, the head longer and narrower, the posterior thoracic carina basal, applied to the elytra, ending upwards before the apex, and making no apical acute angle, as in that genus.

Head nearly as long as its width, behind somewhat extended behind the eyes; front slightly narrowed by the obliquity of the eyes near the rostrum, but being in that part more than two-thirds of the total width with the eyes; convex, especially on the middle of the vertex and front; rather deeply and distantly punctate; pitchy, clothed with rufous pile, scattered with a light fulvous pile, condensed round the eyes, and in a short line on the middle of the vertex. *Eyes* having their inner sides approaching each other towards the rostrum in an oblique and nearly straight line; black, rather finely reticulate. *Rostrum* as wide as the head behind, but much shorter, transverse; sides nearly straight, or somewhat dilated near the apex, which is obliquely cut at its sides, with the middle subtriangularly but narrowly emarginate; flat, punctate, in the same manner as the head, with a longitudinal ridge along the middle; almost entirely covered with a light fulvous pile, under which the fuscous ground pile is per-

ceivable; lateral margin very thin and acute, not reaching the eye, then subangulate, following its emargination beneath with a narrow interval, and forming the posterior margin of the antennal groove. *Labrum* ferruginous. *Mandibles* black. *Palpi* rufous; the labial lighter. *Labium* and *maxillæ* yellow. *Antennæ* pitchy-brown, basal joints subglabrous, glossy; the two terminal ones of the funiculus less glossy, tomentose. *Club* thickly covered with a fulvous tomentosity, much lighter at the tip.

Thorax scarcely longer than wide; apex widely and obtusely rounded, slightly emarginate in the middle; sides rather strangulated behind the apex, then abruptly rounded to the middle, afterwards somewhat narrowed to the base, which is truncate; upper side convex, punctate like the head; pitchy; the ground covered with a dark fuscous pile, here and there wanting, leaving glossy intervals; scattered with a light fulvous tomentosity forming nebulous spots and maculæ, of which an apical, a basal, and two transversely placed in the middle of the disc, resembling a rhombical figure, are the largest and most apparent.

Scutellum transverse, semicircular, densely covered with a thin grayish pile.

Elytra subparallel, more than twice the length of the thorax; base truncate, marginate, very slightly wider than the base of the thorax; shoulders subangular, subcallose; sides subparallel from the base to behind the middle, then roundly narrowed, with the apex of each obtusely rounded; rather convex; punctate-striate, with the innermost (first) stria duplicated anteriorly, pushing the other striæ obliquely outwards; interstices flat, finely punctulate; pitchy; ground covered with a dark fuscous pile, with light fulvous marks, namely, 1st, a basal irregular fascia not reaching the suture, running obliquely under the shoulder towards the margin, sending from its middle behind a branch obliquely directed to the suture, joining the corresponding branch, and leaving a common basal fuscous patch round the scutellum; 2nd, a subcentral transverse fascia not reaching the suture; 3rd, an apical spot; 4th, several small punctiform spots on the middle of each elytron.

Pygidium transverse, shortly semicircular, perpendicular, rather convex, punctulate, covered with a fulvous pile, more or less wanting on the middle.

Body beneath dark brown-rufous, covered with a thin silky grayish pile; thorax and pectus having strong deep distant punctures, irregularly

placed in the former, arranged in longitudinal rows in the latter. *Abdomen* very finely and obsoletely punctulate, glossy.

Legs dark rufous-brown, covered with a silky whitish gray pile; base of the tibiæ and an external spot above the tip, and apex of the two anterior and terminal joints of the tarsi, entirely denudate.

Genus ANCYLOTROPIS, *Jekel*.

Antennæ corpore dimidio longiores, tenues, 11-articulatæ: articulo 1o oblongo-clavato, basi tenui, sequentibus pro ratione multo crassiore; his successive sensim tenuioribus, linearibus, apice parum clavatis, 2o primo dimidio longiore, 3o, 5o et 6o secundo subduplo longioribus, 4o, 7o et 8o secundo evidenter longioribus sed alteris brevioribus; clava angusta, articulo primo funiculi angustiore, valde elongata, triarticulata: articulo 1o secundo funiculi æque longo, 2o paullo brevior, 3o primo longiore, octavo funiculi æquali, paullo incurvo, acuto.

Caput usque oculos immersum, versus rostrum oblique angustatum, latitudine postica brevius.

Oculi laterales, oblongo-horizontales, transversaliter angusti, integri, supra infraque caput non mordentes.

Rostrum elongatum, angustum, quadrato-subteres, capite plus duplo longius, parte antica frontis non latius, lateribus rectis, apice subsubito ampliatis, præsertim infra insertionem antennarum (*Pterygii*), apice secundum totam latitudinem parum emarginatum; lateribus inflexis sat crassum, sed latitudine supra paullo minus elevatum, versus os supra infraque deplanatum; scrobe apicali, laterali, parum profunda, basi angusta, longitudinali, brevi, dein explanato-evanescente. *Labrum* transversum, medio apice subangulato-rotundatum. *Mandibulæ* mediocres, exsertæ, extrorsum carinatæ, incurvæ, acutæ. *Palpi maxillares* crassi, articulo ultimo conico-subulato, basi ad præcedentem paullo longiorem arcte applicato. *Palpi labiales* tenuiores, filiformes, articulo ultimo præcedenti longiore et angustiore.

Thorax oblongus, latitudine multo longior, lateribus modice rotundato-ampliatus, basi subrectum—apice supra subemarginatum, infra ob-

lique — truncatus, antice angustior; longitrorsum medio elevatus, versus apicem cum capite et rostro valde oblique attenuatus; carina postica ab utrinque prope basin versus medium obsolete uncinatim antrorsum recurva et interrupta, etiam versus medium lateris valde oblique ducta, dein angulata, breviter transversa, ibi iterum angulata, etiam breviter antrorsum directa et terminata, hamata, medium lateribus non superante.

Scutellum parum transversum, ovato-subquadratum.

Elytra oblongo-quadrata, parallela, basi sinuato-emarginata, pro humeris valde obliquis paullo ampliata, ibique thorace latiora, lateribus usque prope apicem rectis, apice ipso obtusissime rotundato; longitrorsum pone basin paullo elevata, dein usque prope apicem subhorizontales, parum convexa, ante apicem subperpendiculariter transversaliter tuberculata.

Pygidium latum, subsemicirculare, parum convexum, æquale.

Pedes mediocres, successive breviores, parum crassi. *Femoribus* pone medium clavatis, anticis paullo longioribus et crassioribus. *Tibiis* subrectis, versus apicem parum ampliatis: anticis eorum femoribus multo—intermediis parum — posticis non—longioribus, his anticis plus dimidio brevioribus. *Tarsis* successive brevioribus, anticis eorum tibiis paullo—intermediis haud—posticis non—brevioribus, his anticis evidenter brevioribus; biunguiculatis: unguiculo singulo incurvo, subduplicato, h. e. basi dente longo, libero, subparallelo armato.

Corpus sat elongatum, parallelum, antice attenuatum, postice subtruncatum et perpendiculariter declive, sculpturatum, alatum, mediæ magnitudinis.

Etym.: Α ἀγκύλος, *uncinatus*, τροπισ, *carina*.

Typus: *Ancylotropis Waterhousei*, Jekel, e "Hunter's River," Novæ Hollandiæ.

Obs.—This curious genus, in the form of its antennal groove and rostrum, the integrity of its eyes, and the elongation of its body, must be placed near the *Phlæotragi* of Schönherr, but it has so many peculiar characters combined with the curvature of its thorax, head and rostrum, that I cannot introduce it into any other of the already known genera.

ANCYLOTROPIS WATERHOUSEI, *Jekel*.

Modice elongatus, piceo-brunneus, laxe griseo-tomentosus; capite rostroque supra, thoracis vitta laterali lineolaque basali intra humerali elytrorum late paleaceis; apice elytrorum, pygidio, apiceque abdominis dense fulvo-ochraceo pilosis; rostro elongato, supra subplano, lateribus infraque rugoso; capite transverso, subconico, immerso; thorace longo, antice cum capite rostroque valde attenuato, disco longitudinaliter impresso cum carina media antice posticeque abbreviata elevationibusque longitudinalibus utrinque angustis transversim rugosis; elytris parallelis, basi sinuato-emarginatis, singulo ante apicem subperpendiculariter truncatum transversim trituberculato.

♂ ? *Antennis corpore subdimidio longioribus tenuibus. (Alter sexus ignotus.)*

Longit. (cum rostr.) $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin. = $14\frac{5}{10}$ millim.

Latit. hum. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin. = 4 millim.

Long. rostr. $2\frac{6}{10}$ millim. cum capite $3\frac{8}{10}$ millim.

Long. thor. $3\frac{2}{10}$ lin. — *Elytr.* 8 millim.

Latit. med. thor. $3\frac{1}{8}$ lin. — *Elytr.* 4 millim.

Patria : Hunter's River, Novæ Hollandiæ.

Head immersed to the eyes in the thorax, transverse, a little obliquely and straightly (subconically) narrowed towards the rostrum, nearly flat, clothed with a dense light fulvous or straw-coloured pile; convex, black, shining, transversely and finely strigose underneath. *Eyes* oblong, transversely very narrow, entire, lateral, not encroaching upon the head, slightly convex, brown. *Rostrum* more than twice as long as the head, elongate, narrow, not broader at its base than the forehead; sides to two-thirds of the length straightly parallel, then rather abruptly obliquely and somewhat roundly dilated to the apex, with the inferior dilatation (*Pterygium*) under the insertion of the antennæ, evidently more extended laterally than the upper one; apex slightly emarginate; upper part absolutely canaliculate anteriorly, densely clothed like the head; the apical hairs reach over the tip and partly cover the labrum and mandibles; inflected sides nearly flat, but not separated from the upper side by any lateral ridge or angle, denudate and rugose, as well as the lower part,

which has a deep longitudinal channel. Antennal groove apical, its base sublinear, longitudinal or parallel to the rostrum, short and shallow, its terminal part widely evanescent, obliquely impressed behind the pterygium.

Thorax oblong, base subtruncate, very obtusely produced in the middle, sides slightly dilated from the base to the middle, then roundly obliquely narrowed to the apex, which is at least one-half narrower than the base; apex truncate-subemarginate above, very obliquely truncated at the sides, subsemicircularly emarginate beneath; upper part longitudinally convex, or rather subgibbous in the middle, and obliquely attenuated from thence in a nearly straight line with the head and rostrum, so as to describe, with the horizontal line of the elytra and posterior part of the thorax, an angle of about 45° ; the under part is straight, horizontal, like the posterior upper part and the elytra, so that it is diminished to more than half the thickness at the apex; disc depressed along the middle, with a median ridge obsolete at the base and tip, and a dorsal elevation on each side of the depression, convex, rugose; sides finely, under part evidently, rugose; clothed with a fulvescent grayish pile, more condensed at the sides, and especially in a lateral line on the disc, forming a lateral margin, and attaining inwards to the dorsal elevation, which is denudate as well as the median ridge. Posterior carina as described in the generic characters.

Scutellum scarcely transverse, ovate-subquadrate, densely clothed with fulvous pile.

Elytra oblong-subquadrate; base conjointly sinuately subemarginate, obliquely dilated from the angles of the thorax to the shoulders, which are rounded and callose; sides exactly straight near to the apical declivity and tubercles, where they are abruptly narrowed or very obtusely rounded; transversely convex; inflected margin sinuate, slightly roundly dilated behind the base, emarginate near the middle; longitudinally and obliquely elevated behind the base, then nearly straight, scarcely convex to five-sixths of their length, then very slightly attenuated to the ante-apical tubercles, but subperpendicularly truncated behind them; punctate-striate, the punctures approximating, rather deep and large, especially near the base; interstices convex, rather narrow, obsoletely and finely rugulose, intra-sutural and 2nd elevated at the base, forming on each elytron with the shoulder three basal elevations between which the remaining areas are

impressed; the elevation of the second interstice is continued longitudinally in a more evident convexity than the other interstices: elytra depressed along the suture to two-thirds of the length; the ante-apical tubercles are three in number on each elytron, the median being the most elongate, acute, but not attaining to the perpendicular level of the apex, which is not quite, though nearly, perpendicularly truncated: they are slightly scattered with thin fulvous grizzly pile, showing the pitchy ground-colour: they have a basal light fulvous lineola inside the shoulder, and their apex is entirely clothed with a very dense fulvous-ochraceous pile, reaching above over the tubercles, where it is transversely truncated,—a character which gives them some resemblance to several species of *Anthrribus*, properly so-called.

Pygidium broad, transverse, subsemicircular, nearly flat, subperpendicular, densely clothed like the apex of the elytra.

Body beneath pitchy, scattered with pile like the elytra, having the two apical rings of the abdomen densely clothed like the elytra and pygidium.

Legs pitchy, scattered with pile like the body beneath.

Obs.—I have named this interesting insect after Mr. Waterhouse whose transcendent genius in the natural sciences, and for those important works on Palæontology, Mammalogy and Entomology, have gained for him an European reputation.

Genus DEUTEROCRATES, *Imhoff*.

DEUTEROCRATES GRISEOPICTUS (*Deyrolle*), *Jekel*.

Oblongo-subparallelus, niger, tomento dilute fulvo-subochraceo plagiatus, rostri capitisque carina longitudinali thoracis lateribusque irregulariter, elytrorumque medio basis plagaque pone medium utrinque denudatis; rostro brevior, medio transversim impresso, fronte planiuscula; thorace disco deplanato, carina basali versus latera parum antè oblique directà; elytris grosse transversim rugosis; articulo secundo antennarum maris recto, subterete, apice abrupte clavato.

♂ *Antennis corpore subtriplo longioribus.*

♀ *Antennis longitudine corporis.*

Longit. corp. (cum rostr.) max. indiv. $8\frac{1}{2}$ —9 lin. = 18—20 millim.

Latit. elytr. $2\frac{1}{4}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin. = 5—6 millim.

Patria: Guinea lusitana; D. Bocandé; D. Deyrolle.

This species very closely resembles *Deut. nebulosus*, Imhoff, Sch., but M. Deyrolle having received a number of specimens of this as well as of the former, and constant differences existing between them, without any intermediate links, I consider the species distinct.

Body, although varying very much in size, generally smaller, more convex and narrowed, never entirely tomentous on the thorax and elytra, but adorned with more or less connected spots, leaving large denuded patches; the tomentosity thicker than in *Deut. nebulosus*, and yellowish or grayish fulvous.

Antennæ proportionally thinner, with the second joint in the males not bisinuate, as in *Deut. nebulosus*, but nearly straight, not so broad, and not gradually widened towards the apex; indeed subequal in width from the base nearly to the apex, and much more abruptly and shortly (subtriangularly) clavate.

Rostrum evidently shorter in both sexes.

Thorax narrower, less widely depressed on the disc, more strangulated and subtubular at the apex, which is less deeply emarginate in the middle; posterior ridge, although sinuated, much less distant from the base at its sides, and scarcely interrupted in its middle.

Elytra proportionally more convex, elongate and parallel; shoulders more angular and callose; striæ having their punctures more distant and deeper, and the interstices with more distant and coarser rugosities, &c.

Obs.—M. Deyrolle first proposed for this species the name of *Decataphanes pictus*. It is, however, a *Deuteroerates*, the *Decataphanes* of M. Imhoff being a very different genus: it is also more convenient to apply to it a new specific term.

Genus STENOCERUS, *Schönherr*.

This genus has been established by Schönherr for certain American species: the type is the *Anthribus fulvitaris* of Germar. To these he has joined a species from Java, *Sten. collaris*, Chevr., very different in its generic character, and another from New Guinea, *Anthr. Garnotii*, Guér., which he had not seen, also equally distinct from that natural American genus.

These two species excluded, the genus remains one of the most homogeneous of the family, and, like the *Ptychoderi*, contains species so closely allied in shape, sculpture and general distribution of colours, that, without great care and the sight of many specimens of some of them, differences can scarcely be detected between them: their markings and sculpture being so similar, I have tried to separate them according to the relative proportions of the body, thorax, elytra, &c., with careful scales of these proportions and comparative descriptions, being the only way I found possible for their determination. Hoping that the result of my observations on their specific differences may not be useless, I introduce them here, especially as I know all the Schönherrian species, the type of *S. collaris* being in the collection of my obliging friend M. Chevrolat, and *S. Garnotii* existing in the museum of M. Guérin,—both being, as before observed, types of distinct generic forms.

Stirps I. Corpus ovato-subellipticum, latitudine non duplo longius,¹ majoris magnitudinis; thorace magis transverso, longitudine non $\frac{6}{10}$ latitudinis, elytris æque lato; antèius valde convexo-subpulvinato; lateribus ante basin magis conico ampliato

¹ In all the proportions and measures taken of the species of this genus, I have omitted the head and rostrum: these, being more or less deflected and inserted, would have been detrimental to the exactness of the admeasurement.

(amplitudine valde rotundata), profunde bisinuato; elytris latius magisque deplanato-impressis, lateribus a basi ad apicem sensim angustatis; corpore subtus pedibusque (tarsis exceptis) uniformiter fusco squamosis.

1. *Stenocerus fulvitarsis*, Germ., Sch.

2. *Stenocerus testudo*, Jekel.

Stirps II. Corpus aut ovato- aut oblongo- subparallelum, latitudine saltem duplo longius, majoris mediæque magnitudinis; thorace mediocriter transverso, longitudine inter $\frac{6}{10}$ et $\frac{7}{10}$ latitudinis, elytris certe angustiore, antè minus convexo, haud pulvinato; lateribus minus conico-ampliato (amplitudine ante-basali angustius acutiusque rotundata), mediocriter bisinuato; elytris angustius minusque deplanatis, lateribus mox ultra medium subparallelis aut parum angustatis; corpore subtus pedibusque (tarsis exceptis) aut læte aut obscure brunneo tomentosis, sed dilute irroratis aut plagiatis.

3. *Stenocerus longulus*, Jekel.

4. *Stenocerus migratorius*, Chevr.

5. *Stenocerus mexicanus*, Jekel.

6. *Stenocerus Amazonæ*, Jekel.

7. *Stenocerus tessellatus*, Jekel.

8. *Stenocerus brunnescens*, Jekel.

Stirps III. Corpus ovato-subellipticum, latitudine saltem duplo longius, mediæ minorisque magnitudinis; thorace minus transverso, longitudine $\frac{7}{10}$ latitudinis, elytris certe angustiore,¹ antè parum convexo, supra longitudinaliter evidenter bicanaliculato, carinam mediam insigniorem emittente; lateribus subrectim conico ampliatis, haud sinuatis, lobo postico amplitudinis angulato; elytris latius

¹ *Except the frontalis*, but the extremely acute production of the posterior carina at the sides, which are straight and conical, distinguish it from the first *Stirps*, of which it has the broadest proportions.

magisque deplanatis, lateribus versus apicem sensim angustatis ; corpore subtus pedibusque (tarsis exceptis) brunneo tomentosis, dilute irroratis aut plagiatis.

- 9. *Stenocerus frontalis*, Sch.
- 10. *Stenocerus verticalis*, Jekel.
- 11. *Stenocerus varipes*, Sch.
- 12. *Stenocerus angulicollis*, Jekel.

The most important proportions of each of the species known to me are detailed in the following table: the measures are taken from the largest specimens of each species.

Genus STENOCEBUS, *Schl.*

OBSERVATIONS.

Humeral breadth in proportion to the length of the thorax and elytra conjointly.

Length of thorax in proportion to its largest breadth (placed at the lateral angle of the posterior extraxia).

Length of thorax in proportion to that of the elytra.

Humeral breadth of elytra in proportion to their own length.

STRIPS I.

1. *S. fulviansis*, *Germ.*

Brazil.....

2. *S. testudo*, *Jekel*.

Cayenne.....

STRIPS II.

3. *S. longulus*, *Jekel*. ...

Brazil.....

4. *S. migratorius*, (*Ch.*)

Brazil, &c. ...

5. *S. mexicanus*, *Jekel*.

Mexico.

6. *S. Amazonae*, *Jekel*.....

Amazon.

7. *S. tessellatus*, *Jekel*.....

Carthagen., &c.

8. *S. brunneus*, *Jekel*.

Carthagen, &c.

STRIPS III.

9. *S. frontalis*, *Schl.*.....

Brazil.....

10. *S. verticalis*, *Jekel*. ...

Brazil.....

11. *S. varipes*, *Schl.*

Brazil.....

12. *S. angulicollis*, *Jekel*.

Columb., &c....

millim.

millim.

millim.

millim.

$\frac{8}{16\frac{1}{2}}$ or $\frac{52}{100}$

$\frac{4\frac{3}{4}}{8}$ or $\frac{59}{100}$

$\frac{4\frac{3}{4}}{10\frac{3}{4}}$ or $\frac{44}{100}$

$\frac{8}{10\frac{3}{4}}$ or $\frac{74}{100}$

$\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{12}$ or $\frac{54}{100}$

$\frac{3\frac{3}{8}}{6\frac{1}{2}}$ or $\frac{58}{100}$

$\frac{3\frac{3}{8}}{8\frac{1}{8}}$ or $\frac{44}{100}$

$\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{8\frac{1}{8}}$ or $\frac{78}{100}$

$\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{13\frac{3}{8}}$ or $\frac{47}{100}$

$\frac{3\frac{3}{8}}{6}$ or $\frac{61}{100}$

$\frac{3\frac{3}{8}}{10}$ or $\frac{36}{100}$

$\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{10}$ or $\frac{65}{100}$

$\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{11\frac{1}{3}}$ or $\frac{48}{100}$

$\frac{3\frac{1}{4}}{5}$ or $\frac{66}{100}$

$\frac{3\frac{1}{4}}{8}$ or $\frac{41}{100}$

$\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{8}$ or $\frac{69}{100}$

$\frac{5\frac{1}{4}}{10\frac{1}{2}}$ or $\frac{50}{100}$

$\frac{3\frac{1}{4}}{4\frac{3}{4}}$ or $\frac{68}{100}$

$\frac{3\frac{1}{4}}{7}$ or $\frac{46}{100}$

$\frac{5\frac{1}{4}}{7}$ or $\frac{75}{100}$

$\frac{6\frac{1}{4}}{12\frac{1}{2}}$ or $\frac{49}{100}$

$\frac{3\frac{3}{8}}{6}$ or $\frac{62}{100}$

$\frac{3\frac{3}{8}}{8\frac{3}{8}}$ or $\frac{44}{100}$

$\frac{6\frac{1}{4}}{8\frac{3}{8}}$ or $\frac{75}{100}$

$\frac{4\frac{4}{5}}{10}$ or $\frac{48}{100}$

$\frac{4\frac{4}{5}}{3}$ or $\frac{64}{100}$

$\frac{6\frac{1}{4}}{3}$ or $\frac{46}{100}$

$\frac{4\frac{4}{5}}{3}$ or $\frac{74}{100}$

$\frac{5\frac{1}{3}}{10}$ or $\frac{49}{100}$

$\frac{4\frac{2}{3}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ or $\frac{66}{100}$

$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{8\frac{1}{2}}$ or $\frac{42}{100}$

$\frac{6\frac{1}{3}}{8\frac{1}{3}}$ or $\frac{69}{100}$

$\frac{5\frac{1}{3}}{11\frac{2}{3}}$ or $\frac{45}{100}$

$\frac{4\frac{2}{3}}{5\frac{1}{3}}$ or $\frac{66}{100}$

$\frac{3\frac{2}{3}}{8\frac{1}{3}}$ or $\frac{42}{100}$

$\frac{6\frac{1}{3}}{8\frac{1}{3}}$ or $\frac{69}{100}$

$\frac{5}{9\frac{5}{6}}$ or $\frac{53}{100}$

$\frac{3}{5}$ or $\frac{60}{100}$

$\frac{3}{6\frac{5}{6}}$ or $\frac{48}{100}$

$\frac{5}{6\frac{5}{6}}$ or $\frac{73}{100}$

$\frac{8}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ or $\frac{49}{100}$

$\frac{2\frac{3}{8}}{2\frac{3}{8}}$ or $\frac{70}{100}$

$\frac{5\frac{3}{8}}{2\frac{3}{8}}$ or $\frac{49}{100}$

$\frac{5\frac{3}{8}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ or $\frac{73}{100}$

$\frac{7\frac{1}{4}}{2\frac{3}{8}}$ or $\frac{49}{100}$

$\frac{3\frac{1}{4}}{1\frac{3}{8}}$ or $\frac{70}{100}$

$\frac{4\frac{3}{4}}{1\frac{3}{8}}$ or $\frac{44}{100}$

$\frac{4\frac{3}{4}}{2\frac{3}{8}}$ or $\frac{72}{100}$

$\frac{2\frac{3}{8}}{5\frac{1}{6}}$ or $\frac{49}{100}$

$\frac{1\frac{3}{8}}{2\frac{3}{8}}$ or $\frac{70}{100}$

$\frac{1\frac{3}{8}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ or $\frac{44}{100}$

$\frac{2\frac{3}{8}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ or $\frac{72}{100}$

$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{8}$ or $\frac{49}{100}$

$\frac{2\frac{3}{8}}{2\frac{3}{8}}$ or $\frac{70}{100}$

$\frac{2\frac{3}{8}}{2\frac{3}{8}}$ or $\frac{49}{100}$

$\frac{2\frac{3}{8}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ or $\frac{73}{100}$

$\frac{2\frac{3}{8}}{5\frac{1}{6}}$ or $\frac{49}{100}$

$\frac{1\frac{3}{8}}{2\frac{3}{8}}$ or $\frac{70}{100}$

$\frac{1\frac{3}{8}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ or $\frac{44}{100}$

$\frac{2\frac{3}{8}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ or $\frac{72}{100}$

The longest and most parallel species, the second in size.

Moderate sized species, extremely allied.

The shortest of this group.

Equally parallel with *S. longulus*, but much shorter.

Moderate sized, having a peculiar depression and picture of the thorax and head.

Very close to each other; small size.

The smallest species.

Genus STENOCERUS, Sch.

STENOCERUS FULVITARSIS, Germ., Sch. Brasilia.

Stenocerus fulvitaris, Germ. *Ins.* Sp. 1, p. 174, No. 288 (Anthribus).
Sch. t. 1, pars. 1, pag. 168, &c.

* STENOCERUS TESTUDO, Jekel.

Breviter ovatus, sat deplanatus, niger, nigro-subholosericeo squamosus; capitis lineis duobus basalibus intra-ocularibus, thoracis arcu magno basali, elytrorum plaga magna dorsali communi e maculis nigro-holosericeis subtessellata tarsisque (articulo ultimo excepto) fulvo-ochraceo squamosis; thorace valde transverso, lateribus profunde bisinuato; elytris brevibus, versus apicem paullo angustatis, dorso anterieus late, parum profunde deplanato-impressis, postice convexis, sutura interstitiisque alternis convexioribus, nigro tessellatis.

Var. β . *Lineolis capitis arcuque thoracis deficientibus, plaga communi elytrorum postice et lateribus minus determinata: signaturis pal-lidioribus, paleaceo-sulphureis.*

Synon.: *Stenocerus robustus*, Dej., sec. Dupont.

Patria: Cayenna, Dom. Dupont: Mus. Jekel (var. β). (Typus in Mus., Dom. Guérin).

This species is certainly the shortest of the genus, having in breadth $\frac{54}{100}$ ths of its length (head and rostrum excepted). It is with *Sten. brunnescens* the most convex; the darkest tomentose; its ground clothing being of a fine black velvet-like hue.

Head shorter and more convex than in *Sten. fulvitaris*, slightly extended behind the eyes, transversely and shallowly impressed between their hinder edge. *Eyes* less elongate, longitudinally convex, extended laterally, less advanced on the forehead, which is shorter and broader. *Rostrum* also shorter and broader than in the female of *Sten. fulvitaris*, nearly one-fifth shorter than the thorax (mandibles excluded), and not longer than the head at the place of and including the eyes, more than a

half broader at the apex than at the base, subcircularly narrowed at the middle of the side; the median longitudinal ridge is rather wide and high; the lateral ones on the disc are nearer to the sides than to the median, strongly indicated in their basal half, especially at the middle, joining the inner margin of the eye, where they are obsolete and running obsoletely, but evidently, at the same distance from the side to the apex, a character more strongly indicated than in any other species. *Antennæ* rather thicker than in *Sten. fulvitaris*, but their two basal joints are more thickened, and the first is rather thicker and longer than the second.

Thorax hardly as wide as the elytra, less conic than in *Sten. fulvitaris*, its breadth in front being scarcely more than half of the posterior width; the sides not so deeply bisinuate, but the posterior lobe is narrowly subacutely rounded, and the anterior is subangular; the disc is hardly impressed anteriorly, and shallowly depressed posteriorly; the tomentosity is of a fine velvet-like blackish hue, having a figure nearly resembling the half of an elongate hexagon, formed of a fulvous-ochraceous tomentosity.

Elytra much shorter than in *Sten. fulvitaris* and all the other species, more convex, less depressed anteriorly, with the suture and alternate interstices evidently elevated; clothed with a fine velvet-like blackish pile; the disc has a large common patch of a fine fulvous-ochraceous hue, occupying all the basal part, except the shoulders, each side strongly obliquely emarginate, narrowest between the 3rd and 4th striæ, nearly at the middle of the length of the elytra, then abruptly transversely dilated, reaching the sides of the disc, and slightly truncated behind the dilatation at two-thirds of the length of the elytra upon the declivity; this large patch nearly resembles the outline of a tortoise walking, or a *Cassidæ*. The suture and alternate interstices are tessellated with black holosericeous maculæ, rather distant, but more numerous and extended on the disc than in *Sten. fulvitaris*.

Body beneath and *legs* finely punctate, black, slightly clothed with black tomentosity, partly shining and scattered over with extremely fine and short grayish pile, hardly changing the uniformity of the black ground; tarsi with the two first joints (and the third partly) densely clothed with a fine fulvous pile. All the other characters are as in *Sten. fulvitaris*.

STENOCERUS LONGULUS, *Jekel.*

Oblongo-ovatus, piceo-brunneus, infra sparse, supra densius brunneo-tomentosus; rostro basi, capite toto, thoracis disco nebuloze punctoque laterali ante medium, scutello, elytrorum sutura interstitiisque alternis (præsertim antice et postice), corpore subtus irroratim, maxima parte tibiæ tarsisque fere omnino fulvo-flavescente tomentosis; thorace lateribus mediocriter bisinuato, apice maculis duabus tribusque ante medium disci lineolaque intra laterali antice posticeque evanescente dilute fuscis ornato; sutura interstitiisque alternis elevatis elytrorum fulvo-flavescente fuscoque tessellatis.

Patria: Brasilia, Dom. Dupont.

This species is rather smaller than the largest specimens of *Sten. fulvitaris*, but it is much narrower, being the most elongate and parallel of the genus. The thorax is less shortened, less dilated at the sides posteriorly, the central longitudinal elevation more indicated, and descending nearer to the base; it has three fuscous spots placed in a transverse row above the middle, and the elytra are much more elongate and convex and subparallel, independently of the different colour.

Head subperpendicular when at rest, longer than wide, a little shorter behind the eyes than between them, convex (in *Sten. fulvitaris* it is nearly flat), subimpunctate, with a short thin longitudinal canal on the middle of the vertex, leaving an interruption between it and the rostral ridge which runs behind the forehead, covered with a light fulvous pubescence, condensed in a yellowish hue round the eyes and in the posterior canal.

Eyes generally brown, sometimes pitchy, ovate, subtruncate anteriorly, placed longitudinally subobliquely, narrowing the forehead towards the rostrum, slightly convex. *Rostrum* nearly one-half longer than the head, and much narrower at the base, proportionally shorter and narrower than in *Sten. fulvitaris*, with the sides straight from the base to nearly one-fourth of the length, then obliquely dilated, and still more abruptly so towards the apex, where it is one-half wider and nearly as broad as the head at its base; apex sinuately truncate, with its sides shortly obliquely truncated; flat, especially near the tip, where it is shallowly impressed, having a raised glossy longitudinal ridge along the middle, somewhat widened and depressed at the apex, and two other short thin and lower ridges, one at each side of the median ridge, nearer to it than to the sides,

running from a little above the eyes to the middle; black or pitchy, dull, finely punctulate, except the tip of the median ridge, which is more coarsely and distantly punctate and shining; base clothed like the head, the remainder glabrous. *Antennæ* proportionally thicker in both sexes; 2nd joint oblong-conic, evidently longer than the first.

Thorax less convex, anteriorly, less deeply sinuate at the sides; posterior carina less roundly produced downwards in the middle, less emarginate near—and less rounded at—its sides, which are subangular, less roundly dilated above its supposed posterior lateral angle, leaving there the thorax evidently narrower than the elytra, and, as these are much narrower than in *Sten. fulvitaris*, certainly much more angustate than in that species; the carina is also more slightly emarginate at the sides, and less widely produced laterally, and, instead of having this second lobe subangular and raised at two-thirds of the length, it is obliquely rounded, slightly elevated, terminating nearer to the apex: the median elevation of the middle is narrowly continued to the base, the basal central depression being divided by it: the pile is much lighter, yellowish fulvous, and the spots, instead of being fuscous, are brown, and there is above the middle of the disc a transverse row of three spots, the middle one only perceivable in *Sten. fulvitaris*: these three spots are sometimes obsoletely indicated as well as the two ordinary apical and the intra-lateral line of each side. There is, moreover, behind the intra-lateral fuscous line, somewhat above the middle of the side, a punctiform yellow spot wanting in that species, but observable in many of the following.

Scutellum subquadrate, clothed with light fulvous pile.

Elytra subparallel (the most parallel and elongate of the genus), very slightly narrowed behind, much less widened at the base, and much more elongate than in *Sten. fulvitaris*, less widely impressed on the disc, with the lateral depression less obliquely directed inwards, shallower, the oblique elevation running from the shoulder separating it from the median impression, less indicated and oblique. The ground-clothing is brownish, the suture and alternate interstices convex, irregularly clothed with yellow pile, condensed on each side of the base within the shoulders into a large macula or patch, and behind the middle into an interrupted subfulvescent transverse fascia, nebulously circumscribed; the suture and interstices tessellated with rather distant fuscous blackish spots, more indicated on the middle of each elytron, so as to appear as a clouded blackish patch.

Body beneath having its pile of a light ashy brown, more or less mixed with yellowish.

Legs proportionally more slender, having their ground pile much lighter; not only the tarsi, but also the tibiæ nearly entirely (base excepted) and the thighs partly clothed with a yellowish fulvous pile, rarer, and of a less fine texture on the tarsi than in *Sten. fulvitaris*.

STENOCERUS MIGRATORIUS (*Chevrolat*), *Jekel*.

Ovato-suboblongus, piceo-brunneus, brunneo tomentosus, margine interiori oculorum, lineolaque media basali capitis, thoracis disco nebuloze punctoque laterali ante medium, scutello, elytrorum sutura interstitiisque alternis (præsertim antice posticeque), corpore subtus irroratim, femoribus tibiisque parce tarsisque dense læte fulvo-squamosis; thorace lateribus mediocriter bisinuato, apice maculis duabus tribusque ante medium disci lineolaque intra-laterali antice posticeque evanescente dilute fuscis ornato; elytrorum sutura interstitiisque alternis convexis fusco tessellatis.

Patria : Brasilia.

This species is extremely allied in coloration and general outline to *Sten. longulus*, *Jekel*; it, nevertheless, differs in having the constant following differences:—

The size is always smaller, and it is proportionally shorter: the rostrum and head are shorter from the hinder edge of the eye to the apex, being together shorter than the thorax; this is evidently less transverse and proportionally longer: the elytra are shorter, not only absolutely, when compared with those of that species, but also in proportion to the thorax and their own breadth, &c.: the second joint of the antennæ is not evidently longer than the first, and is only ovate-conic; their funiculus is also thinner. The insect has, moreover, an indescribable different aspect joined to the above-mentioned differences.

* STENOCERUS MEXICANUS, *Jekel*.

Ovatus, piceus, fundo obscure brunneo tomentosus, margine interiori oculorum puncto intra-laterali ante medium nebulæ discoidali thoracis, elytrorum plaga basali intra-humerali alteraque posteriori (simul maculis quatuor formantibus) articuloque primo tarsorum dense fulvo squamosis; corpore subtus pedibusque leviter albo irroratis; thorace minus transverso, lateribus minus bisinuato, punctis apicalibus discoidalibusque nullis; sutura interstitiisque alternis elytrorum haud elevatioribus, obsolete fusco tessellatis.

Synon.: *Stenocerus migratorius*, Chevrolat, var. in litt.

Patria: Mexico.

Extremely close in outline and coloration to *Sten. migratorius* and *Amazonæ*, *Jekel*, having nearly the same size and proportions: the antennæ are even thinner than in the latter: the thorax is less impressed behind, and scarcely clothed with fulvous pile on the disc, with the fulvous lateral spot nearer to the middle; also there is no appearance of the fuscous spots observed in both of those species; but its principal characters are — 1st, its sides are less deeply sinuated (linking pretty well the third group to the second), more conically narrowed to the apex than in all the species of this group, and, above all, it is the most elongate in proportion to its breadth in this second group: the elytra are more narrowed towards the apex than in the former, nearly as much so as in the latter, but less robust and broadened: the suture and alternate interstices are scarcely elevated, and they do not exhibit in the middle the fulvous tessellations seen in those species, having only at their base near the shoulder a subquadrate, and behind the middle a transverse, macula, formed of three lineolæ placed on the alternate interstices, distant from the suture, of a fine fulvous pile, together making on both elytra four maculæ placed quadrangulantly; the circumscription of these maculæ, with the median part of the disc nearly deprived of fulvous nebulosity, is a character peculiar to this species, since in all the others the fulvous pile, though more condensed at the base and posteriorly, is extended over the middle, especially on the suture and the alternate interstices, and distinctly interrupted by fuscous or black spots, forming evident tessellations, which are obsolete in *Sten. mexicanus*: the body beneath and the legs are clothed with dark

brown pile, with a very thin and slight whitish mixture: the first joint of the tarsi only is densely fulvous, the second and third are brown, and the terminal slightly whitish pilose.

STENOCERUS AMAZONÆ, *Jekel*.

Ovatus, robustior, piceus, fundo obscure brunneo tomentosus, margine interiori oculum lineolaque media verticis, thoracis nebula discoidali punctoque laterali ante medium, scutello, elytrorum sutura interstitiisque alternis basi utrinque posticeque subplagiatis, tibiarum annulo ante-medio tarsisque omnino flavo-fulvescente squamosis; thorace lateribus mediocriter bisinuato, magis transverso, maculis duabus apicalibus tribusque ante medium transversaliter positis lineolaque intra-laterali antice posticeque evanescente dilute fuscis aut brunnescentibus, interdum obsoletis, ornato; sutura interstitiisque alternis elytrorum parum elevatis, fusco tessellatis.

Synon. : *Stenocerus robustus*, Dej., sec. Dom. Buquet (Cayenna).

Stenocerus migratorius, Chevrolat, var. in litt. (Cayenna).

Patria : Cayenna, Dom. Buquet et Chevrolat : Amazona, Dom. Bates.

This species, closely allied to *Sten. migratorius* in coloration and size, is proportionally more robust and convex, and less elongate. Having seen a large number of both species, I have found the following constant differences:—

The present species is proportionally still broader and shorter, especially in the elytra; these are more depressed in the middle, but less so at the sides; the oblique elevation running from the shoulder is more abruptly and obliquely directed inwards; they are more evidently narrowed towards the apex, more so than in any other species in this group, and they are thicker and more obliquely slanting posteriorly: the thorax is more convex, narrowed and elongated proportionally, indeed less conic, although as deeply bisinuate at the sides; the anterior lobe is more angular and less oblique; its median elevation is obsolete from a little behind the middle to the base, so that the basal depression is entire and deeper: the rostrum is less flattened at the apex and more elongate, &c.

Having seen in the Parisian collections two different species bearing the name of *Sten. robustus*, Dej., and not knowing which is the true one, I prefer using for this present species the name of *Sten. Amazonæ*,

although restricted, under which appellation I have sent it to my correspondents.

It varies, very much like *Sten. fulvitaris*, in size, some male specimens not being more than half the ordinary size.

STENOCERUS TESSELLATUS, *Jekel*.

Ovatus, supra lateribusque parum deplanato-impressus, piceus, fundo obscure brunneo-tomentosus; margine interiori oculorum lineolaque basi verticis, thoracis disco irregulariter plagiatim maculisque quatuor transversaliter positae ante medium, scutello, elytrorum sutura interstitiisque alternis irregulariter basi utrinque subplagiatim posticeque subfasciatim, tibiæ annulo ante-medio articuloque basali tarsorum flavo-fulvescente tomentosae; thorace lateribus mediocriter bisinuato, maculis duabus apicalibus tribusque dorsalibus ante medium obsoletis duabusque connexis ante medium basis, etiam nebula laterali fuscis ornato; interstitiis alternis elytrorum fusco tessellatis.

Patria: Carthæna, Columbiæ, Dom. Dupont (Lebas).

This species also resembles *Sten. migratorius* and *Sten. Amazonæ*; in its proportions and size it is more allied to the former, but is generally smaller. The thorax is nearly as conic, its second (anterior) lateral lobe is as oblique as in *Sten. migratorius*, but it is more convex, though less so than in *Sten. Amazonæ*; its posterior depression is smaller, shallower than in both, and the anterior median elevation is nearly obsolete, or, rather, each side of this longitudinal impression is so obsolete that the anterior convexity is scarcely divided into three longitudinal elevations, as in those species; the fuscous spots are placed in the same manner, but independently of the two lateral punctiform spots (one on each side above the middle) there are two others on the disc, altogether forming a transverse row of four spots; there are also two others on each side of the disc above the base, and a duplicate fuscous one between these: the elytra are less shortened, widened and convex than in *Sten. Amazonæ*, nearly as narrow posteriorly, but more so than in *Sten. migratorius* and *Sten. mexicanus*: above all, they are, with those of *Sten. brunnescens*, less depressed along the suture and at the sides, and consequently the most apparently and most

regularly convex, not only of any of the species of this group, but also of the whole genus; their fulvous mixture (as well as that of the thorax) is lighter than in the three preceding species, and the large nebulous dark patch formed with the blackish tessellations at the middle of the elytra is much better indicated and circumscribed than in the preceding, the flavescent pile of the alternate interstices being nearly wanting in that part: the tarsi have their first joint only densely covered with a yellow pile, and the second and third are nearly denudate; the terminal is slightly scattered over with thin short yellowish hairs, showing the ground.

It varies also in being sometimes not more than one-half the ordinary size.

* *STENOCERUS BRUNNESCENS*, *Jekel*.

Orato-suboblongus, parallelus, brunneus, tomento dilute brunneo tectus; thorace sat transverso, parum conico, antice supra emarginato, lateribus paululum sinuato, obtuse biangulato, medio albescente tomentoso, puncto laterali ante medium albido; elytris convexis, medio parum deplanatis, sutura interstitiisque alternis parum elevatis, obscure brunneo obsoleteque albido tessellatis, plaga magna basali intra-humerali fasciaque interrupta pone medium albidis.

Patria: Carthagena, Columbiæ, Dom. Dupont (D. Lebas?): Mus. Jekel.

This interesting species is one of the most distinct of the second group. Its elytra are as parallel as, though much shorter than, those of *Sten. longulus*, and were it not for its habitat I would have placed it immediately after that species. Nevertheless, by the slight depression of the elytra at the suture and sides, especially posteriorly, where these organs are regularly convex, it has a somewhat natural connection with *Sten. tessellatus*.

The only specimen I know is nearly as broad as *Sten. longulus*, but much shorter, the parallelism of its elytra is still more evident, but extends only to two-thirds of the length, and afterwards the sides are more abruptly roundly narrowed towards the apex than in any of the other species. The posterior declivity of these organs is more perpendicular than in its allies: the thorax, nearly shaped as in *Sten. longulus*, is less transverse, or rather, more elongate, since it is not narrower in proportion to the

elytra; it is very slightly emarginato-sinuate by the prolongation of the posterior carina at the sides, the anterior lobe of which is very slightly oblique, subangular; the apex is proportionally less narrowed than in all the other species, except, perhaps, *Sten. testudo*, with which it has another point of resemblance,—the obtuse narrowing and the regular convexity of the hinder part of the elytra.

The general colour of the body is lighter than in any other species of the genus, being brown or dark rufous; the ground-clothing is of a light brownish chocolate hue, darker beneath. The thorax is rather densely mixed with whitish yellowish. The elytra have the ordinary basal patches and the posterior fasciform nebulosity formed of whitish pile; and the tessellations of the suture and alternate interstices, which are slightly convex, are of a darker brown alternated with obsolete whitish dots, only observable on the suture. The body beneath and legs are mixed with a minute distant white pile, and the first joint of the tarsi only is densely clothed with light fulvous hairs; the other joints have a pale pile slightly scattered over them.

* *STENOCERUS FRONTALIS*, Sch., Gen. et Sp. Curcul. t. 1, pars. 1, pag. 169, &c. Brasilia.

* *STENOCERUS VERTICALIS*, Jehel.

Ovato-subellipticus, piceo-brunneus, tomento obscure brunneo tectus; margine interiori oculorum lineolaque basali verticis, thoracis punctis lineolisque nonnullis, elytrorum sutura interstitisque alternis convexiusculis interrupte articuloque basali tarsorum flavo-fulvescentibus; rostro obsolete tricarinato; thorace magis elongato, conico, lateribus haud sinuato, ante basin subangulato, supra bicanaliculato; elytris fusco flavoque tessellatis, ad suturam deplanatis, versus apicem angustatis; corpore subtus albido-flavescente irrorato.

Patria : Brasilia, Dom. Dupont.

This species is extremely close to *Sten. varipes* of Schönherr; it is larger; its males are larger and broader proportionally than the females of that species: the rostrum is less deeply emarginate in the middle of the apex: the thorax is proportionally more elongate and less angular at the

sides of the posterior carina; the elytra more rounded at the base, more convex, broader proportionally, and more abruptly and obtusely rounded to the apex. All these characters, if they were not evidently such in the male, compared with the female of *Sten. varipes*, would be sexual (that is feminine) in the same species; they however exist in these proportions in each sex of both: I, therefore, think the present insect to be specifically distinct.

STENOCERUS VARIPES, Sch., Gen. et Sp. Curcul. t. v. pars. 1, pag. 197.
Brasilia.

* *STENOCERUS ANGULICOLLIS*, Jekel.

Ovato-suboblongus, fusco-piceus, tomento dilute brunneo tectus; margine interiori oculorum lineolaque basali verticis, thoracis disco sparsim, elytris tessellatim, corpore subtus irroratim articuloque primo tarsorum flavo-albido tomentosus; rostro medio ecarinato; thorace magis elongato, conico, lateribus non sinuatis, ante basin acute angulatis; elytris ad suturam modice deplanatis, tomento tenuissimo albido irroratis, fusco tessellatis.

Patria: Carthagera Columbiae, Dom. Dupont (D. Lebas?): Mus. Jekel.

This species is as nearly allied to *Sten. varipes*, Sch., and *Sten. verticalis*, Jekel, as the species of the second group between them; it is half the size of *Sten. varipes*, and is the most minute of the genus: the thorax is longer in proportion to the elytra, its two longitudinal canaliform impressions are shallower, the lateral angle of the posterior carina is more angular, and the sides, yet straighter, are more obliquely narrowed to the apex: the elytra are, in proportion to the thorax, shorter, they are less flattened along the suture, evidently more narrowed towards the apex; their light tessellations are whitish, their disc is more mixed with white: the body beneath and legs have their light mixture whiter, and the first joint of the tarsi is of a milk-white hue: the rostrum is also less widened to the apex than in these two species.

Of this Lilliputian *Stenocerus* I have seen only one male specimen. Its antennæ are much longer than in all the males of the other species,

reaching much beyond the base of the elytra, and their second joint is proportionally shorter, not regularly obconic, but abruptly globular at the apex, very slender at the anterior part, whereas it ought to be more elongate and less inflated at the tip, according to the elongation and slenderness of all the other joints. There is a tendency to that inflation in the two preceding species, but in a much slighter degree, combined with greater elongation, as in the other species.

STENOCERUS NIGROTESSELLATUS, Blanchard, (d'Orbigny, Voy. dans l'Amer. Merid. 1837—43, p. 200, No. 636, tab. xvi. fig. 2).

A very fine and large species, extremely allied to *Sten. testudo*, in its coloration, but larger (size of *Sten. fulvitaris*), proportionally more elongate in the thorax and elytra, the former having the anterior lobe of its sides more acutely produced above, the latter are less depressed along the suture and at the sides: the thorax is likewise adorned with a semi-circular ochreous line, and the ochreous dorsal patch of the elytra is of a finer and orange hue, on which the black tessellations are much more numerous on each row, and consequently more nearly approached each other. Its place is between *Sten. fulvitaris* and *Sten. testudo*, in the first section, of which it has the proportions of thorax and elytra in a lower degree, and it links this section to the second.

STENOCERUS BLANCHARDI, Jekel.

Ovato-subparallelus, piceus, infra sparsim, supra dense nigro tomentosus, nebula punctisque ordinariis thoracis plagaque elytrorum utrinque late emarginata ut in Sten. tessellato delineatis, sed ochrescentibus; thorace minus conico, lateribus sat bisinuatis, cum lobo ante-basali semicirculariter, et ante-medio obtuse lateque rotundatis, supra medio paullo depresso; elytris subparallelis, ad suturam mediocriter depressis.

Patria: Carthagera Columbiæ. Mus. Paris.

This large and fine species is about the size of the largest specimens of *Sten. fulvitaris*; it is very close in outline, convexity and depression of the elytra to *Sten. longulus*, but proportionally broader. Its thorax is the least conical of any species known by me, the posterior lobe of its sides is regularly semicircularly, the anterior is widely and very obtusely rounded: the elytra are abbreviated as in *Sten. brunnescens*, and hardly more angustate posteriorly: the colour of the tomentosity of the middle of the thorax and the ordinary common patch of the disc of the elytra, is of a fine dense ochreous hue on the latter, but nebulous, pale and rare on the former; the black macula filling the lateral emargination of the dorsal patch is of a fine blackish and very dense, widely extended laterally: the first joint of the tarsi is densely, the second less fulvous-spongiose; its place is at the beginning of the second section, before *Sten. longulus*, in consideration of its large size, though nearer to *Sten. brunnescens*, in the shape of the elytra; by its thorax much less conically narrowed anteriorly, it is easily distinguished from all the other species.

There are four insects described by M. Blanchard, in Gay's Hist. Natur. de Chile, under the generic appellation of *Stenocerus*, none of which are allied to this highly homogeneous genus.

One, *Sten. minutus*, Blchd., loc. cit. Zool. v. p. 298, No. 2, is a minute insect of the size and shape of *Tropideres undulatus*, with which, in the form of the antennæ and rostrum, and in its eyes small, round, semiglobose, lateral, not extending on the forehead, which is broader than the base of the rostrum; it must be arranged close to *Enedreytes*, Sch.

The second, *Sten. asperatus*, Blchd., loc. cit. Zool. v. p. 298, No. 1, close to the preceding in the character of its antennæ, rostrum and eyes, but nearly double the size, and having the elytra tuberculated. It resembles *Tropideres sepicola*, which, like *Trop. undulatus*, has no other resemblance with the remaining European *Tropideres*, in which the "eyes are large, flattish, nearly entirely placed on the forehead, which is much narrowed by them, especially towards the rostrum," than the minuteness of the size.

The last two species, *Sten. signatipes*, Blchd. (Zool. v. p. 299, No. 4) and *Sten. tuberculosus*, Blchd. (Zool. v. p. 299, No. 3, pl. 22, fig. 2) should naturally be placed near *Ischnocerus*, of which they have the rostrum and moderate sized lateral eyes, but they are generically distinguished by their having the antennæ shorter and much thicker in both sexes, those of the male reaching only a little beyond the middle of the elytra in the most

developed specimens, for, as I have observed, these organs would vary, as in the male *Ptychoderes*, according to the degree of development of the individuals. Both species have a common character, uniting them more closely together; the lateral spiniform tubercles of the base and the apex of the elytra.

Genus GYMNOGNATHUS, Sch.

GYMNOGNATHUS VICINUS, Jekel.

Oblongus, piceus, tomento obscure brunneo tectus; tiliarum maxima parte tarsisque nigro-tomentosis; rostri capitisque linea suboculari, thoracis linea media integra lineolaque basali utrinque disci, linea laterali obliqua alteraque infera prope antequam pedes anticos, scutello, elytrorum plaga communi longitudinali tripartita mox ante apicem terminata, puncto apicali lineolisque duabus marginalibus, pygidii marginibus, pectoris lateribus basi apiceque segmentorumque abdominis lateribus apice flavescenti-albo squamosis; rostro thorace paullo brevior, medio carinato, late cinnabarino vittato; thorace parum conico, latitudine multo longiore, convexo, subtubulato; elytris leviter punctato-substriatis, dorso deplanatis, thorace parum latioribus dimidioque longioribus; pygidio latitudine parum longiore, conico, apice truncato, angulis haud spinosis.

♂ *Antennis longioribus, thoracis medium subattingentibus, rostro thoraceque paullo longioribus.*

♀ *Antennis brevioribus, basin thoracis parum superantibus, rostro thoraceque paullo brevioribus.*

Longit. (rostr. pygid. excl.) maxim. indiv. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin. = $7\frac{6}{10}$ millim.

Latit. hum. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin. = 3 millim.

Patria: Amazona, Para, Dom. Bates.

Very close to *Gymn. dorsonotatus*, Sch., but proportionally less elongate, especially in the rostrum and thorax, this latter being in the males, broader, thicker, shorter, more conic and convex than that of the female of that species; the longitudinal band of the rostrum is broader, of a fine cinnabarine hue: the antennæ are thicker: the thorax has its posterior carina farther from the base, and there is, besides the five whitish lines,

another, placed at the base of each side of the disc, about midway between the median and the lateral, short, reaching only to one-third of the length, oblique, following the obliqueness of the lateral line, which is placed, not exactly along the sides, as in that species, but extending a little upon the disc towards the apex: the scutellum is more rounded: the elytra are proportionally shorter and broader, having the same whitish marks, but differently shaped: the common longitudinal patch, although divided into three parts, has the divisions less widely interrupted or separated next the base and posteriorly, its median part descending lower behind, and it is less acutely emarginate at the suture, its posterior (triangular) part is smaller, less distant from the median, the latter being more elongate, although in the same position: the apical spot is smaller, shorter, and distant from the suture: the pygidium has not a median yellowish line, but its sides are margined with that colour; it is proportionally shorter and more conic, its apical truncature is consequently narrower, and the angles are not acutely subspiniiform: the sides of the abdomen are not entirely margined, each ring having only its posterior half marked with a whitish patch.

Genus CRATOPARIS (*Dejean*), *Sch.*

CRATOPARIS PARDALIS, *Jekel.*

Ovatus, ferrugineus, tomento dilute flavo-subochrescenti—in dorso magis brunnescenti—tectus; vittis duabus cuneiformibus capitis, signaturis quatuor navicularibus apicalibus quatuorque rhomboidalibus basalibus thoracis, elytrorumque maculis nonnullis subrotundatis dilute brunneo holosericeis; signaturis thoracis flavo cinctis, elytrorum postice brunneo-flavo tessellatorum inter se per lineas flavas alternas conjunctis; femoribus uni-, tibiis bi-annulatis.

Longit. (rostr. excl.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin. = $5\frac{5}{10}$ — $6\frac{6}{10}$ millim.

Latit. basi thor. et elytr. $1\frac{2}{3}$ — $1\frac{1}{3}$ lin. = $2\frac{5}{10}$ —3 millim.

Patria: Rio Negro, Amer. merid.

Allied in general shape, velvet-like tomentum and ocellate signatures to *Cr. tigris*, *Sch.* and *Cr. tapirus*, *Dj.-Imhoff*, after which it must be

placed, but it is much smaller, being only the size of *Crat. luridus*, to which it has also a certain resemblance.

Body ferruginous, covered beneath with a light fulvescent pile, mixed above with brown, fulvous and flavous, forming spots, lines and tessellations.

Head covered with a dense light flavous pile, adorned with five light brown, cuneiform bands, the apex of which reaches the base of the rostrum. *Eyes* large, semiglobose, more extended outwards than in any other species of the genus, and very slightly narrowing obliquely the forehead in front, this being almost as broad as the rostrum. *Rostrum*, with mandibles somewhat exerted, a little shorter than the head, nearly as long as wide; sides and apex a little rounded; flat, with a longitudinal impression; clothed like the head. *Antennæ* ferruginous, pilose, ultimate joint of the club ovate, densely fulvous-pubescent.

Thorax subconic, nearly as long as the basal width; apex obliquely truncate, subangularly prominent at its middle; sides first obliquely and straightly dilated to two-thirds of the length, where they form a slightly rounded ampliation, then nearly parallel to the base, with the angles acutely produced downwards; base sinuate, posterior carina still more sinuate, applying exactly to the elytra when the insect is at rest. *Disc* pulvinate, with a depression behind the apex, and another above the middle of the base; clothed with a fulvous pile, and adorned with light brown velvet-like signatures; 1st, four oblong subnavicular, or very elongate-rhomboidal at the apex, two a little distant from each other above, and two underneath; they reach at least one-third of the length; 2nd, four basal subrhomboidal; two above more distant from each other, and larger—proportionally much broader—than the apical ones, two lateral close to these; all these signatures thinly encircled with a light flavous pile, forming sinuated rows joining in pairs down the middle of the back.

Scutellum small, rounded, clothed with light fulvous tomentum.

Elytra shortly ovate, subparallel; base of each somewhat rounded, not broader than the thorax, with the shoulders within the lateral angles which are enclosed by those of the thorax; suture depressed; a callosity somewhat behind the base between the first and fourth striæ; these are moderate punctate, the punctures separated; interstices hardly convex; clothed with a light fulvous pile; adorned with light brown velvet-like dots,—two basal, very small, in some specimens indistinct, four discoidal, one upon the callosity, a second outside of this and a little behind, nearly

lateral, a third submarginal, smaller, also a little behind the second,—they conjointly form a transverse oblique row descending to the margin at one-third of the length,—a fourth on the middle of the elytron between the 1st and 5th striæ; a fifth spot much smaller, lateral, is observable at two-thirds of the length; finally, many other small spots or lineolæ along the margin and posteriorly, forming, with interrupted flavous lines of the interstices, a sort of tessellation. There are also flavous lines on the alternate dorsal interstices, joining the maculæ with each other, but these lines are often reduced to a nebulous lighter coloration of the ground.

Pygidium semielliptic, subperpendicular, fulvous-piled.

Legs ferruginous, slightly clothed with fulvous; thighs near the apex, tibiæ towards the base and near the apex, adorned with small brown rings.

I have seen five specimens of this pretty little species.

CRATOPARIS LEOPARDUS, *Jekel.*

Oblongo-oratus, convexus, niger, tomento dilute griseo-cinereo supra dense, infra sparsim tectus; lateribus rostri capitis thoracisque submaculatim, elytris hinc inde, lateribus pectoris abdominisque interrupte, segmento ultimo, annulo subapicali femorum, altero ante-medio tibia-rum articuloque primo tarsorum fulvo-ochraceo tomentosis; rostri capitique maculis quatuor (una rostrali, altera frontali duabusque verticalibus) thoracis decem (quatuor medio dorsi subquadrangulariter—tribusque utrinque longitudinaliter—positis), singulo elytro sexdecim (callo infra-basali humeroque inclusis), pygidii maculis duabus basalibus maculisque lateralibus et intra-lateralibus pectoris et abdominis nigro holosericeis, interdum partim denudatis, subnitidis.

Longit. (rostr. excl.) $4\frac{2}{3}$ —7 lin. = 11—15 millim.

Latit. hum. $2\frac{1}{4}$ — $2\frac{5}{8}$ lin. = 5— $6\frac{4}{10}$ millim.

Synon.: *Cratoparis Besckei*, Chevrolat in litt.

Patria: Brasilia.

This species very much resembles in size, general outline and the number of maculations *Crat. tigris*, Sch., and *Crat. tapirus*, Dj.-Imhoff, after which and the above described species it must take place, leading rather naturally to *Crat. Zebra*, Sch. and *Crat. Sallei* of the present work, by its unicolor or non ocellated maculæ.

Body black, with the upper side rather densely covered with a light grayish tomentum, much thinner and finer—not velvet-like—than on the first-mentioned species, and of the same constitution as on the latter; the under part is only scattered with this pile.

Head in proportion to the body, much shorter and narrower than in *Crat. tigris* and *Crat. tapirus*, with the front nearly as long as broad, subquadrate, grayish tomentous, with fulvous-ochraceous pile round the eyes; two black spots on the vertex, in a transverse row, and one on the middle of the front, which is there impressed: these spots are formed with a thicker subholosericeous pile, sometimes partly denudate, showing the black shining ground of the derma. *Eyes* irregularly rounded, widely truncate in front, rather convex, lateral, black. *Rostrum* with mandibles somewhat exserted, hardly shorter than the head and front; but without those organs a third shorter than these and its own width; sides subparallel, apex almost straightly truncate, clothed like the head, with its margins fulvous or ochreous; a moderate sized black spot like that on the forehead, also impressed. *Antennæ* black; club elongate, broad, flattened, joints, separate.

Thorax transverse, subconic; apex a third narrower than the base, which is subtruncate, or very slightly sinuous; sides nearly straight or hardly rounded; convex, but somewhat flattened at the middle of the base; clothed, like the head, with ten spots or maculæ formed with a black velvet-like tomentum, sometimes here and there denudate: four are subquadrangularly placed on the middle of the disc, two near the apex, not far from each other, two others a little behind the middle of the length, irregularly rounded or ovate, sometimes subquadrate; six other spots forming at each side of the disc a row of three, the rows parallel, with the basal spot more inwards than the others, the second nearly lateral, and the apical one much smaller, exactly lateral, and scarcely seen from above.¹

Scutellum very small, punctiform.

Elytra subparallel, oblong-subquadrate, convex, with a depression along the suture, and a thick high callosity behind the base, extending between the 1st and 3rd striæ, from which the interstice between the 2nd and

¹ There are, moreover, two basal spots, more or less distinct, connected, transverse, laying on the posterior carina.

3rd striæ is elevated, convex and continued to the two-thirds, and limiting the sutural depression; their base is subtruncate, slightly sinuous, thinly margined; shoulders raised, callose, suboblique, very slightly widening the elytra beyond the posterior angles of the thorax; slightly and thinly punctate-striate, except the three innermost rows, of which the punctures are larger, deeper, more distant, especially from the base to the middle; interstices flat, except the one already mentioned and that lying between the 1st and 2nd striæ, from one-third to two-thirds of the length; clothed with a thin short light ashy-gray pile, rarer on the dorsal depression; adorned with velvet-like black maculæ, sometimes more or less denudate: fourteen in number on each elytron (except the subbasal and humeral callosities, which are denudate); one basal above the callosity; three marginal equally distant (the first subhumeral, oblong—sometimes small, punctiform—the third at the middle of the length); six dorsal, one on the outside of and close to the callosity; a second behind and inside of this, consequently behind the callosity and close to the raised interstice; a third inside of and between the second and third submarginal ones, forming with them a triangle; finally, three others triangularly placed, one on the middle of the disc, one subsutural and another lateral, both on the same transverse row, behind the former. Besides these, three posterior ones are observable above the declivity, in a transverse row, (one of which is subsutural and one lateral, the other midway from these), also a fourth is placed behind the ante-apical callosity, which is not denudate; these four spots are smaller than the others.

Pygidium semiovalate, subperpendicular; clothed, like the elytra, with two basal black spots, almost connected.

Body beneath denudate along the middle, black, obsoletely punctate. *Pectus* adorned at its sides with an ochreous pile and four black spots, two marginal and two on the inside of these, in some specimens not neatly circumscribed, and more or less connected upon rubbed specimens; these spots are partly more strongly punctate than the other parts. *Abdomen* having also its sides, and the ultimate ring entirely, clothed with a nice thick ochreous pile, mixed inside with grayish, leaving at the base of each ring a black spot, and another inside of this, but at the posterior part forming two alternate rows.

Legs black; apex of the thighs, a ring on the middle of the tibiæ and the first joint of the tarsi clothed with a silky light ochreous pile.

I have seen six specimens of this remarkable species.

CRATOPARIS SALLEI (Chevr.).

Oblongo-ovatus, convexus, rufus, thorace obscuriore; tomento fulvo-sulphurescente in disco thoracis et elytrorum tenuiore et rosciente tectus; clava antennarum, thoracis fasciis duabus utrinque medioque interruptis, singuli elytri maculis duabus intra basin, linea transversa ante medium maculisque tribus transversis posticis triangulariter positis, genubus, tibiarumque basi apiceque nigro-holosericeo tomentosus.

Longit. maj. ind. (rostr. excl.) $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin. = $7\frac{8}{10}$ millim.

Latit. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin. = $3\frac{5}{10}$ millim.

Patria: Columbia.

This species, at first sight, might be regarded as *Crat. Zebra*, Sch., which it closely resembles, not only in the black marks of its upper sides, but also in the general colour of the pile: it is somewhat larger, proportionally broader and more convex: the rostrum is broader, rounded at the sides: the thorax is more deeply sinuate at the base, with the posterior angles more acute and produced downwards; its black fasciæ are more shortened, more distant from the sides, and more widely interrupted in the middle; the anterior is evidently oblique: the elytra have no marginal spot near the transverse line; the two lateral spots of the hinder part are more distant from each other, the hindermost is placed much nearer to the apex, and also, that near the suture is more behind the middle and the first lateral, so that these three spots are more regularly triangularly placed; lastly, the two posterior sutural spots of *Crat. Zebra* are wanting in this species: the pygidium is wider: the knees and tibiæ are more widely black, especially the anterior, which have only a narrow fulvous ring: the tarsi are clothed with fuscous pile, except a small black ring at the base of the first joint: the whole ground of the body is lighter, and the pectus is rather darker than the abdomen, whilst it is much darker in *Crat. Zebra*.

CRATOPARIS AJAX, Jekel.

Oblongo-subparallelus, niger, brunneo-flavescente tomentosus; orbita oculorum, thoracis linea dorsali ante medium interrupta guttulisque nonnullis, elytrorum plaga ante-media subsellata fasciaque lata posita guttulis punctisque lateralibus et apicalibus e pilis longioribus reclinatis dilute flavis ornatis; pedibus nigro-alboque annulatis, articulo ultimo tarsorum ferrugineo, unguiculis nigris, basi uni-dentatis; elytrorum interstitiis alternis magis elevatis, e punctis distantibus nigro holosericeis subtessellatis, quorum duobus in interstitio interiore (uno infra basin insigniore alteroque ad medium longitudinis minus elevato) tuberculiformibus.

Longit. (rostr. excl.) $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin. = $11\frac{4}{10}$ millim.

Latit. 2 lin. = $4\frac{3}{10}$ millim.

Patria: Amazona.

This species resembles *Crat. apicalis*, Sch., in the shape of the thorax and elytra, but it is somewhat larger; its rostrum and head are comparatively broader; the subbasal tubercles of the elytra are higher, and these organs have moreover on the middle near the suture another tubercle; the spotting is also quite different.

Head scarcely longer than its width at the base, its length behind the eyes being only half of its width between them, with the front narrower than the vertex, especially towards the rostrum; moderately convex, punctate, black, covered with a yellowish brown pile, condensed round the eyes into a thin yellow margin. *Eyes* semiglobose, lateral, extending slightly on the front, but more so near the rostrum, leaving the front wide; brunneous. *Rostrum* wide, flattened, as wide as long; sides somewhat dilated near the apex, where it is obtusely angulated, the apex widely truncate; punctate, black, clothed like the head. *Labrum* minute, semicircular, with the apex raised, covered with a dense fulvous pile, with the middle of the tip having a wide tuft of longer and thicker ochreous hairs. *Mandibles* wide, curved, acute, convex, slightly extended over the labrum; coarsely punctate, black. *Palpi* thick, black. *Antennæ* very slender, 1st joint short, obclavate, the thickest; 2nd half the length of the 1st, subglobose, thinner; 3rd to 6th very slender, subcylindric; 3rd and 4th

somewhat clavate; 3rd very long; 5th and 6th nearly equal, slightly subconic, shorter than the 4th, equal in length to the 1st (remainder wanting).

Thorax very little shorter than the width of its base, with the apex truncate, half the width of the base; sides obliquely dilated to behind the middle, then straight or scarcely widened towards the posterior angles, which are rectangular; base sinuate, its emargination moderate near the angles, its middle slightly produced, obtusely angular; posterior ridge very near the base, following exactly its sinuation, forming the apparent described angles, then running straightly upwards to the middle of the sides, of which it forms the margin to the obtuse angle where the narrowing commences; upper side convex, longitudinally elevated from the apex to the middle, where it is gibbous, then abruptly depressed; punctate-rugose, covered with a grayish brown pile, yellowish at the sides, having moreover a longitudinal line in the middle, wider near the base, interrupted above the gibbosity, then linear to the apex, formed of longer yellow hairs; the interrupted portion forming a pitchy spot, partly denudate, partly tomentous.

Scutellum transversely oblong-ovate, densely covered with a yellowish gray pile.

Elytra oblong-ovate, two and a half times longer than the thorax, and scarcely wider than its base; base of each somewhat rounded in the middle; shoulders slightly produced; sides subparallel, or very slightly and roundly dilated to two-thirds of the length, then roundly narrowed towards the apex, which is conjointly subtruncate; transversely convex, especially anteriorly, with the suture somewhat depressed from the base to the middle; obsoletely punctate-striate; alternate interstices (but not the suture) elevated, the nearest to the suture (between the 2nd and 3rd striæ) higher than the others, gibbous behind the base, then subdepressed as far as the middle, where it forms another much lower gibbosity, thence moderately elevated; it is twice somewhat interrupted upon the posterior declivity; 2nd scarcely more elevated in the middle, but posteriorly more so than elsewhere, forming there, with the posterior part of the 1st a duplicate callosity; 3rd subobsolete behind the shoulder, covered with a flavescent brown pile, condensed here and there into yellow markings, namely, 1st, a nebulous central patch between the tubercles of the 1st elevated interstice, obsoletely extended laterally beyond the middle tubercle, nearly

saddle-shaped; 2nd, a wide fascia obliquely directed downwards to the suture (which it does not reach), as well as the margin; 3rd, different small subpunctiform spots at the sides and apex, most of them placed upon the elevated interstices; shoulders denudate; the tubercles and most elevated parts of the interstices clothed with a slight fuscous tuft of pile, forming scattered tessellations; the part between the saddle and the posterior fascia appearing of a darker brown than the remainder, by being clouded with the larger fuscous tessellations concentrated there.

Pygidium subquadrate, or very slightly roundly narrowed to the apex, which is roundly subtruncate; base concealed under the elytra; clothed with a yellowish brown pile.

Body beneath black, somewhat glossy, scattered over with a thick ochreous yellow pile. *Thorax* beneath obliquely shortened, being in the middle half the length of the upper side; irregularly punctate. *Pectus* convex, somewhat prominent in the middle, having irregularly dispersed punctures, here and there approximated in sinuate rows, leaving smooth intervals. *Pectoral laminæ* narrow, sublinear, smooth; lateral sides widely, anterior margin very thinly, clothed with yellow pile. *Abdomen* obsoletely punctulate; rings nearly equal; the first, nevertheless, somewhat shorter; the following gradually narrower; terminal subtubular, transversely impressed near the base, with the apex roundly truncate.

Legs elongate, thick, intermediate shorter; anterior coxæ suborbicular, approximate, nearer to the base of the thorax than to its apex; intermediate ovate, convex, distant, posteriorly more approximate; posterior flatter, less distant, obliquely approaching together in front. *Thighs* moderately clavate, edentate; posterior the longest and thickest, scattered with a yellowish pile; pitchy-brown. *Tibiæ* conically dilated towards the apex, anterior the longest; these and the intermediate somewhat longer than the thighs; posterior more dilated, scarcely as long as their own thighs; dark rufous, thinly hairy; hair at the base and apex brunneous, in the middle yellowish. *Tarsi* at least as long as the tibiæ; 1st joint more than one-third of the total length, cylindric-subconic, subtruncate or rather slightly emarginate at the apex; pitchy, covered with whitish yellow hair; 2nd more conic, much shorter, but yet longer than wide, deeply angularly emarginate at the apex, its lateral angles very acute; black, covered with black shorter hair; 3rd much shorter than the 2nd, and almost engaged in its emarginature; narrower, deeply emarginate; rufous, shining, ochreous

yellow and spongiöse beneath; terminal nearly as long as the first, clavate, biunguiculate; rufous, hairy, glossy. *Claws* divergent, incurved, each armed beneath in the middle with a thin tooth; dark rufous, glossy, glabrous.

CRATOPARIS TORQUATUS (Chevr.), Jekel.

Oblongo-ovatus, piceus, supra tomento dilute brunneo fusco flavoque mixto, infra dilutiori tectus; antennis rufescentibus; capite rostroque latiusculis; thorace subconico, antice rotundato producto, postice cum carina sinuato, angulis retrorsum argute acutis, antice linea media posterius prope medium disci transversim divaricata ornato; elytris punctato-substriatis, interstitiis alternis convexis, fusco-flavo aut albescenti tessellatis, interiori ante medium macula fusca majori ornato.

Longit. (rostr. excl.) $3\frac{1}{3}$ —4 lin. = $7\frac{5}{10}$ —9 millim.

Latit. bas. thor. et elytr. $1\frac{2}{5}$ — $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin. = $3\frac{2}{10}$ — $3\frac{9}{10}$ millim.; ante med. elytr.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin. = $3\frac{5}{10}$ — $4\frac{1}{10}$ millim.

Patria: Mexico, Dom. Dupont & Sallé.

This species closely resembles the *Crat. thoracicus* (Chevr.), Sch., of the same country, and also the *Crat. lunatus*, Fabr., of the United States but it is larger than the former, and proportionally much broader in all the parts of the body than both.¹ Its general coloration is that of the latter, having the same tessellations and the black ante-median spot of the elytra; but the head, rostrum and sides of the thorax are destitute of the lighter tomentum observed on that species and on the former.

Head and *rostrum* rather wide, as in *Crat. lunatus*, much wider than in *Crat. thoracicus*,² only moderate punctate-rugulose, uniformly light

¹ The *Crat. thoracicus* is said by Schönherr to be of the size of *Crat. lunatus*, but this is only true in small specimens, which reach to the size of the largest ones of that North American species, but many others are one-third larger. The present species reaches to a still larger size.

² The head and rostrum of *Crat. thoracicus* are much narrower and longer than in *Crat. lunatus*, though the elongation of the whole body be but little more indicated.

brown pilose. *Eyes* not so large as in the latter, more rounded, but larger and more prominent than in the former. *Antennæ* having their funiculus more slender than in *Crat. thoracicus*, having the same proportions of thickness as in *Crat. lunatus*; rufous, with the two anterior joints of the club darker, and the third or ultimate light fulvous tomentous.

Thorax subconic, proportionally broader and shorter than in these species, being evidently a fourth shorter than the basal width; apex widely rounded; sides obliquely ampliate to the base, a little rounded behind the middle; base sinuous, with the posterior carina still more sinuate, applying to the elytra, when at rest; its posterior angles are very acutely produced backwards, enclosing those of the elytra, whence it is directed forwards along the sides to the middle, where it subabruptly ceases. Disc pulvinate, depressed behind and also along the middle, with a thin deep sulcation, dividing the gibbosity (the top of which is placed above the middle) into two parts: ground-clothing light brown, mixed with small flavescent dots and some fuscous or blackish spots; some of these large, especially two behind the apex, not more distant from each other than from the side, and the others basal, one in the middle, smaller than the others, sometimes obsolete, and one on each side, about midway between the middle and the side; there is also a whitish longitudinal line extending from the middle of the apex, reaching at least the third of the length, and there diverging abruptly and subtransversely, each branch by a slight obliquity, running down to the middle of the length about midway between the middle and the side.

Scutellum rather small, subsemicircular, or rather shortly transversely ovate, whitish piled.

Elytra shortly ovate, subparallel; base of each very obtusely rounded, not broader than the thorax; shoulders within, but close to, the posterior angles of the latter; sides scarcely dilated from the base to the two-fifths, thence also very slightly narrowed to four-fifths, afterwards conjointly subsemicircularly rounded to the apex, where they are shortly and slightly emarginate, when seen backwards; the ordinary subbasal tubercle obsolete, regularly punctate-striate, with the alternate interstices convex, the innermost stronger; a slight deplanation along the suture; densely covered with a light brown pile, nearly uniform on the flat interstices, tessellated with alternate flavous or whitish and dark fuscous dots or short lines on the convex ones; the innermost convex interstice (between the 2nd and 3rd striæ) adorned a little above the middle with a fuscous spot, larger than the

others, nebulously extended outwards to the next alternate convex interstice, to which spot there is connected above, a whitish or flavous lineola, also larger than the others, but limited in breadth to that interstice. In some specimens these maculæ are hardly larger and more distinct than the other tessellations.

Pygidium rather short, only subsemicircular, subperpendicular, uniformly covered with light brown pile.

Body beneath of a lighter hue, nearly fulvous. *Thorax* and *pectus* with rather strong, deep and distant; *abdomen* with slight, small approximate, punctures.

Legs light fuscous, clothed like the body beneath; *thighs* behind the middle and near the apex; *tibiæ* at the base, above the middle and near the apex, annulate, with light fuscous pile: these annulations are sometimes obsolete.

I have seen nearly a dozen of this species.

CRATOPARIS LURIDUS, Sch.

Oblongo-ovatus, piceo-ferrugineus, pube dilute fulva subtus et in capite rostroque parum, supra in thorace elytrisque magis variegata tectus; thorace pedibusque fusco-variegatis; elytris fusco flavo-albidoque subtessellatis; antennarum funiculo testaceo clavaque basi fusca, articulo ultimo albido; thorace basi bisinuato, carina postica approximata; elytris infra basin prope suturam elevato-callosis, medio conjunctim longitudinaliter impressis; pygidio semirobundato, deflexo; tarsis anticis latis, unguiculis subtus medio denticulo tenui armatis.

Longit. (cap. infl.) $3\frac{1}{3}$ — $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin. = $7\frac{7}{10}$ — $4\frac{8}{10}$ millim.

Latit. hum. $1\frac{3}{8}$ — $7\frac{7}{8}$ lin. = $3\frac{6}{10}$ — $1\frac{8}{10}$ millim.

Patria: Cayenna, Nova Granata, Para, Amazona, &c.

Synon.: *Cratoparis luridus*, Dej. Catal.: Sch. Gen. et Sp. Curcul. t. v. pars. I, pag. 229, 1839.

This species considerably varies in size and colour. Its ordinary size is that of *Crat. lunatus*, but it attains sometimes that of a moderate sized *Anthr. albinus*, and is often reduced to that of *Tropid. sepicola*: there are

varieties of which the ground is ferruginous or rufous; others are pitchy black. Schönherr having had incomplete specimens, and having also omitted various particularities, I think it necessary to add the following:—

Antennæ slender, reaching to the base of the thorax; funiculus 8-jointed, pale rufous or testaceous. *Club* large, somewhat shorter than the funiculus, 3-articulate; joints separate; 1st triangular, dark fuscous or pitchy; 2nd shorter, transverse, subconic, light fuscous; terminal the longest, shortly ovate-acute, pale yellow or whitish.

Thorax nearly subconic, wider than long; base bisinuate, with the middle and the angles acutely produced; posterior carina following the outline of the base, and running very close to it, applied to the elytra when the insect is at rest; sides roundly angustate to the apex, which is roundly produced in the middle, and nearly twice as narrow as the base; convex, subgibbous in the middle, transversely impressed behind the apex above the gibbosity, covered with fuscous pile, upon which there is a rather thick light fulvous pile, subflavous and more dense round the apex; adorned with three basal fuscous spots, one central linear, the others at each side of this, broad at the base; subconically elongate; to these are subjoined three others placed above them in the middle, sublinear; they form together three interrupted lines more nearly approaching above; between the two spots in the middle is a subcentral pale yellow point; an apical whitish line having on each side a pale fuscous macula, and an oblique line also whitish or yellowish, placed above each of the lateral lines in the middle, are also observable.

Elytra widely and very obtusely rounded at the base; convex, with a slight depression along the suture; having a subbasal callosity upon which the 1st stria is duplicated, and the 2nd and 3rd obliquely driven outwards; covered with a fulvous yellowish pile; tessellated with fuscous and pale yellow or whitish pubescence, alternately placed upon the alternate interstices and the suture: of these markings two elongate fuscous maculæ or lineolæ, between the 2nd and 3rd and the 4th and 5th striæ, and the fuscous part of the basal callosity are more conspicuous and placed in a square. When the elytra are rubbed, the tessellation is very obsolete, the ground-colour becomes grayish, and leaves the subbasal callosities and the place of the central fuscous lines denuded, forming four black spots.

Genus CORRHECERUS, Sch.

CORRHECERUS HECTOR, Jekel.

Oblongo-subparallelus, valde convexus, niger, tomento subtus flavo albescente, supra brunnescente tectus; elytrorum plaga magna oblongo-subtriangulari ad angulum anteriorem communi fasciaque postica communi antrosum versus suturam oblique ducta annulisque pedum sordide albescentibus; capite cum rostro brevissimo inflexo subperpendiculari; thorace transverso, antice subpulvinato, basi sinuato marginatoque, apice truncato; elytris basi singulatim parum rotundatis, marginatis, infra basin medio elevatis, apice singulatim subemarginatis angulo suturali subspiniformi; lateribus segmentorum quatuor anteriorum abdominis maculatim ultimoque toto nigris.

Longit. (cap. infl.) $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin. = $12\frac{5}{10}$ millim.

Latit. basi thor. et elytr. $2\frac{2}{3}$ lin. = $5\frac{2}{10}$ millim.

Patria: Amazona.

Closely allied to *Corrh. pubicornis*, F., in convexity and general outline, and belonging to the same Schönherrian Stirps, but larger: about the size of an ordinary *Corrh. pilicornis*, but proportionally much wider and convex.

Head immersed in the thorax up to the eyes, much narrowed in front, slightly convex, punctate-rugose, covered with a fulvous pile, here and there wanting. *Eyes* large, subcircular, but narrowly and angularly emarginated by the lateral ridge of the rostrum; subconvex; two-thirds of their transverse diameter are superior, so as to reduce the breadth of the front to only one-third; finely and regularly reticulated, rufous, reflecting a shining fiery lustre. *Rostrum* extremely short, broad; apex sinuated, subtruncate; sides roundly dilated towards the eyes, which are emarginated by their acute ridge; flat, punctate-rugose; colour and pile similar to those of the head, with the sides denuded, impressed above the eyes. *Labrum* minute; apex raised, subtuberculated in the middle, light ferruginous, glossy. *Mandibles* subconvex, incurved; sides thin, apex acute; black, smooth. *Palpi* black; apical joint thinner, acute. *Antennæ*

inserted in a deep fovea under the lateral ridge of the rostrum, close to the eyes, and separated from them by a raised ridge, which continues that of the rostrum angularly downwards; 1st joint oblong-ovate, concealed when observed from above the rostrum; 2nd shorter by one-half, obovate, truncate, one-half longer than wide; remainder wanting.

Thorax transverse, nearly one-third shorter than the width of its base; apex truncate, narrower by one-third; sides roundly dilated towards the middle, thence slightly emarginated before the posterior angles, which are produced laterally, but obtuse; base slightly sinuated, appearing to be margined by the posterior ridge, which is very close to it, and is angulated at the side, nearly confounded with the true angle, but separated, thence forming the margins of the sides for two-thirds, where it finishes, leaving the apical third without the carina; upper side most convex transversely, especially on the anterior part, which is subpulvinate; there is a little impression above the middle of the base; punctate-rugose, black, covered with a grayish fulvous pile, here and there yellowish or subochreous, condensed at the middle and base in several lighter punctiform spots, leaving also some indistinct denuded places, of which two short thin oblique lines at each side of the base are the best indicated and circumscribed.

Scutellum transversely subovate-quadrate, clothed with a yellowish fulvous pile.

Elytra oblong-subparallel, nearly thrice as long as the thorax, together half the width of their length; base very obtusely rounded, margined, basal margin somewhat continued behind the shoulders, which are obsolete callose and placed within the thoracical angles; sides parallel from the base to three-fourths of the length, then roundly narrowed towards the apex, which on each elytron is slightly emarginate, with the sutural angle acute, subspiniform; most convex transversely; there is behind the base a transversely subrhombical elevation, of which the sides, and particularly the angles, are evanescent, the supposed basal angle being cut away by the base of the elytra and the scutellum; the supposed posterior angle also cut away at the suture by a transverse impression, placed at one-third of the length; they are from that impression to the apex longitudinally regularly convex, without any other transversal or longitudinal impression; they also have no callosity above the apex, and are remotely punctate-striate, the innermost stria duplicated at the base upon the gibbosity, its external branch ejected obliquely outwards, ejecting in the same manner the other striæ; suture and alternate interstices slightly convex, the remainder

flatter, all obsoletely punctulate; black, covered with a fulvescent-brown pile and two large whitish markings; 1st, on each elytron a subrectangular triangle, indistinctly circumscribed, having its longest (or basal) side longitudinally placed outwards from the base at the shoulder (which it partly covers) to the middle, following obliquely inwards the undulation of the shoulder and the 6th stria from the base to the middle of its length where it reaches the 5th, which it follows towards its posterior angle; from this it runs obliquely upwards to the suture at the gibbosity over the impression, where it meets the corresponding marking, forming there its geometrical apical angle; the figure then varies from the above form, for the last side is very irregular, being first transverse, cutting with the corresponding mark the gibbosity above the impression, to which it is parallel, clothed with a thin fuscous pile, then after this transverse emargination it is angularly widened towards the base very near the scutellum, encircling the supposed anterior side of the gibbosity; this is covered on its basal half with the brownish pile of the ground, which forms there a truncate triangle; 2nd, a common fascia, wide, very obliquely and sinuately directed anteriorly from the margin at two-thirds of the length upwards to the 2nd stria somewhat behind the middle, then transversely cut to the suture, being clothed with a fuscous pile here and there condensed in spots, posteriorly confounded with the brown colour of the apex: we might suppose indeed this large common patch to be an irregular triangle, of which the apical angle is cut away at the suture, and the lateral directed and lost beneath the margin:

Pygidium semiovate, densely clothed with a fulvous long and thick pile; middle longitudinally and narrowly impressed.

Body beneath densely and finely punctulate, covered with a yellowish gray pile, thicker and lighter on the sides of the pectus, rarer, thinner and subfulvous under the thorax. *Thorax* beneath obliquely shortened from the sides to the middle; apex nearly regularly circularly emarginate, with a rather broad margin deeply impressed; base also emarginate, but at a distance from the sides; longitudinally convex, with an impression near the base, at first transverse from beneath the coxæ to a certain distance from the side, but gradually more removed from the base (this being oblique by its emargination), it is there angulated, and afterwards obliquely directed to the posterior angle. *Pectoral laminae* narrow. *Rings* of the *abdomen* narrowed in their middle, so as to seem more and more arcuately emarginate posteriorly, leaving the terminal wider in its middle than its sides; these

are widely black, the middle only tomentose; the preceding rings have a small round submarginal fuscous spot placed nearer to the base.

Legs moderate sized, posterior the longest, intermediate the shortest; finely punctulate, pitchy, with a grayish pile; the middle and a subapical spot of the thighs, a basal and an ante-apical spot of the tibiæ (the latter subannular), the base of the two first joints of the tarsi thinly, the upper part of the 3rd, and the terminal with its claws, pitchy. *Thighs* clavate edentate, intermediate the shortest. *Tibiæ* subcylindric, a little curved at the base, somewhat dilated to the apex, which is truncate-subemarginate; anterior as long as the intermediate, but shorter than their own thighs; posterior the longest, as long as their thighs, as well as the intermediate. *Tarsi* longer than the tibiæ; 1st joint the longest, more than a third of the total length, truncate; 2nd half the length of the 1st, emarginate; 3rd short, cordate, deeply bilobate; terminal arising from the base of the 3rd near the apex of the 2nd, nearly as long as the 1st, angularly dilated. *Claws* very divergent, incurved, unidentate beneath above the middle.

CORRHECERUS DORSOMACULATUS (Buquet).

Oblongo-ovatus, niger, tomento aut obscure cinereo-brunnescente aut dilute griseo tectus; elytrorum plaga media communi transversa subsellata, tibiis tarsisque apice nigro-holosericeis; rostro capiteque inflexis, brevibus, latis; thorace basi apiceque truncato, subconico, convexo, ante medium basique leviter transversim impresso, carina postica parum sinuata, prope basin sita; scutello minuto, transverso, albido-tomentoso; elytris subparallelis, thorace haud angustioribus, basi truncatis, alte angustequae marginatis, convexis, singulo infra basin medio paullo elevatis, leviter punctato-substriatis; pygidio subcordato, obliquo-perpendiculare.

Longit. (cap. infl.) $2\frac{3}{4}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin. = 6— $8\frac{5}{10}$ millim.

Latit. hum. 1— $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Patria: Cayenna, Dom. Buquet.

Synon.: *Corrhecerus dorsomaculatus*, Buq. coll. *Corrhecerus leucomelas*, Lacord. in litt.

This species is closely allied to *Corr. barbicornis*, F., in form and style of pubescence; it is generally only half the size, the largest specimens

reaching little more than the size of the smallest individuals of that species, which are not more than half the size of the largest: its thorax is less convex, and the subfasciform black patch of the elytra is much broader, darker, more clearly circumscribed and otherwise shaped.

Head transverse, immersed to the eyes, with the vertex most narrowed by the eyes in the middle; slightly punctulate. *Eyes* large, black, sub-circular, slightly convex, deeply angularly emarginate, somewhat oblique; three-fourths of their transverse diameter being on the upper side; they narrow the vertex somewhat above the middle of its length, in such a manner that it hardly occupies a quarter of the total breadth circumscribed by them. *Rostrum* as broad as the head, but much shorter, transverse, sides rather roundly narrowed from the middle to the apex (which is scarcely emarginate), margined; the margin thinly cariniform, not extending to the bottom of the emargination of the eyes, where it is acutely angular (with the angle rounded), thence perpendicularly directed beneath, margining the antennal groove very close to the eye, leaving a very narrow space; antennal groove ovate-conic, perpendicular, having its acute angle beneath; upper side of the rostrum longitudinally rugulose. *Labrum* proportionally large and exserted, raised at the apex, dark rufous. *Mandibles* exserted, incurved, wide, acute, black. *Palpi* dark rufous. *Antennæ* very slender; 1st and 2nd joints subequal, subovate, nearly as thick as the width of the club; 3—8 extremely thin, cylindric, hardly clavate at their tip, gradually more slender, the first of them the longest. *Club* elongate, 3-jointed; joints distant, the apical the longest and narrowest.

Thorax transverse, one-third shorter than broad, subconic, with the apex one-third narrower than the base, which is very slightly sinuate; angles subacute; posterior carina running near to the base, but more sinuated, thin, raised, its angles rounded, then directed upwards and terminated at the middle of the sides, which are roundly narrowed towards the apex; this is obliquely truncate, thinly margined on the sides of the disc and beneath; upper side very convex transversely, slightly pulvinate near the apex, transversely shallowly impressed above the middle, with a small longitudinal elevation behind that impression, terminating obsoletely near the posterior carina; a shallow impression is also observable at each side of the base of that elevation; finely punctulate; almost covered with an uniform ashy brown or grayish pile, showing some obsolete fuscous spots; two of which are close to each other at the apex, two somewhat under the

apex, each not far from the side, two others oblique at the base, each placed at one-third of the width.

Scutellum minute, transverse, covered with a whitish pile.

Elytra ovate-subparallel, hardly narrower than the thorax, together nearly half as wide as they are long; base truncate, margined, angular at its sides, with the shoulders slightly inside the angle and scarcely raised; sides hardly narrowed to two-thirds of the length, then evidently narrowed to the apex, which is conjointly subemarginate, with the sutural angle subspiniform; inflected sides rather roundly dilated behind the base, then slightly emarginate behind the middle; transversely convex, having a gibbosity behind the base between the 1st and 3rd striæ, with a slight transverse impression behind; shallowly punctate-striate; interstices subdepressed; clothed like the thorax, having a common central velvet-like black fuscous patch, transverse, rather saddle-shaped, subtruncate anteriorly and posteriorly, with its sides obliquely dilated backwards, and the posterior angles acutely produced, resembling also a triangle, the apical half of which has been cut away: the light coloured specimens are scattered with numerous fuscous dots.

Pygidium subcordate, convex, oblique, clothed like the elytra.

Body beneath clothed like the upper side, but somewhat lighter and more uniformly coloured.

Legs clothed with an ashy or grayish pile, having a narrow and often obsolete ring in the middle of the thighs; the apical half of the tibiæ and the second and fourth joints of the tarsi dark fuscous.

Genus CAMPTOTROPIS, *Jekel*.

Antennæ longæ, ♂ elytrorum medium, ♀ thoracis basin superantes; tenues, parce setosæ, 11-articulatæ; *funiculo* 8-articulato, articulo 1o oblongo-orato, proportionaliter crasso, 2o parum brevior et tenuior, conico-clavato, 3—8 multo tenuioribus, secundum sexum plus minusve longis, sed in utroque successive brevioribus, 3o secundo in ♂ subtriplo, in ♀ haud duplo—8o in ♂ evidenter longiore, in ♀ brevior—subcylindricis, apice tamen paullo clavatis, 8o subconico; *clava* in ♂ magis, in ♀ minus elongata, 3-articulata, articulis disjunctis; 1o et 2o conicis, subæqualibus, ultimo paullo longiore, ovato-acuto.

Caput usque ad oculos immersum (cum rostro subperpendiculariter inflexum), latitudine brevius, planum.

Oculi longitudinaliter ovati, antice subemarginato-truncati, maxima parte superna, frontem dimidio latitudinis angustante; paullo convexi.

Rostrum latitudine fere capitis, illoque parum longius, planum, subquadratum, aut lateribus haud rotundatum, apice paullo emarginatum; *scrobe* antennali laterali, prope apicem sita, ex oculo distante, oblique ovato-subtriangulari, marginem inferum haud mordente. *Labrum* transversum, apice obtuse rotundatum. *Mandibulae* exsertae, incurvae. *Palpi* subfiliformes, articulo ultimo longiore, acuto. *Mentum* profunde bilobocordatum.

Thorax convexus, conicus, subtransversus; apice supra caput productus, medio leviter emarginatus; basi sinuatus, carina postica subarcuata, h. e. medio basis distante, versus latera approximata, cum angulis posticis acute productis subjuncta, dein antrorsum versus medium lateribus evidenter ducta, tum obsoletissima, primum sinuata, secundum inferne continuata, ante apicem evanescente.

Scutellum semiovatum, minusculum.

Elytra breviter ovata, convexa, basi thorace subangustiora, singulatim obtuse rotundata, lateribus ultra medium paululum ampliata, dein late rotundato-angustata, apice conjunctim paullo emarginata.

Pygidium semiovatum, subcordatum, perpendiculariter deflexum.

Pedes breviusculi, crassiusculi, intermedii breviores; femoribus clavatis, muticis, posticis apicem abdominis subattingentibus; *tibiis* versus apicem ampliatis (praesertim anticis), rectis, quatuor anterioribus femoribus subaeque longis, posticis evidenter brevioribus; *tarsis* subaequalibus, quatuor anticis tibiis haud, posticis certe longioribus: articulo 1o elongato, subconico, latitudine apicali plus duplo longiore (praesertim postico); 2o plus duplo brevior, latiore quam longo, magis conico, apice emarginato-truncato, angulis acutis seta rigida longa auctis; 3o profundissime bilobo, lobis angustis, divergentibus, in emarginatura praecedentis dimidium immerso; ultimo elongato, conico, primi longitudine, biunguiculato; unguiculis infra basin unidentatis.

Etym.: χαμπτω, curvo, τροπισ, carina.

Typus: *Camptotropis gracilicornis*, Dej. in litt. (*Corrhecerus*).

Obs.—This genus resembles the *Brachytarsi* and *Aræoceri*, in its shortened and convex body. From the shape of its antennal groove, it must be placed in the Schönherrian subdivision of the *Corrheceri*, with

which it has no other affinity than the tenuity of the antennæ. The peculiar structure of the posterior carina of the thorax, projected in an arch from the posterior angles to the middle, where it is very distant from the base (instead of being concave, or at least very near to the base in the middle, and more distant from it at the sides, as it generally is in that family), combined with its other characters, does not permit its intercalation amongst the established genera.

Two closely allied species (to which will doubtless be added others unknown to me) make this genus a homogeneous group.

CAMPTOTROPIS GRACILICORNIS (*Dejean*).

Ovatus, convexus, niger, fusco tomentosus; antennis rufis; corpore toto pedibusque fulvo aut flavo irroratis; rostro lato, evidenter transverso, deplanato, basi utrinque supra oculos transversim impresso; oculis sat magnis; thorace transverso, subconico, angulis posticis acutis, versus extraque elytra productis, carina postica regulariter convexo-arcuata, medio basis distante, cum angulis posticis juncta; elytris basi singulatim obtuse rotundatis, versus medium paullo ampliatis, punctato-striatis, sutura interstitiisque alternis elevatis, nigro fulvoque tessellatis, intra basin prope suturam callo duplici longitudinali instructis.

♂ *Antennis crassioribus longioribusque, medium elytrorum superantibus clava elongata, articulis disjunctis, duobus primis triangularibus, ultimo ovato-acuto.*

♀ *Antennis tenuioribus brevioribusque, basin elytrorum haud superantibus; clava ut in ♂, sed paullo minore.*

Longit. (cap. infl.) $2\frac{1}{3}$ —3 lin. = 5—7 millim.

Latit. infr. med. elytr. $1\frac{1}{8}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin. = $2\frac{5}{10}$ — $3\frac{5}{10}$ millim.

Synon.: *Corrhecerus gracilicornis*, Dej. in litt.

Patria: Cayenna, Dom. Dupont: Para, Dom. Parzudaki.

This species, of the size of *Crat. luridus*, but varying to only half the size, is, proportionally, much shorter, broader, thicker and more convex. It closely resembles in the general shape of the body and antennæ *Brachytarsus varius*, F. and *Aræocerus coffeæ*, F.

Head short, transverse, immersed to the eyes, punctate-rugulose,

black, irregularly clothed with a fulvous-flavescent pile. *Eyes* subcircular, but their anterior border is obliquely truncate and subemarginate under the sides of the rostrum; two-thirds of their transverse diameter (on the upper side), narrowing the forehead, which is only half of the total width circumscribed by them. *Rostrum* broad, flat, nearly as wide as the head, and rather longer, scarcely shorter than wide, subquadrate; sides straight, apex sinuately truncate; a short subtransverse impression near the middle, and another at each side of the base, above the eyes; punctate and clothed like the head. *Antennal groove* subtriangular, oblong-acute, perpendicular; its upper border is margined by the side of the rostrum, and its posterior is slightly distant from the eye. *Antennæ* rufous, rather pilose at the apex.

Thorax subconic, transverse, its width at the base being nearly double its length, and being more than a third narrower at the apex; convex; base sinuate, with the middle obtusely, and the posterior angles acutely, produced, the latter evidently extending beyond the elytra; posterior carina convexly arcuate, distant from the base in the middle, directed towards the posterior angles, which it meets, and is there very acutely angulated, then running upwards along the sides (which are oblique) to one-third of the length, where it becomes sinuate and obsolete, terminating far from the apex, which is much produced above, and subemarginate in the middle; black, clothed with fuscous pile, irrorated with fulvous or yellowish, more condensed beneath anteriorly near the legs.

Scutellum rather small, semiovate, clothed with a whitish or yellowish pile.

Elytra shortly ovate, twice the length of the thorax, and one-fifth narrower than long; base of each obtusely rounded, margined; shoulders callose, within the basal angles, the base being evidently narrower than the thorax; sides emarginately sinuated behind the base, then dilated to two-thirds of their length, roundly narrowed towards the apex, which is conjointly emarginate, with the sutural angle slightly obtuse; inflexed margin roundly dilated behind the base, emarginate behind the middle, transversely and longitudinally convex; punctate-striate; suture and alternate interstices elevated, convex, the innermost is behind the base, as well as the flat one interiorly connected to it, more elevated, forming together an elongated duplicated tubercle; covered with a fuscous pile; elevated interstices and suture tessellated with fulvous and blackish pile.

Pygidium semicircular, deflexed, clothed and irrorated like the thorax.

Body beneath clothed like the upper parts. *Pectus* irrorated with yellowish. *Abdomen* more sparingly clothed with thinner whitish pile.

Legs coloured, clothed and irrorated like the upper parts: the fulvous irroration condensed behind the base and at the apex of the tibiæ, and on the greater part of the first joint of the tarsi.

CAMPTOTROPIS TRISTIS (Chevrolat).

Breviter ovatus, niger, tomento tenui obscure fusco dense tectus, supra parcissime, infra densius albido-adspersus; antennis obscure rufis; tibiis tarsisque nigro-flavoque tessellatis; rostro latiusculo, latitudine haud brevior, deplanato, basi utrinque supra oculos parum impresso; oculis mediocribus; thorace transverso, subconico, angulis posticis truncatis, extra sed non versus elytra productis, carina postica sinuatim convexo-arcuata, medio e basi distante, cum angulis posticis juncta; elytris basi singulatim obtuse rotundatis, versus medium haud ampliatis, punctato-striatis, interstitiis planis, intra basin prope suturam callo lato integro instructis.

♂ *Antennis* mox ultra medium elytrorum attingentibus, *clava* oblonga, deplanata, articulis parum disjunctis, 1o longo, conico, 2o subcylindricaliformi, transverso, ultimo breviter ovato.

♀ *Huc* usque mihi ignota.

Longit. (cap. infl.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 lin. = $5\frac{5}{10}$ —7 millim.

Latit. med. elytr. $1\frac{2}{3}$ — $\frac{2}{3}$ lin. = $3\frac{1}{10}$ — $3\frac{9}{10}$ millim.

Patria: Brasilia, Dom. Dupont.

Synon.: *Corrhecerus tristis*, Chevr. in litt. *Camptotropis unicolor*, Jekel in litt.

This species greatly resembles *Camp. gracilicornis* in its general shape, but it is proportionally broader; the rostrum is narrower, more elongate; the eyes are smaller, leaving the forehead wider; the thorax, also produced in the upper part of the apex, is scarcely emarginate in the middle and behind the eyes; its posterior carina is sinuated, though pre-

serving the convex direction from the angles to the middle, where it is also distant from the base ; the elytra have all their interstices flat, the gibbosity behind the base is entire and broad ; and lastly, the general coloration is quite different.

Head constructed as in the preceding species, with the forehead somewhat broader, entirely fuscous-black. *Eyes* smaller, approaching together less closely in front. *Rostrum* proportionally narrower and longer, being nearly as long as broad, and consequently subquadrate, having the same depression, but its central impression is rather longitudinal than transverse, whilst that existing at each side of the base above the eyes is much shallower. *Antennæ* more elongate in the male, as has been remarked above.

Thorax proportionally more conic, or more narrowed at the apex, clothed with fuscous pile, scattered with extremely rare thin white detached dots ; two basal subquadrate spots, not far from each other and not extending beyond the carina, are formed of a blackish velvet-like tomentosity : the posterior carina, although distant, is nearer to the base in its middle than above the blackish patches ; it then inclines progressively nearer to the base towards the posterior angles, which it meets, and which are evidently truncate at their tip.

Scutellum proportionally rather smaller, clothed like the thorax.

Elytra of the same shape and convexity, but proportionally shorter and broader, rather less dilated behind the middle, more obtusely rounded at the apex, having behind the base, not far from the suture, a subcircular entire tubercle ; shoulders less callose ; they are more obsoletely punctate-striate, and all the interstices are flat ; clothed and irrorated like the thorax.

Pygidium narrower and more elongate, semielliptic, less convex and inflexed, evidently punctate-rugulose.

Body beneath clothed like the upper parts, densely irrorated with a thin white pile.

Legs similarly constructed, clothed and irrorated like the abdomen ; a subbasal and an apical ring of the tibiæ, and the apex of the two anterior joints of the tarsi, clothed with yellowish fulvous pile.

Genus PHÆNITHON, Sch.

PHÆNITHON BAJULUS (Dejean).

Oblongo-ovatus, subtruncatus, niger, tomento supra brunneo subtus pedibusque griseo-albido sericeo tectus; rostro toto, capitis lineis duabus obliquis supra,—duabusque infra ocularibus, thoracis lineis tribus dorsalibus (externis latis obliquis) unaque infra-laterali utrinque cum plaga infera antice posticeque juncta, elytrorum puncto submarginali ante apicem lituraque apicali sinuata transversa, pygidii lineis duabus pectorisque plaga laterali basali alteraque apicali fulvo-flavescentibus; thorace oblongo-conico; elytris subparallelis, obsolete punctato-striatis, maculis lineolisque griseo-albidis ornatis; thorace subtus lineola abbreviata alteraque medio lateris pectoris quadrata brunneis; pygidio oblongo-conico, truncato, convexo, deflexo-perpendiculari.

Longit. (cap. infl.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin. = $5\frac{4}{10}$ millim.

Latit. $1\frac{1}{8}$ lin. = $2\frac{3}{10}$ millim.

Patria: Cayenna.

Synon.: *Phænithon bajulus*, Dej. Cat. ed. 3, pag. 236. *Ph. lineatocollis*, Lacord. in litt.

This species is allied to *Ph. figuratus*, Sch., in form, and belongs to the same Schönherrian division (Stirps I.), but it is not half its size, being only that of *Ph. semigriseus*, Germ.; it is, nevertheless, much narrower and less convex than the latter, and belongs to a different division.

Head subhorizontal, longitudinally convex, slightly exserted behind the eyes, conically narrowed towards the rostrum by these organs; clothed with a brown pile, and adorned above with two oblique yellow-fulvous lines, and beneath with another at the margin of the eye, the former following the inner edge of these organs, and connected towards the rostrum. *Eyes* large, convex, extended outwards, deeply but narrowly subangularly emarginate anteriorly, approaching nearly in front, with their inner border obliquely approaching in nearly a straight line towards the rostrum, leaving there the forehead hardly one-fourth of the total width, which they circumscribe. *Rostrum* perpendicular, as wide as the head, but scarcely half its

length, transverse; sides slightly rounded, margined, apex sinuately truncate and slightly emarginate in the middle; flat, black, clothed with a yellow pile, which becomes white towards the tip. *Antennal groove* oblong-subtriangular, perpendicular, placed under the upper margin, its anterior and posterior borders very near to the apex and the eyes, from being rather ample and the rostrum short. *Labrum* roundly exerted and raised in the middle, rufous. *Mandibles* exerted, ample, incurved, pitchy. *Antennæ* not reaching the base of the thorax; club ample, oblong, nearly as long as the funiculus; pitchy or dark rufous, with the club darker, tomentose.

Thorax subconic, nearly as long as broad (length $\frac{4}{5}$ lin.); base slightly sinuated; posterior carina not far from the base, and following its outline nearly straight, roundly dilating the sides, running a little obliquely upwards beneath, terminating at one-third of the length; sides shortly and obliquely dilated from the base to the side of the posterior carina, there evidently wider than the base of the elytra, then obliquely and straightly narrowed towards the apex, which is one-third narrower; apex truncate, with its middle scarcely emarginate; somewhat convex, covered with a brown pile; upper surface adorned with three yellowish fulvous longitudinal lines; 1st, one on the middle of the disc, attenuated towards the apex, which it does not reach; 2nd, one on each side of this, not far from the side, not following exactly its obliqueness, being more distant from it at the base, joining at the apex the outline of the head, rather broad, under side covered with a grayish yellow pile (leaving between its lateral margin and the lateral discoidal line a wide fuscous band), interrupted near its lateral border by a fuscous oblique line, abbreviated at the base and apex.

Scutellum triangular, rather large, densely clothed with whitish pile.

Elytra rather short, somewhat narrower at the base than the thorax, only one-half longer than the latter and their own breadth (length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.); base truncate, margined, especially at the middle, where the margin is broader and raised; shoulders subangular, callose; sides slightly dilated to two-thirds of the length, then moderately narrowed towards the apex, which is obtusely rounded on each elytron with the sutural angle obtuse; inflexed margin widely and shortly rounded behind the base, emarginate at the middle, rather convex transversely, but slightly longitudinally from the base to two-thirds of the length, though not at all depressed; suture subelevated, especially behind, with the 1st stria deep, although thin

in that part; the other striæ obsolete; interstices flat, extremely finely punctate-alutaceous; covered with a brown pile, adorned with whitish markings; viz., 1st, a common sutural patch from the base to one-third of the length, where it is emarginate, encircling the scutellum, straight at the sides, but leaving near them an oblong brown spot behind the base; 2nd, a subquadrangular spot, near the suture behind the middle, close to the external side of which is joined a more or less interrupted thin line, extended upwards near the basal patch; 3rd, a basal oblong-quadrangular spot near the shoulder, to which is added another thin line similar and parallel to the preceding, but more shortened behind; 4th, three submarginal spots or dots, one triangular, behind the base and marginal, another elongate, at one-third of the length, and the last ovate, behind the two-thirds; 5th, a subapical transverse sinuated mark, yellower than the others.

Pygidium oblong (length $\frac{1}{2}$ lin.), subperpendicular, conic-subquadrate; apex subtruncate, with the angles rounded; convex; punctate-alutaceous, clothed with brownish pile; a central line and the lateral margin thin and whitish.

Body beneath clothed with a thin light gray pile. *Pectus* margined with dense yellowish, interrupted in the middle with a quadrangular brown spot. Segments of the *abdomen* also margined with spots of the same colour.

Legs clothed with a light thin grayish pile; apex of all the tibiæ and tarsi, and an external spot at the apex of the thighs, brownish.

PHÆNITHON IRBORATUS, *Jekel*.

Breviter ovatus, nigro-piceus, tomento fusco subtilius tenuiori tectus; capite, rostro, thorace supra, elytris, lateribusque abdominis guttulis numerosis partim plagiatis condensatis, thorace infra, pectore, femoribus omnibus tibiis quatuor anticis toto, tibiis posticis tarsisque omnibus basi apiceque tomento flavo-subvirescente ornatis; rostro brevi; thorace transverso, subconico, basi sinuato; elytris convexis, breviusculis, basi sinuatis, lateribus apiceque inflexis; pygidio subconico, apice rotundato, inflexo; tarsis anterioribus latis.

Longit. (rostr. excl.) $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin. = $7\frac{7}{10}$ millim.

Latit. hum. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin. = 4 millim.

Patria: Amazona, Dom. Bates.

Nearly as broad as *Ph. gravis* and *Ph. figuratus*, but much shorter, having the thickset shape of *Ph. semigriseus*, Germ., Sch., and belonging to the same Schönherrian division (Stirps II.), but being twice the size of the latter.

Head along the eyes nearly as long as its posterior width, which is sensibly less than across these organs, from their being laterally rounded; received into the thorax; front and vertex longitudinally convex, the former transversely flat, conically narrowed towards the rostrum by the eyes; punctate-rugulose; black, with the orbits of the eyes and many small spots densely clothed with fine yellow-subochreous pile. *Eyes* large, longitudinally ovate, placed rather obliquely and approaching anteriorly, slightly emarginate behind the lateral margin of the rostrum; rather convex, finely reticulated, pitchy-black; two-thirds of their transverse diameter being observable on the upper side, occupying more than half of the width limited by them. *Rostrum* nearly half the width of the head, and scarcely narrower at the base; sides first shortly straight, then rather roundly narrowed and sinuated to the apex, which is emarginate in the middle; this contour is margined, the margin ceasing very near the eye, but not extending to the emargination; inflexed sides scarcely decreasing in thickness towards the apex, flat, with the tip obliquely truncate, their inferior margin angulated; antennal groove subcircular, deep, placed under the dilated base of the upper margin, very near the eyes, but not margined by them, more distant from the apex, subacutely extended beneath. *Labrum* minute, raised near the apex, which is rather rounded; rufous. *Antennæ* rather short, reaching near the middle of the thorax, slender: the 1st and 2nd joints the thickest of the funiculus, 1st the longest, subclavate; 2nd subovate; 3rd to 8th nearly equal in thickness, not quite half the thickness of the two basal, having together the appearance of a very slender cylinder; 3rd and 4th longest, nearly as long as the 2nd, cylindric-subclavate; 5th shorter than these, subconic, but longer than wide; 6th shorter, more conic, scarcely longer than wide; 7th the shortest, transversely ovate or sublenticular; 8th conic, longer and thicker than the 6th, applied to the club, which is 3-articulate, oblong, one-third shorter than the funiculus, joints remote, the two first angularly dilated inside at the apex; 1st, subtriangular; 2nd shorter, transverse, subcylindrical; 3rd the longest, nearly as wide at the base as in the middle, narrower than the tip of the preceding joint and terminated acutely; black, glossy, with the club dull fuscous tomentose.

Thorax transverse (length about 1 lin., basal width $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin., apical width nearly 1 lin.), subconic; base sinuated, with the posterior carina near to it; posterior angles obtuse; sides shortly obliquely dilated to the carina (which is there roundly continued upwards but abruptly terminated before the middle), then somewhat strangled above the rounded angle of the latter, afterwards they run obliquely straight to the apex, which is truncate; upper side convex, covered with a short dense fuscous pile; adorned with numerous maculæ or spots, most of them minute, subpunctiform, of yellow-ochreous pile, here and there agglomerate, especially,—1st, in an apical margin, attenuated in the middle (emitting there a short longitudinal line), more dilated behind under the eyes, and joining the inflexed side; 2nd, a longitudinal basal line in the middle, short, bifurcate from the middle to the tip, which does not reach to the middle of the length; underneath densely covered with the same yellow pile, here and there leaving fuscous denudations.

Scutellum moderate sized, triangular, clothed with yellow pile.

Elytra shortly ovate, more than twice the length of the thorax, and together rather narrower than long; base sinuated, as wide as the thorax; shoulders rounded, callose; sides scarcely dilated to the middle, then narrowed nearly in the same manner towards the apex, being posteriorly a little narrower than at the base, and widely obtuse; apex of each elytron rounded; convex, impressed along the suture, and raised between the 2nd and 4th striæ; this elevation from the base, where it is subcallose, to behind the middle, is rather widely convex and indicated, it then becomes obsolete; shallowly and thinly striate-subpunctate; interstices (the aforesaid excepted) flat; ground covered with a fuscous pile, adorned with numerous yellow-ochreous small spots, here and there wanting, so as to leave several fuscous maculæ, of which the best indicated are—1st, one encircling the scutellum; 2nd, one on each shoulder; 3rd, one somewhat behind the middle of each elytron, upon the elevation; 4th, another near the apex of each; 5th, two near the margin, one behind the shoulder, less circumscribed, another at two-thirds of the length; the yellow spots are also here and there condensed, principally widely at the base and between the median and subapical fuscous maculæ, and the suture of each elytron is adorned with a row of approximate small spots of a more whitish hue.

Pygidium semielliptic, perpendicular; fuscous, with yellow spots, as on the elytra.

Body beneath also fuscous, but the thorax and pectus are almost

entirely covered with ochreous-yellow pile on the sides, and with a silky grayish down, which extends over the middle of the abdomen, the coxæ and the base of the thighs, leaving scarcely interrupted fuscous lines; on the sides of the abdomen this yellow pile is rarer, forming small spots more or less aggregate, as on the elytra.

Legs moderate, nearly equal. *Thighs* clavate, edentate, the posterior the thickest; clothed with yellow pile. *Tibiæ* rather shorter than the thighs, straight, dilated towards the tip, which is truncate; intermediate the thinnest; four anterior densely clothed with yellow pile, posterior fuscous at the base and widely brown at the apex, remainder yellow. Four anterior *tarsi* brown fuscous, broad, especially those of the first pair,—posterior thin; 1st joint yellow, with the base and tip, as well as the 2nd and 3rd, entirely fuscous; all the terminal joints pale yellowish. *Claws* unidentate beneath.

PHÆNITHON MEDIOCRIS, *Jekel.*

Ovatus, piceus, subtus rostroque albido—supra fundo fusco-nigro tomentosus; capitis lineis tribus subconnexis, thoracis lineis irregularibus partim anastomosantibus, elytrorum plaga suturali basali postice extus utrinque ampliata maculaque magna irregulari subsuturali mox pone medium albescentibus; his præterea maculis tribus dorsalibus unaque apicali ochraceis ornatis; pygidio oblongo-subconico, obliquo-subporrecto, brunneo, parce albido-squamoso; pedibus albidis; tibiis omnibus apice, tarsorum anteriorum dimidio postico posticorumque maxima parte piceis; unguiculis subtus unidentatis.

Longit. (cap. infl.) usq. ap. elytr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin. = $4\frac{7}{10}$ millim.—usq. ap. pygid. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin. = $5\frac{8}{10}$ millim.

Latit. $1\frac{1}{10}$ lin. = $2\frac{4}{10}$ millim.

Nearly as large as *Ph. semigriseus*, Germ., Sch., but much narrower, more elongate in form, having the pygidium proportionally much longer, oblique-subhorizontal, by which characters it pertains to Schönherr's *Stirps I.*, whilst by the convexity of its elytra, and the antennal groove being linearly produced beneath, it ought to be placed near to the former species, in *Stirps II.*

Head short, immersed in the thorax to the eyes, subperpendicularly (with the rostrum) deflexed when at rest, obliquely narrowed by the eyes towards the apex; pitchy, covered with a whitish pile, thicker and yellowish along the eyes, showing two longitudinal thin fuscous denuded lines. *Eyes* rather large, of a somewhat circular form, with the anterior part under the margin of the rostrum narrowly subquadrangularly emarginate; very finely reticulate, convex; nearly two-thirds of their transverse diameter being on the upper side, with the anterior part more approximate, having the forehead in that part (apex) not half the width of the rostrum. *Rostrum* as wide as the head, very short, transverse, flat, covered with a white pile; sides widely rounded; apex slightly emarginate; marginal ridge acutely angulated near the eye, which it does not reach, then perpendicularly directed downwards, margining the antennal groove, which is exactly placed under the upper margin, subtriangular, somewhat linearly produced beneath, but terminating very far from the base of the rostrum. *Antennæ* shorter than the thorax, reaching slightly behind its base, very slender: 1st and 2nd joints proportionally much thicker, 1st obelavate, the longest, 2nd subglobular; 3rd to 5th very slender, subcylindric, subequal, long in proportion to their slenderness, but not longer than the 2nd; 6th to 8th much shorter and somewhat thicker, 6th subconic, 7th and 8th subglobose, pitchy. *Clava* ample, subovate-acute, depressed, shorter than the funiculus, tomentose.

Thorax cylindrico-conic, subtransverse, evidently shorter than broad; apex truncate and scarcely half the width of the base; sides nearly straight and dilated towards the angles of the posterior carina, then obliquely and shortly narrowed to the basal angles, which are acute; base slightly sinuate, scarcely produced in the middle; posterior carina nearly approaching to the base, especially in the middle, where it is more produced, but not acutely, its lateral angles widely rounded, then running upwards it vanishes before reaching the middle of the sides; convex; slightly punctate-rugulose; pitchy, covered with a dark fuscous pile; adorned with ill-determined lines of a yellowish white pile: one in the middle extending from the apex, where it meets that of the head, and terminating in the middle of the thorax; another opposite, at the base, short, divaricated; three lateral, distant at the base, the two external obliquely directed towards the median, which they meet in the middle of the thorax, then running unitedly to the apex, meeting there the intra-ocular lines of the head; all these lines are thick, nebulous at their obsoletely circumscribed

edges, which emit numerous thin yellowish pilose marks on the fuscous parts.

Scutellum moderate, subtriangular, covered with a dense whitish pile.

Elytra shortly ovate, not twice as long as the thorax, together evidently narrower than long; base subtruncate, or slightly sinuated; shoulders rather prominent and callose, obtusely acute; sides moderately and somewhat roundly narrowed towards the apex, which is obtusely rounded in each elytron, sutural angle obtuse; inflexed part somewhat roundly dilated behind the base, then emarginate in the middle; convex, without an apparent sutural depression; slightly punctate-striate; interstices flat, finely transversely rugulose; black; ground covered with a fuscous subolivescent pile, adorned with whitish and ochreous markings, the whitish ones being—1st, a common basal large spot, encircling the scutellum, and having beneath it a small fuscous spot reaching to one-third of the length, deeply emarginate outwards, forming on each elytron a sort of irregular crescent, the convexity of which is towards the suture; 2nd, also at the base, two ill-defined short lines between the central spot and the shoulders; 3rd, at the base of the inflexed margin an oblong-subtriangular spot, the acute angle of which is at the base behind the shoulder; 4th, a common sutural posterior spot irregularly subcordiform, having a linear prolongation along the suture to the apex: and the subochreous ones being—1st, an irregular small spot between the apex of the sutural and marginal marks of the base, connected with the two basal lines; 2nd, two connected oblong-subrhombical spots a little behind the middle of the elytra, the larger one being nearly half-way between the suture and the margin, the other external; 3rd, an apical spot, connected at the suture with the prolongation of the posterior white spot, angularly produced upwards.

Pygidium oblong-subconic (nearly half a line in length and one-third in its basal width), narrowly subacutely rounded at the apex, oblique, slightly convex, finely punctate-rugulose, obscurely rufous, scattered with a whitish pile, which is condensed at the apex.

Body beneath clothed with a whitish pile, very thin and silky on the pectus and abdomen.

Legs moderate, intermediate the shortest and thinnest. *Thighs* clavate, edentate; anterior the longest, posterior the thickest, intermediate the shortest, covered with a whitish pile. *Tibiæ* sublinear; anterior the longest, nearly as long as their thighs; posterior proportionally to the

intermediate much shorter than, but at least as long as, their thighs, clothed with whitish pile, with the apex fuscous, this latter colour extending more upon the anterior.—*Tarsi* longer than their thighs, posterior the longest, having their 1st joint nearly as long as the tibia. *Claws* very incurved, divergent, unidentate beneath.

Genus ARÆOCORYNUS, *Jekel*.

Antennæ in margine supra rostri ante propeque marginem interiorem oculorum sitæ, 11-articulatæ, breviusculæ, tenues, thorace breviores illiusque medium haud attingentes; funiculo 7-articulato; articulo 1o crassiore, oblongo-clavato; 2o obcylindrico, tenuiore et subduplo brevior, latitudine tamen longiore; 3—5 tenuissimis, cylindrico-subclavatis, longitudine æqualibus, secundo haud longioribus sed plus duplo angustioribus; 6—8 brevioribus, successive crassioribus magisque conicis; 8o tamen tenui, longiore quam lato. *Clava* valde elongata, angusta, funiculi (articulis duobus basalibus exceptis) fere longitudine, 3-articulata; articulis remotis, subæque longis et crassis, basi angustis, primo funiculi longitudine, sed latioribus, 1o et 2o clavato-triangularibus, latitudine apicali dimidio longioribus, ultimo intus medio ampliato, apice acuto-angustato.

Caput subquadratum, exsertum, inflexum, dimidium longitudinis pone oculos; in fronte angustius, sed cum oculis quam postice paullo latius; supra convexum, altitudine valde crassum, basi subtubulatum.

Oculi mediocres, subovati, antierius supra emarginati, maxima parte eorum disco superna, conjunctim tertiam partem latitudinis capitis parum excedentes, pagina infera crassitudinis laterali nullo modo attingentes.

Rostrum breve, transverso-quadratum, capite suaue latitudine plus dimidio brevius, apice sinuato-truncatum; lateribus inflexis basi crassis, apice profunde triangulariter emarginatis; scrobe antennali superna, ante propeque marginem interiorem oculi sita, minus ampla profundaue, ad basin lateribus inflexis in impressione angusta levissima perpendiculariter continuata, paginam inferam haud attingente. *Labrum* minutum, elevatum. *Mandibulæ* exsertæ, crassæ, acutæ. *Palpi maxillares* crassi, articulo ultimo subulato. *Palpi labiales* tenues, subfiliformes, articulo ultimo tenuiore.

Thorax convexus, subconicus, apice truncatus, basi sinuatus, carina postica basali, supra basin perpendiculariter sita, ad elytra applicata, medio obtuse angulato-producta, utrinque parum emarginata, lateribus acute angulata, dein anterieus directa, ad medium lateribus thoracis evanescente.

Scutellum mediocre, suborbiculatum.

Elytra basi singulatim obtuse rotundata, conjunctim thorace paullo latiora, latitudine paullo longiora, humeris rotundatis, lateribus versus apicem angustata, apice ipso singulatim anguste obtuseque rotundata, margine inflexo infra basin valde ampliata.

Pedes longiuseculi, crassi; *coxis* omnibus distantibus; anticis inter se carinam parvam transversam prosternalem—intermediisque carinam magis elevatam mesosternalem—emittentibus; *femoribus* clavatis, muticis, apice medio parum angustioribus; *tibiis* anticis femoribus longioribus, versus apicem incurvis, apice ipso intus subito ampliatis, angulo acutissimo, subunciformi, subtus crenulatis; intermediis et posticis multo brevioribus, femoribus haud æqualibus, rectis, versus apicem sensim ampliatis, subtus muticis; *tarsis* anterioribus latis; articulo 1o lateribus rotundato-conica, latitudine apicali haud breviora, emarginato-truncato; 2o latiore, breviter triangulare, apice truncato, sed angulis acutissime productis, medium articuli penultimi superantes—intermediis parum angustioribus, similiter constructis—posticis longioribus, intermediis tamen angustioribus; articulo 1o oblongo-conico, latitudine apicali plus dimidio longiore, truncato; 2o subconico, basi anguste, apice late truncato, angulis valde productis—omnium tarsorum articulus penultimus præcedente latior, profundissime bilobus, infra spongiosus—ultimus elongatus, clavatus, biunguiculatus; unguiculis subtus dente medio tenui, longa, subparallela armatis.

Etym.: Ab *αραιος*, *tenuis*, *χορὴνῃ*, *clava*.

Typus: *Aræocorynus Cumingii*, Jekel, e Manilla.

Obs.—This genus resembles the *Aræoceri* very much, but the two basal joints of the antennæ are proportionally thinner, the others less elongate, the head is exerted behind the eyes, the pygidium is elongate, and, above all, the structure of the legs and the proportionally large size of the body (which is that of a moderate sized *Anthr. albinus*, L.) completely distinguish it from the species of that genus.

ARÆOCORYNUS CUMINGII, *Jekel*.

Subovatus, piceus, supra tomento fusco-fulvescente, infra pube minutissima reclinata grisesciente tectus; antennis obscure rufis; thorace convexo, disco medio deplanato, canalicula tenui insculpto, utrinque ante basin puncto oblongo albido notato; elytris obsolete punctato-striatis, singulo basi medio tuberculo parum elevato instructo, punctis numerosis albescentibus obsolete lineolaque basali intra-humerali insigniore ornatis; tibiis posticis obsolete fusco-fulvoque annulatis.

Longit. (cap. infl. pygid. excl.) $3\frac{1}{3}$ lin. = $7\frac{5}{10}$ millim. — (cum pygid.) $3\frac{3}{5}$ lin. = 8 millim.

Latit. humer. $1\frac{3}{5}$ lin. = $3\frac{7}{10}$ millim.

Patria: Manilla, Dom. Cuming.

About equal in size to *Anthr. albinus*, L., but resembling, in its short and convex shape and the position of the antennæ, the genus *Aræocerus*.

Head subquadrate, extended behind the eyes, inflexed, convex; forehead somewhat narrowed by the eyes; behind finely—in front coarsely—punctate, covered with fuscous pile, scattered with fulvous hairs, condensed round the eyes and in the middle of the forehead. *Eyes* small, subovate, emarginately truncate anteriorly; two-thirds of their transverse diameter being above, although but slightly narrowing the forehead. *Rostrum* transverse, subquadrate, much shorter than the head; apex sinuately truncate; punctate-rugulose; clothed like the head. *Labrum* raised at the apex, dark rufous. *Mandibles* black, exerted. *Palpi* rufous; the maxillary darker. *Antennæ* rufous; the two basal joints and the club darker, the latter tomentose.

Thorax subconic, wider than long; base sinuated; posterior carina perpendicularly placed above it, applied to the elytra; its middle produced in an obtuse angle, emarginate near the lateral angle, which is acute, then directed upwards for more than one-third of the length, where it ends slightly dilated at the sides, which are thence obliquely narrowed to the apex, which is not half the width of the base, and subtruncate; upper side convex, slightly depressed in the middle, with a longitudinal thin and shallow canal, obsoletely terminated at the base and apex; closely punctate-rugulose; covered with fuscous pile, mixed with flavescent fulvous,

especially at the sides ; about midway between the middle and the sides, and rather behind the middle of the length, is a whitish longitudinal spot.

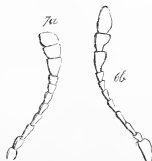
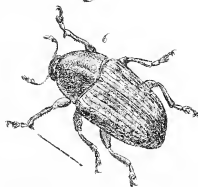
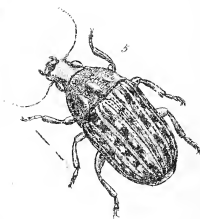
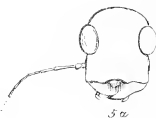
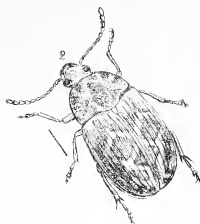
Elytra shortly ovate ; base of each obtusely rounded, emarginate, with the shoulders also rounded and slightly callose ; rather wider than the thorax at the base, and also slightly but evidently narrower than their own length, which is more than double that of the thorax ; sides narrowed towards the apex, which is narrow, and obtusely rounded in each elytron ; inflexed margin widely rounded, especially behind the base, widely but slightly emarginate in the middle ; rather convex ; obsoletely punctate-striate ; interstices flat, suture slightly depressed ; there is behind the middle of the base of each a tubercular elevation ; clothed like the thorax, having at the base, between the elevation and the shoulder, a short yellowish line, and, moreover, numerous whitish punctiform spots, more or less obsolete, longitudinally disposed on the alternate interstices.

Pygidium oblong-conic, oblique, clothed like the elytra and thorax, but without whitish spots.

Body beneath coarsely punctate, covered with a thin grayish pile.

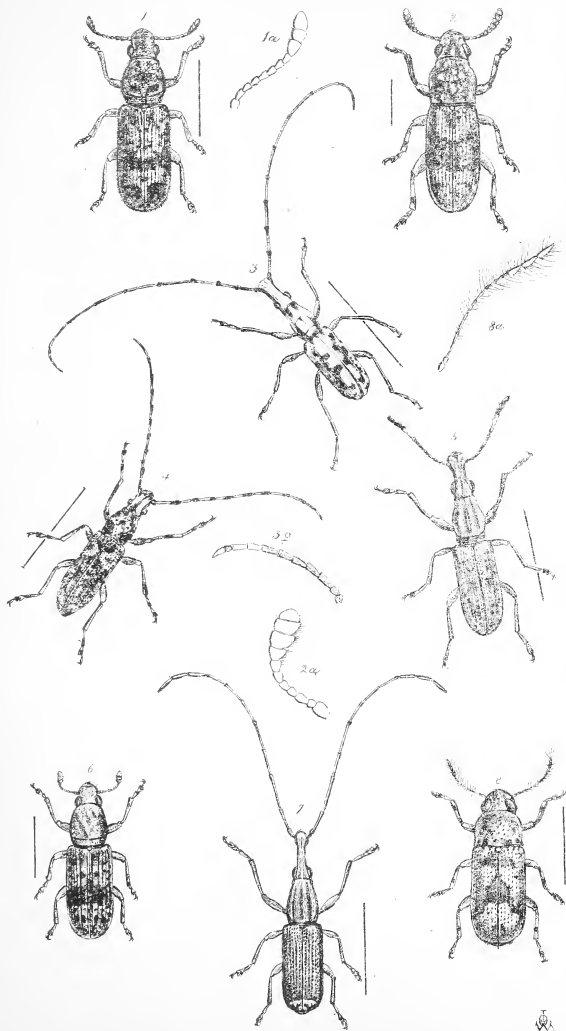
Legs finely punctulate, covered with a thin grayish pile ; posterior tibiæ with alternate denudate patches.

Obs.—Named after Mr. Cuming, whose interesting captures are known to every entomologist.











INSECTA SAUNDERSIANA:

OR

CHARACTERS

OF

UNDESCRIBED INSECTS

IN

THE COLLECTION

OF

WILLIAM WILSON SAUNDERS, ESQ.,

F.R.S., F.L.S., &c.

Vol. 7, p. 2. 7

COLEOPTERA.—CURCULIONIDES.

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P R E F A C E .

I am indebted to Mons. H. JEKEL for the descriptions of Curculionides in the following pages, which form a continuation of the 'Insecta Saundersiana.' My original plan has been slightly departed from, by allowing the Author to introduce the characters of a few species not in my collection, chiefly with a view of bringing nearly allied species together: these are clearly designated in the text by an asterisk prefixed.

W. WILSON SAUNDERS.

Hill Field, Reigate.

March, 1860.

INSECTA SAUNDERSIANA.

COLEOPTERA.

Fam. CURCULIONIDES.

PART II.

Div. ATTELABIDÆ.

I THINK it convenient to unite here, under one and the same head, the following small divisions of Schönherr:—Attelabides, Rhinomacerides, Apionides, Tanaonides, Oxycorynides and Antliarhinides.

These divisions are not important enough in their differential characters, and some of them are really too limited in their number of species, to be raised to an equal rank with the two groups previously reviewed. On the contrary, when united, they have such a number of characters in common, and they are so naturally bound together in their general constitution, that they perfectly answer the ideas of natural connexion indicated by the former authors who treated of them. Should they be deemed worthy of being kept separate, they should not, at least, be removed so far from one another, as Schönherr has done it for some of them, in introducing between them the Brentidæ, a group so strikingly different that an eminent entomologist* has of

* Ludwig Imhoff, 'Versuch einer Einführung in das Studium der Koleoptern,' Basel, 1856; a very interesting work containing a great number of entirely new views regarding the classification, many of which will probably throw a great light on the subject, though in some instances, the given characters intended to limit certain groups are rather the exception than the rule.

late tried to prove their want of resemblance to the other Rhynchophori, by transferring them to his 'Coleoptera Baculicornia,' between his Cucujidæ and Parandridæ.

Imhoff has also proposed in the above-quoted work (ii. p. 209, section Attelabides) the reunion of most of these small groups, but I rather differ in opinion regarding the composition of this "Section," as well as of his other sections of Pæodognathica and Baculicornia corresponding to Schönherr's Curculionides.

1st. I regard the Camarotides as requiring to be transferred to the vicinity of Prionomerus, Ctenomerus, Pristimerus, and many other *short-nosed Mecorhynchi* (!) of Schönherr, whose anterior femora are extremely ampliate and denticulate inside, genera that are so different from the majority of Eirrhinides, *Sch.*

The antennæ of Camarotus are really geniculate, their scapus is hardly shorter than in the above-cited genera, and the groove of its rostrum is elongate, oblique, canaliform; the armature of its anterior femora still more increases this presumption. It might very likely be possible, in joining to these all the Schönberrian Curculionidæ Gonatoceri whose pygidium is exposed, to form a large special subdivision, divided into as many groups as should be necessary for their natural distribution.* Then, we might see Magdalinus and Læmosaccus, &c.; Nerthops and Pristimerus, &c.; Phytobius, Cœliodes, Ceutorhynchus, and their aberrant genera; Lamirus, Coryssomerus, Dorasomus, &c.; Germar's Pœcilmas or Zygopides, many Cholidæ, Baridides and Cionides, &c., exhibiting a vast and natural assemblage of genera so very different from—and really equal in rank and value to—the remaining Mecorhynchi of Schönherr (Calandridæ and Cossonidæ of course included).

2nd. Ulocerus, I regard, with Imhoff, as properly belonging to the Brenthidæ, by having similar sexual differences in the rostrum, the same station of antennæ, as well as a similar constitution of the two basal rings of the abdomen, &c.; but Episus cannot be removed from Brachyceridæ, although wanting a channel in the antennal groove of

* V. Jekel, Bull. Soc. Entom. France, 1855, p. xxvi. Gerstaecker, Bericht, &c., für 1855 (1857), p. 75.

the rostrum. This genus very much agrees with *Microcerus*, in the construction and station of its non-geniculate antennæ; it also shows no sexual difference in the shape of the rostrum. The two anterior rings of the abdomen are constructed just as in that group, as well as in many of the Curculionideous epigeal species, and, indeed, Schönherr was right in uniting them in his former work (Curculionid. Dispos. Method. pp. 8 and 78).

3rd. I rather admit of the Antliarhinides being better placed amongst the Attelabidæ than with Eirrhinides, as Imhoff (loc. cit. ii. pp. 210 and 217) proposes. At least, they bear a greater resemblance to some Baridides, viz., *Nanus*, &c.; and by their exposed pygidium and their distant anterior coxæ they rather remind one of the Apostasimerides.

4th. *Oxyrhynchus* evidently belongs to the Rhynchophorides or Calandrides; the non-geniculation of the antennæ being a secondary character compared to their insertion and the highly peculiar constitution of their club. Indeed, Fabricius had seen well. The Calandridæ are so distinct from the other Curculionides, that they claim an equal rank in classification.

5th. *Ithycerus* is constituted so much like the Gonatoceri *Brachyrhynchi*, that I think its natural place should be there, although its antennæ are non-geniculate and the antennal groove of its rostrum obliterate.

6th. *Rhamphus* undoubtedly is a modification of *Orchestes*.

7th. *Tachygonus* certainly is a *Centorhynchus*-like form, and has nothing to do with *Rhamphus*.

After those eliminations, the Orthoceri of Schönherr, until now so very heterogenous, might be reduced to four well-marked types, each of them having a value equal to that of the old genus *Curculio* of Linnæus, although much less numerous in species; these should be:—

1. Brenthidæ, connecting the Rhynchophori of Latreille (Curculionides, *Sch.*, Pæodognathica, *Imh.*) to the other Baculicornia of Imhoff (Colydii, Cryptophagides, Cucujides, Rhysodides, Parandridæ and Hypocephalides, loc. cit. ii. pp. 159—170). Indeed, they bear a very slight likeness to the other Curculionidæ.

2. Bruchidæ, linking the Curculionidæ to the Chrysomelidæ.

3. Anthribidæ, a type so thoroughly distinct from the Bruchidæ, that I wonder at their having been united by some authors.*

4. Attelabidæ, as I have here above proposed their modification: these really are the most connected with the Curculionidæ.

The remaining Rhynchophori of Latreille (*Curculionides*, *Sch.*) show only three more large types:—

5. Curculionidæ, containing all the Schönherrian *Gonatoceri*, except

6. Rhynchophoridæ, or Calandridæ, and

7. Cossonidæ.

These really are the only constitutive types round which the rare and slight aberrations might easily gravitate, and in adding to these the Bostrichidæ, as already proposed, and the Mycteridæ and Rhinosimidæ, leading again to the Attelabidæ (and so conveniently linking the Malacodermous Heteromera), we might perhaps be led to a classification of this important section of Coleoptera nearer to the natural one, if we ever chance to meet with it.

Genus APODERUS, *Oliv.*

Subgenus I. TRACHELOPHORUS, *Jekel.*

Adumbratio: caput valde elongato-conicum, basi in stipite collari (præter collum basalem in thorace semi-immersum) in ♂ longo, in ♀ brevi, interdum sub-nullo, plus minusve evidenter transversim strigoso, prolongatum.

Rostrum pro ratione longum et tenue, in ♂ longius.

Antennæ in ♂ propius apicem; in ♀ medio rostri sitæ, pro ratione sexus valde elongatæ, articulis plus minusve elongatis; clava plus minusve elongata, angusta, subcylindrica, articulo ultimo in ♀ acuto, in ♂ plus minusve elongato et apice hamato-incurvo.

Thorax magis conicus et elongatus, antè profundius constrictus,

* Ludwig Redtenbacher ('Fauna Austriaca: die Käfer,' 2nd edition, Wien. 1857—58, pp. 669—678) goes still further; he joins to the Bruchidæ and Anthribidæ *Diodyrhynchus* and *Rhinomacer*, forming for these the family Bruchides, in opposition to his *Curculionides*.

apice sub-bilobus, h. e. medio valde emarginatus, infra pone gulam late profundeque subquadrato-emarginatus, argute crasseque producto-marginatus, præsertim in ♂.

Coxæ anticæ valde subconico elongatæ, præsertim in ♂.

Femora postica apicem abdominis insigniter superantes, præsertim in ♂. Differentia sexualis in elongatione antennarum, rostri, capitis thoracisque ♂ insigniter præbet.

This subgenus corresponds to the Stirps II. of Schönherr. The species must be divided as follows:—

Manip. I. Antennæ ♂ crassæ, apicem thoracis multo, ♀ paullo superantes; articulis 3-5 successive magis conicis; 3o longissimo, pone oculum attingente (♂), primo longiore et duobus sequentibus simul æque longo; 6o duobus præcedentibus longiore, sed primo brevior; 7-8 paulo brevioribus, apice intus valde acute subspinoso ampliatis; clava ♂ pro ratione minus elongata, articulo secundo flagelli non longiore, articulo ultimo sat breviter acuto, apice corneo, incurvo. *Caput* valde oblongo subconicum, stipite ♂ paulo elongato, ♀ subnullo. (*Metriotrachelus*, *Jekel*.)

Typus: *Apod. femoralis*, *Jekel*, nov. sp. *Huj. Op.* Spec. huc usque unica.

Manip. II. *Antennæ* elongatæ, parum crassæ, in ♂ secundum longitudinem stipitis thoracem aut haud aut certe—in ♀ non—attingentes; articulis 3-7, 4-7 aut 5-7 apice intus abrupte valdeque angulato-subspinoso ampliatis, 3o primo haud — sequentibus paulo — magis elongato, clavæ multo brevior; clava utroque sexu valde elongata, articulo ultimo acuto, in ♂ apice corneo incurvo. (*Trachelophorus* pr. dict.) Species mihi cognitæ (*Africanæ*):—

1. *Apod. Giraffa*, *Jekel*, nov. sp. *Huj. Op.* *Mus. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel*.
2. *Apod. abdominalis*, *Gyll. in Sch. Gen. et Sp. Curc.* v. p. 291. *Mus. Bowring*.
3. *Apod. Camelus*, *Oliv. Entom.* v. 81, p. 15, No. 19. *Attelabus*, *T.* 1, f. 19. *Sch.* v. 291 = *A. Dromas*, *Klug, Ins. Madag.* p. 105. *Mus. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel*.
4. *Apod. Dromas*, *Oliv. Entom.* v. 81, p. 14, No. 17. *Attelabus*, *T.* 1, f. 17. *Gyll. in Sch.* v. p. 293. *Mus. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel*.

5. Apod. uniformis, *Gyll. in Sch. v. p. 293. Mus. Bowring.*
6. Apod. Ardea, *Gyll. in Sch. v. p. 295. Mus. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.*
7. Apod. humeralis, *Oliv. Entom. v. 81, p. 17, No. 22. Attelabus, T. 1, f. 22. Klug, Ins. Madag. p. 105. Sch. i. p. 195. Gyll. in Sch. v. p. 298. Mus. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel. (Erroneously recorded as Indian).*
8. Apod. inæqualis, *Gyll. in Sch. v. p. 297. Mus. Bowring.*
9. Apod. festivus, *Klug, Ins. Madag. p. 105.*
10. Apod. cyanovirens, *Jekel, nov. sp. Huj. Op. Mus. Bowring.*

Manip. III. Antennæ subtenues ad stipitem capitis in ♂ saltem ; in ♀ haud attingentes, articulis 3-7 utroque sexu inermibus, subcylindricis, subæqualibus, 5o paullo longiore quam tertio, sed primo brevior ; clava utroque sexu valde elongata, articulo ultimo tenui, elongato-acuto in ♂ apice subcorneo incurvo. (*Cynotrachelus, Jekel.*) Huc pertinent (*Species Asiaticæ*):—

1. Apod. flavotuberosus, *Jekel, nov. sp. Huj. Op. Mus. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.*
2. Apod. chinensis, *Jekel, nov. sp. Huj. Op. Mus. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.*
3. Apod. montanus, *Jekel, nov. sp. Huj. Op. Mus. Bowring.*
4. Apod. Nietneri, *Jekel, nov. sp. Huj. Op. Mus. Bowring, Dohrn, Saunders et Jekel.*
5. Apod. cygneus, *Fabr. Syst. Eleut. ii. p. 417. Gyll. in Sch. v. p. 294 (♂). = A. rufus, Oliv. Entom. v. 81, p. 18, No. 24. Attelabus, T. 1, f. 24. Fabr. Syst. Eleut. p. 418, No. 6. Gyll. in Sch. i. p. 192 (♀).*
6. Apod. longicollis, *Oliv. Entom. v. 81, p. 18, No. 25. Attelabus, T. 1, f. 25. Fabr. Syst. Eleut. ii. p. 417, No. 3.*
7. Apod. collaris, *Jekel, nov. sp. Huj. Op. Mus. Bowring.*

APODERUS FEMORALIS, *Jekel.*

Nigro-fuscus, glaber, subnitidus, pectore antice et lateribus brunneo, elytris, abdomine pectoris medio, coxis femoribusque sanguineo-

rufis; capite elongato; thorace conico, in medio angulariter impresso; elytris amplis, subquadratis, regulariter punctato-striatis, interstitiis convexis.

♂ *Capitis stipite postico mediocri; rostro thoraceque paullo longioribus.* Long. tota 12 mill.; rostr. 1; cap. cum stip. ($1\frac{4}{10}$) $3\frac{7}{10}$ thor. $2\frac{2}{10}$; elytr. 5 mill. Lat. max. cap. pone ocul. $1\frac{2}{10}$; bas. thor. $2\frac{2}{10}$; elytr. 4 mill. Long. antenn. $5\frac{4}{10}$; artic. 3o ultra 1 mill.

♀ *Capitis stipite postico brevissimo, parum indicato; antennis articulis omnibus simplicibus.* Long. tota 9 mill.; rostr. $\frac{8}{10}$; cap. cum stip. ($\frac{2}{10}$) 2; thor. $1\frac{8}{10}$; elytr. $4\frac{4}{10}$ mill. Lat. pro. rat. ut in ♂. Long. antenn. 3 mill.

Var. β. *Nuper exclusus; capite cum rostro, antennis, tibiis tarsisque obscure brunneis, thorace pectoreque dilutius brunneis; elytris, abdomine femoribusque late brunneo-flavescentibus.*

Patria: Madagascar; Mus. Bowring, Saunders and Jekel.

Somewhat larger than *Apod. Camelus*, Oliv.; the head is more elongate, with the neck shorter in both sexes; thorax having its median impression more obliquely and angularly extended towards the base; the elytra are more quadrate, all their rows of punctures deeply striate unto the apex, and the intervals are convex, with the three innermost broader. Pygidium and body beneath rather strongly punctate.

APODERUS GIRAFFA, Jekel.

Nigro-cyaneus, glaber, nitidus, scutello, elytris pygidio abdomineque rufo-sanguineis; rostro apice ampliato, capite elongato-conico; thorace conico; elytris subquadratis, convexiusculis, striis punctatis versus apicem sensim obsoletis, interstitiis planis.

♂ *Capite (stipite longo) thoraceque longissimis, antennis elongatis medium stipitis attingentibus, articulo 3o apice intus angulato-clavato, 4-7 spinoso-acutis, articulo ultimo clavæ abrupte subangulariter hamato-incurvo.* Long. tota 22 mill.; rostr. $2\frac{5}{10}$; cap. cum stip. (4) 8; thor. $4\frac{4}{10}$; elytr. 6. Lat. ap. rostr. et cap.

pone oc. $1\frac{2}{10}$; bas. thor. $3\frac{6}{10}$; hum. $4\frac{5}{10}$; med. elytr. $4\frac{8}{10}$ mill.
Long. antenn. 7 mill.

♀ *Capite (stipite breviusculo) thoraceque elongatis, antennis stipitem subattingentibus, articulis flagelli omnibus inermibus.* Long. tota 14 mill.; rostr. $1\frac{8}{10}$; cap. cum stip. (1) 4; thor. 3. Lat. ut ♂. Long. antenn. 4 mill.

Patria: Madagascar.

This beautiful species is the largest of the *Apoderidæ* known by me. In shape of the head, neck and thorax of the ♂, it resembles *Apod. cygneus* and *longicollis*; but in the elytra and shape of the antennæ it has the general appearance of *Apod. Camelus* and *Dromas*, and is still larger than *Apod. femoralis*. Except the scutellum, elytra, pygidium and abdomen, it is of a polished ebony-black hue, bluish on the thorax, pectus and legs, jet-black on the head, neck, rostrum and antennæ. *Rostrum* with two longitudinal canaliculæ; neck of the head at least as long as the head itself. *Thorax* subbinodose at the apex, with the emargination wide and deep, especially in the ♂, and the strangulated constriction obliquely directed downwards towards the sides, and another slight transverse impression behind it; the space between those two impressions elevated, especially in the ♂, representing a third nodosity, the two lateral lobes of the apex included. *Elytra* convex, with rows of punctures, rather deep at the base, successively shallower towards the apex. *Pygidium* and base of the pectus rather deeply, abdomen very slightly, punctate.

* *APODERUS CYANEOVIRENS*, *Jekel*.

Obscure cyaneo-virens, parum nitidus; capite oblongo-conico, omnino tenuiter transversim strigoso; thorace conico, antice profunde constricto, margine apicali utrinque valde incrassata et ampliata, medio late emarginata, omnino suboblique transversim strigoso, ante basin utrinque linea transversa impresso, striga basali tenui; elytris subquadratis, dorso postico convexis, punctato-striatis, interstitiis transversim substrigoso-alutaceis; pygidio pectoreque fortiter rugoso—abdomine sat forte—punctatis.

♂ *Latet.*

♀ *Stipite capitis brevissimo, collo non longiore.* Long. tota $5\frac{6}{10}$; rostr. $\frac{6}{10}$; cap. cum stip. ($\frac{2}{10}$ mill.) $1\frac{6}{10}$; thor. $1\frac{1}{10}$; elytr. $2\frac{7}{10}$ mill. Lat. elytr. 2 mill.

Patria: Senegallia (D. Dupont). Mus. Bowring.

One of the smallest species: only the size of the smallest specimens of *Apod. humeralis*, Oliv.

APODERUS FLAVOTUBEROSUS, *Jekel.*

Castaneus, nitidiusculus; funiculo antennarum, abdomine pedibusque externe lætioribus; clava antennarum, pygidio apice pectoreque grosse punctato-rugoso infuscatis; rostro bisulcato; capite elongato-conico; thorace oblongo-conico, antice lævi, postice transversim strigoso; elytris profunde punctato-substriatis, tuberculis flavis pellucidis ornatis.

♂ *Latet.*

♀ *Capite pro ratione sexus longo: valde elongato-conico; thorace latitudine basali multo longiore; antennis ad stipitem attingentibus, clava longitudine flagelli, cylindrica, holosericea.* Long. tota 12 mill.; rostr. $1\frac{2}{10}$; cap. cum stip. ($\frac{8}{10}$) $3\frac{2}{10}$; thor. $2\frac{5}{10}$; elytr. 5 mill. Lat. apic. rostr. 1; cap. infr. oc. $1\frac{2}{3}$; bas. thor. $2\frac{2}{10}$; hum. $3\frac{6}{10}$; med. el. $4\frac{1}{10}$ mill. Long. ant. 3 mill.

Patria: India Orientalis. Mus. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.

This species is the largest of the Asiatic species, and comes next to *Apod. Giraffa* in size. From the elongate shape of the head and thorax of the ♀, it is very probable the ♂ has these parts elongate as in *Apod. cygneus, longicollis, Giraffa*, &c.*

Rostrum anteriorly flat, polished, posteriorly bicanaliculate, slightly depressed. *Head* having a slight canalicula behind the level of the eyes. *Thorax* anteriorly smooth, slightly canaliculate longitudinally from the apex to two-thirds of its length; posteriorly thinly transversely strigose, with the base and its duplicate striga sinuate. *Elytra* subelongate-

* Since the redaction of this description I have seen a ♂ (I believe in Mr. Fry's collection) confirming its place amongst the *Cynotracheli*, Jekel. *Apod. longicollis* Jekel.

quadrate, deeply punctate-striate, anteriorly subfoveate; adorned with several pellucid yellow tubercles; three between the 2nd and 3rd striæ, one basal, elongate, subduplicate or hooked inwards at the base, the second somewhat behind the middle, subovate, broad, widening externally the interstice at the expense of the next, which is sinuate and compressed; the third irregularly subtriangular, above the apex; two between the 4th and 5th striæ, small, subpunctiform, one placed at the fourth part, the other at the middle of the length; one between the 8th and 9th striæ, oblong-ovate, above the middle; finally, one subhumeral, subquadrate, filling the angle of the base and margin, under which a thin short marginal yellow line is observable. *Pygidium* rufous, smooth at the base, blackish and deeply punctate posteriorly. *Pectus* deeply and coarsely punctate-rugose. Abdomen smooth, polished, very slightly punctulate.

APODERUS CHINENSIS, *Jekel.*

Fuscus aut brunneus, glaber, subnitidus; antennis (articulis tribus primis clavæ nigricantibus exceptis), femoribus basi, tibiis tarsisque lætioribus; pectore maculis tribus sericeis flavo-aureis; capite thoraceque oblongo-conicis; elytris profunde punctato-striatis, interstitiis convexis.

♂ *Capitis stipite longitudinis variante, capite aut parum aut evidenter brevior, distincte transversim strigoso.* Long. tota 12—14 mill. Maj. indiv.: rostr. $1\frac{5}{10}$; cap. cum stip. ($2\frac{3}{10}$) $4\frac{6}{10}$; thor. $2\frac{6}{10}$; elytr. $5\frac{2}{10}$ mill. Min. indiv.: rostr. $1\frac{3}{10}$; cap. cum stip. ($1\frac{6}{10}$) $3\frac{4}{10}$; thor. $2\frac{1}{10}$; elytr. $4\frac{9}{10}$ mill. Lat. max. ind.: bas thor. $2\frac{2}{10}$; hum. $3\frac{4}{10}$; med. elytr. $3\frac{7}{10}$ mill. Long. ant. $3\frac{4}{10}$ —4 mill.

♀ *Stipite capitis brevissimo, collo breviori, bistrigoso.* Long. tota 9 mill.; rostr. $\frac{9}{10}$; cap. cum stip. ($\frac{3}{10}$) $2\frac{2}{10}$; thor. $1\frac{6}{10}$; elytr. $4\frac{5}{10}$; antenn. $2\frac{6}{10}$ mill. Lat. ut in ♂ (pro rat. longit. elytr.)

Colore variat, aut fuscus, aut brunneus, in nonnullis dilute castaneus, rufescens.

Patria: Shang-Hai, China.

Larger than *Apod. cygneus*. *Rostrum* with three longitudinal ridges. *Elytra* deeply punctate-striate, with a large depression under the base; intervals convex posteriorly. *Pygidium*, *abdomen* and *pectus* strongly punctate.

APODERUS MONTANUS, *Jekel*.

Obscure brunneus, glaber, nitidus; thorace infra pectoreque infuscatis; antennis, elytris (humeris late obscure brunneis exceptis), tibiis tarsisque dilutioribus; rostro postice tricanaliculato; capite elongato-conico; thorace oblongo-subconico, lateribus paululum rotundatis; elytris infra basin paulo impressis, profunde punctato-striatis, interstitiis convexis; pygidio pectoreque profunde—abdomine crebrius mediocriter—punctatis.

♂ *Deest.*

♀ *Stipite capitis pro ratione sexus longo, supra obsolete—lateribus evidenter—transversim strigoso. Long. tota 10 mill.; rostr. $1\frac{4}{10}$; cap. cum stip. $(\frac{6}{10}) 2\frac{8}{10}$; thor. $1\frac{2}{10}$; elytr. 5 mill. Lat. bas. thor. 2; hum. $3\frac{4}{10}$; pone med. elytr. $3\frac{7}{10}$ mill.*

Patria: Sylhet, India Orientalis.

Very similar to *Apod. cygneus*, ♀, but much larger, and darker in coloration; head more elongate and convex; neck evidently transversely strigose and punctate, especially at the sides. *Thorax* not exactly straightly conic, as in that species, a little rounded at the sides, with the anterior and posterior strangulations deeper. *Elytra* proportionally broader and shorter, more deeply punctate-striate, with the interstices evidently convex; their lateral punctures under the base are fewer, larger and foveiform. *Thorax* beneath transversely finely, *anterior coxæ* more strongly, strigose. *Pectus* deeply punctate-rugose. *Abdomen* and *pygidium* more strongly punctate than in *Cygneus*.

APODERUS NIETNERII, *Jekel*.

Brunneus, glaber, nitidus; rostro, thorace infra, coxis, femoribus basi apiceque, plagaque humerali elytrorum infuscatis; antennarum flagello, elytris, pygidio, abdomine, tibiis tarsisque dilutioribus; rostro postice tricanaliculato; capite thoraceque subelongato-conicis; elytris infra basin impressis, sat profunde punctato-striatis, interstitiis convexiusculis.

♂ *Capite pro ratione paulo elongato, stipite angusto, longissimo; thorace longiore, anguste conico, antice magis elevato et gibboso.* Long. tota 12 mill.; cap. cum stip. ($2\frac{4}{10}$) 4; thor. 2; elytr. $4\frac{5}{10}$; antenn. $2\frac{8}{10}$ mill. Lat. bas. thor. $1\frac{8}{10}$; humer. $3\frac{1}{10}$; pone med. elytr. $3\frac{4}{10}$ mill.

♀ *Robustior: capite pro ratione valde elongato, magis convexo, stipite brevi, crasso; thorace robustiore, brevior, exacte conico, antice parum elevato et gibboso.* Long. tota $10\frac{6}{10}$; rostr. $\frac{8}{10}$; cap. cum stip. ($\frac{7}{10}$) 3; thor. $1\frac{9}{10}$; elytr. 5; antenn. $2\frac{5}{10}$ mill.

Patria: Colombo insulæ Ceylon.

General shape and construction of both sexes as in *Apod. cygneus*; much larger (especially the ♀; the single ♂ I have seen I regard as a small specimen); the head is more convex; the strigosity of the neck in the ♂ are fewer and stronger; the thorax is more robust and less elongate; the elytra more deeply punctate-striate, &c. The colour is also different. The ♀ bears a more striking resemblance to *Apod. montanus* in size, general coloration, proportion and puncturing of the elytra, but the head is more conic, elongate, much less convex; its neck is more robust; the thorax is less deeply emarginate at the apex, more regularly conic, the sides being straight, and its apical and basal strangulations are slighter; the transverse strigosity underneath (as well as on the coxæ) are also shallower; the pectus is not so deeply punctate-rugose, though much more so than in *Apod. cygneus*.

Named after Mr. Nietner, a resident in Ceylon (a zealous correspondent to our best friend and honorable president of the Entomological Society of Stettin), who has detected this and many other interesting species, and who has begun describing the insects of that island in his valuable entomological papers.

* *APODERUS COLLARIS*, *Jekel*.

Nitidus, flavo-ochraceus, thorace, scutello, margine circumscutellari elytrorum, pectore genubusque anticis subsanguineo saturatioribus; capite cum rostro, margine apicali thoracis, elytris, tibiis tarsisque anticis nigris, tibiis tarsisque intermediis brunnescentibus; capite lato, oblongo-conico; thorace conico, antice abrupte attenuato, profunde constricto, margine apicali sat incrassata lateque emarginata; elytris oblongo-quadratis, laxè punctato-substriatis, punctis

versus apicem sensim obsoletioribus, lateribus ultra medium subscrobiculatis; pectore laxè rugoso—pygidio mediocriter—abdomine obsolete—punctatis.

♂ *Deest.*

♀ *Stipite brevi, transverso, a capite colloque per impressionem transversam separato.* Long. tota $8\frac{5}{10}$; rostr. $\frac{8}{10}$; cap. cum stip. ($\frac{3}{10}$) 2; thor. $1\frac{2}{10}$; elytr. 4 mill. Lat. rostr. basi angusta $\frac{4}{10}$, apic. ampl. $\frac{5}{10}$; cap. pone oc. 1; bas. thor. $1\frac{4}{10}$; elytr. $2\frac{8}{10}$ mill.

Patria : Java. (D. Dupont.)

Obs.—Antennæ in specimine unico observato fere omnino desunt : articulo 1o oblongo-clavato, nigro-piceo, basi tantum rufescente, 2o multo minore, breviter ovato, brunneo.

This handsome species has the general aspect and size of *Apod. cygneus*, ♀ ; the rostrum and thorax are shorter ; the head more triangular ; the elytra narrower, more parallel, and scarcely dilated behind the middle.

Subgenus II. CENTROCORYNUS, *Jekel.*

Adumbratio.—Antennæ longæ, tenues; ♂ longiores cum articulo ultimo clavæ multo longiore tenuissimeque acuminato-spiniformi, sed ut in ♀ recto; articulo 2o tertio subæquali, 3-7 subcylindricis (3-5 successive longioribus), 3o et 7o, 4o et 6o subæqualibus, 5o primo longiore, 8o brevior, secundo subæquali; clava elongata, articulo ultimo conico, in ♂ appendiculo longo, tenui, filiformi subarticulato, subspiniformi, submembranaceo, pallido, setoso, aucto.

Caput valde elongato-conicum, præ. in ♂, non stipitatum, collo brevissimo ut in genuinis auctum.

Thorax magis elongato-conicus quam in genuinis, apice modice emarginatus, parum constrictus.

Pedes longiores, tenuiores; femoribus posticis apicem elytrorum multo superantibus; tibiis longioribus, tenuioribus, magis incurvis, infra obsoletissime crenulatis.

Differentia sexualis in elongatione antennarum, rostri, capitis thoracisq. insigniter præbet.

Typus : *Apod. scutellaris*, Gyll. in Sch. Gen. et Sp. Curc. i. 191, e India Orient. Mus. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.

Congener : *Apod. Dohrnii*, Jekel, Nov. Sp. Huj. Op. Mus. Bowring, Dohrn, Saunders et Jekel.

APODERUS DOHRNII, Jekel.

Subangustus, rufo-castaneus, glaber, nitidus; oculis articulisque tribus anticis clavæ antennarum fuscis; antennarum flagello, abdomine, tibiis, tarsisque partim dilutioribus; pectore maculis duabus pallidis sericeis ornato; elytris angustis, oblongo-quadratis, basi intra humerum sat profunde, infra basin medio leviter impressis, anteriùs evidenter substriato—versus apicem successive obsoletius—punctatis.

♂ *Partibus anterioribus corporis magis elongatis.* Long. tota $7\frac{7}{10}$; rostr. $\frac{5}{10}$; cap. $2\frac{2}{10}$; thor. $1\frac{3}{10}$; elytr. $3\frac{5}{10}$; antenn. $2\frac{8}{10}$ mill. Lat. bas. thor. $1\frac{4}{10}$; elytr. $2\frac{3}{10}$ mill.

♀ *Corpore brevior, robustior.* Long. tota $7\frac{3}{10}$; antenn. $2\frac{1}{10}$ mill. Lat. elytr. $2\frac{5}{10}$ mill.

Patria : Columbo insulæ Ceylon. A. D. Nietner detectus, a D. Dohrn amice communicatus.

Very closely allied to *Apod. scutellaris*, Gyll., Sch., but much smaller, especially much shorter in the anterior parts; the ♂ having these parts and also the elytra less elongate than in the ♀ of that species; the scutellum and knees are concolorous, and the general coloration of the body is lighter. The *pectus* is more coarsely punctate between the coxæ; its sutures are only very slightly infuscate, and its two sericeous maculæ are much lighter, of a fine shining grey-yellowish hue. *Pygidium* also more strongly punctate. *Legs* shorter and stouter.

Named after our best friend, Mr. Dohrn, whose zealous and successful exertions have done so much for the prosperity of the Entomological Society of Stettin, of which he has been for so many years the worthy President.

Subgenus *APODERUS*, pr. d.

Differentia sexualis in elongatione antennarum, rostri, capitis thoracisque ♂ parum indicata. Articulus ultimus clavæ antennarum in ♂ haud magis acutus quam in ♀, nullo modo in spina apicali prolongatus aut auctus.

In this subgenus I include all the species belonging to the Stirps I. of Schönherr, except *Apod. scutellaris*, the type of my subgenus *Centrocorynus*.

It contains several typical forms, the principal characters of which may be briefly exposed as follows:—

I. *Apod. tranquebaricus*, *Westermanni* and *melanopterus* are the extremes of an Asiatic group where the head is more or less oblong-subconic; the thorax conic in both sexes, or very slightly rounded in some females, obliquely strigose, canaliculate, pulvinate anteriorly, with the apical margin rather deeply emarginate. The elytra are deeply punctate or foveate, their interstices are transversely rugulose or crenulate. The posterior femora are much extended behind the apex of the body. (*Strigapoderus*, Jekel).

II. *Apod. quadripunctatus*, *indicus*,* *unicolor*, *assamensis*, &c., are the types of another Asiatic group, having the head and thorax rather elongate and conic, smooth, the latter slightly pulvinate and attenuate anteriorly; the scutellum more transverse, truncate; the elytra simply punctate-striate, with the intervals even, either smooth or finely punctulate. The legs are elongate, proportionally slender; the tibiæ more incurvate, especially the anterior, and the posterior femora much extended behind the apex of the body. This type is the most slender, narrow and parallel of the genus, showing us the smallest species. (*Leptapoderus*, Jekel).

* According to an Olivierian specimen in M. Chevrolat's collection, *Attelabus indicus* is not a *Casnonia*, but an *Apoderus*, extremely allied to *Apod. quadripunctatus*. The two species, from Dupont, may be recognised in Mr. Bowring's collection.

III. *Apod. biguttatus* and *notatus* are the types of a third Asiatic group, where the head and thorax are nearly constructed as in the preceding group, but the former broader and more conic; the latter more pulvinate, subperpendicularly attenuate anteriorly; the body is less elongate; the elytra are decidedly broader and shorter; the legs are stouter; the femora more clavate; the posterior still more extended behind. Besides these characters, they have the additional peculiarity of the basal striga of the thorax elevated on each side; this swelling is of a light pellucid or subtranslucent hue, either fulvous or yellow. Parts of the elytra also present such pellucid markings, either maculiform or lineiform. (*Physapoderus*, Jekel).*

IV. *Apod. Coryli*, *morio*, *intermedius*, *fuscicornis*, *languidus*, *ruficollis*, *nigripennis*, *flavoebenus*, Thoms. (= *Mouffleti*, Jekel, litt. Corresp. et MSS. Ins. Saund.), *pectoralis*, *sanguineus*, *hæmorrhoidalis*, *cyaneus*, &c., constitute the main group, in which the head is shorter, more convex, much less conical than in the preceding; the thorax is hardly conical, the sides a little rounded, in some males, evidently rounded at the sides in other males; and in all the females subtransverse, *i. e.* scarcely as long as its basal width; it is glossy, canaliculate, convex, subpulvinate, obliquely attenuate anteriorly, with the apical margin slightly emarginate, subtruncate. The elytra are punctate or punctate-striate, the punctures very often obliterated posteriorly; the interstices even, smooth or punctulate. The posterior femora are hardly or not at all extended behind the apex of the body. (*Apoderus*, *pr. d.*)

* A third species (*Apod. basalis*, Jekel: subquadratus, nitidus; subtus flavescens, capite, rostro, antennis, thorace, scutello, femoribus anterioribus extrorsum tibiis tarsisque quatuor anticis obscure rufis, elytris nigris; striga basali thoracis utrinque, margine circumscutellari lineolaque adnexa elytrorum elevatis flavo-pellucidis; capite thoraceque antice elevato-conicis, politis; elytris antice scrobiculatis, postice striatis interstitiis convexis.—Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$; el. $3\frac{1}{2}$; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mill., Java) from Dupont, exists in Mr. Bowring's collection.

V. Finally, *Apod. gemmatus* and *fallax*, united to Schönherr's Manipulus II., form a last and natural group, in which the head is still shorter, thicker and more convex than in the preceding, very often thicker than long, much elevated posteriorly, abruptly and subperpendicularly attenuate behind. The thorax is short in both sexes, evidently transverse, abruptly and widely rounded at the sides behind the apex, then straight to the base, even straightened towards the posterior striga, never being larger at that constriction than at the anterior ampliation. This organ and ground colour of the elytra fulvous, rufous or brunneous; in some more or less infusate, and adorned with tubercles or spines darker than the ground colour, and generally black. The shoulders are in the majority acutely extended outwards or spinose. The posterior femora are hardly or not at all extended behind the apex of the body. (*Hoplapoderus*, Jekel).

These five groups, comprising, with the two preceding subgenera, the whole of the old Olivierian genus, might become the basis for the raising of a tribe, *Apoderinæ*, which, from the anomalous construction of the head, should certainly have an equal value in classification with the various small Schönherrian divisions which I have proposed to unite with the *Attelabidæ*.

APODERUS TRANQUEBARICUS, Fabr.

Apoderus tranquebaricus, Fabr. Ent. Syst. Suppl. 162, 6-7; *Syst. El.* ii. 418, 10. *Ol. Ent.* v. 81, 15, 18. *Attelabus*, t. 1, f. 18. *Sch. Gen. et Sp. Curcul.* i. 194, 14. *Gyll. in Sch. loc. cit.* v. 281, 10.

♂ *Capite elongato-subconico, obsolete transversim striguloso.* Long. tota $10\frac{5}{10}$; cap. cum rostr. ($\frac{8}{10}$) 4; thor. 2; elytr. $4\frac{6}{10}$ mill. Lat. elytr. $3\frac{6}{10}$ mill. Long. antenn $2\frac{8}{10}$ mill.

♀ *Brevior, capite oblongo-subconico, evidentius transversim striguloso.* Long tota $9\frac{5}{10}$; cap. cum rostr. ($\frac{7}{10}$) $3\frac{6}{10}$. Mens. reliq. part. ut in ♂. Long. ant. $2\frac{7}{10}$ mill.

Patria : Tranquebaria et locis plurimis India Orient.

This species is the only anomaly in the *Apoderi pr. d.* by its elongate head. Nevertheless, it may at once be distinguished from the two preceding subgenera in having the antennæ much shorter, hardly as long, in proportion to the size, as in *Apod. Coryli*; the shortness of the last joint of the club in the ♂; and the thorax slightly constricted at the apex, with the margin much thinner and not so deeply emarginate. The only and slight sexual disparity in the head here above-recorded—not stronger than in *Apod. Coryli*—shows its real place is here, and will in the same time help in distinguishing it from some new allied species in which the head is much shortened, and constructed after the genuine type.

APODERUS JAVANICUS, *Jekel.*

Subsericeo-nitidus, rufo-brunneus, antennis, abdomine tibiis tarsisque dilutioribus; fronte, lateribus capitis thoracisque, elytrorum macula humerali, plaga semi-fasciata media, macula apicali duabusque communibus suturæ, pygidio apice, lateribus pectoris, coxis anticis (apice excepto) basi apiceque femorum nigricantibus; capite breviter obconico, transversim striguloso; thorace subconico, lateribus paululum rotundato, supra oblique strigoso, medio canaliculato; elytris profunde anguste striato-punctatis, interstitiis convexis, transversim rugulosis.

♂ Long. tota $9\frac{5}{10}$ mill.; cap. cum rostr. ($1\frac{2}{10}$) $2\frac{9}{10}$; thor. 2; elytr. $4\frac{5}{10}$. Lat. elytr. $3\frac{3}{10}$ mill.

♀ *Paulo brevior et latior.* Long. tota $9\frac{3}{10}$; cap. cum rostr. ($1\frac{1}{10}$) $2\frac{7}{10}$; reliq. part. fere ut in ♂. Lat. elytr. $3\frac{4}{10}$ mill.

Patria: Java (D. Dupont). Mus. Bowering, Saunders et Jekel.

This species bears a great resemblance to *Apod. tranquebaricus* in sculpture and maculation of thorax and elytra, but the blackish maculæ are spread over many more parts of the body; the thorax is shorter, not so straightly conic, and, above all, the head is much shorter, thicker and more convex. The whole of the sides of the thorax underneath is black or dark fuscous. The humeral macula and the subscutellar spot common to both elytra are distant from one another, only united by a thin obscure basal line; the large transverse marking in the middle of the length is lateral, rather distant and sepa-

rate from the post median common macula of the suture; finally, there is an apical blackish marking wanting in *Apod. tranquebaricus*. Besides these differences and the dark markings underneath and on the legs, the insect is proportionally more robust; the sculpture stronger; the legs stouter and shorter; the femora more thickly clavate; the ground colour of the body is darker. Let us add that the rostrum is wider, more emarginate at the apex; the transverse line between the apex and the insertion of the antennæ is much more deeply impressed (indeed very slightly so in *Apod. tranquebaricus*), and the forehead not obliquely, but subperpendicularly attenuated towards the rostrum, deeply separated from it by a strong transverse impression.

Belongs to my Group I.

APODERUS CRENATUS, Jekel.

Parum subsericeo-nitidus, obscure rufo-brunneus, antennis, lateribus apiceque elytrorum, abdomine, tibiis, tarsisque dilutioribus; rostro crasso, basi punctato; capite ovato-conico, convexo, transversim subtiliter striguloso; thorace conico, sat profunde oblique semi-circulariter strigoso; scutello brevi, transverso, truncato; elytris anguste profundeque punctato-striatis, interstiis remote transversim subcrenato-strigosis.

Long. tota $10\frac{5}{10}$; rostr. $1\frac{2}{10}$; cap. $2\frac{3}{10}$; thor. $2\frac{3}{10}$; elytr. $5\frac{2}{10}$ mill. Lat. rostr. 1; cap. pone oc. $1\frac{3}{10}$; bas. thor. $2\frac{4}{10}$; elytr. 4 mill. ♀ cap. $\frac{9}{10}$ mill. brevior.

Patria: Sylhet, India Orient.

Extremely allied to *Apod. javanicus*, but larger, more robust; rostrum much broader, slightly subangularly emarginate at the apex, regularly convex, without any appearance of a transverse impression. *Head* more convex in the middle, not abruptly attenuate posteriorly. *Thorax* more regularly conic, subtriangular, flatter, strigosities stronger, middle line much less deeply canaliculate. *Elytra* more convex posteriorly; interstices more elevated, with the transverse rugosities much more remote from one another, having the appearance of crenulations. Puncturing of the *pygidium* and *body* beneath stronger, with the same proportions.

Belongs to my Group I.

APODERUS GENICULATUS, Jekel.

Rufo-brunneus, nitidiusculus, antennis, corpore subtus pedibusque, dilutioribus; ore, oculis, pygidio genubusque late nigris; capite breviter ovato-conico, postice elevato-convexo abrupteque attenuato, pone oculos foveato; thorace subconico, antice elevato valdeque attenuato, oblique bistrigoso, gibbere canaliculato; elytris infra basin valde impressis, seriatim scrobiculatis, postice tantum striato-punctatis, cum interstitiis convexis, medio prope suturam irregulariter foveato-rugosis cum tuberculo ante-medio.

Long. tota 8 mill.; elytr. 4 mill.. Lat. hum. 3; pone med. elytr. $3\frac{3}{10}$ mill.

Patria: Shang-Hai, China. Mus. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.

Very similar in its proportions to *Apod. crenatus*, Jekel, but much smaller and narrower in the elytra. *Rostrum* glossy, distantly punctate, slightly emarginate at the apex, with a small groove behind the middle of that emargination. *Forehead* obliquely retuse, with three longitudinal impressions between the eyes. *Head* very obscurely transversely strigulose, with a thin longitudinal ridge terminating in a deep scrobiform depression behind the eyes. *Thorax* subconic, having two principal oblique subsemicircular strigæ, between which and the basal duplicate striga very thin and obsolete strigosities are perceivable; the anterior pulvinate elevation is glossy, canaliculate in the middle. *Scutellum* transverse, short, truncate. *Elytra* depressed inside behind the base, scrobiculate, having the posterior part striate with the intervals convex; the two interior rows regularly punctate at the base, irregularly foveate-rugose on their middle, with a distinct ante-median tubercle on the second interstice. *Pectus* coarsely rugose-punctate. *Pygidium* strongly, *abdomen* less deeply, punctate. *Tibiæ* very obsoletely crenulate underneath.

Belongs to my Group I.*

* A very closely allied species of the same size and from the same locality, in Mr. Bowring's collection (*Apod. sulcicollis*, Jekel:—Brunneo-

APODERUS NIGRO-APICATUS, *Jekel.*

Sanguineo-rufus, glaber, nitidus; pygidio basi, abdomine tibiis tarsisque dilutioribus; humeris, elytris, pygidio apice femoribusque posterioribus externe nigro-fuscis; lineis duabus lateralibus pectoris infuscati niveo-sericeis; capite postice convexo-attenuato, subconico; thorace conico, antice parum attenuato; elytris punctato-substriatis, interstitiis haud convexis, humeris callosis.

Long. $5\frac{8}{10}$ — $6\frac{2}{10}$ mill. Maj. ind. ♂. Long. cap. cum rostr. brevi ($\frac{4}{10}$) 2; thor. $1\frac{1}{10}$; elytr. $3\frac{2}{10}$. Lat. thor. bas. $1\frac{3}{10}$; hum. $2\frac{2}{10}$; med. el. $2\frac{5}{10}$ mill. ♀ cap. cum rostr. $1\frac{8}{10}$ long. reliq. ut. in ♂.

Variat paulo dilutior: humeris, pygidio pectoreque haud obscurioribus.

Patria: China. Mus. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.

General outline and colour of *Apod. unicolor*, Ol., but differs in having the head much more conical, broader anteriorly, more convex and attenuate posteriorly; the thorax more convex; the sides not quite so straight, a little rounded; the elytra not so evidently striate; the interstices hardly convex (except the two ordinary ones at the base; the exterior being less oblique and a little longer); they are very slightly and finely punctulate; the shoulders are more obtuse, but evidently more callose. Pygidium and pectus more coarsely punctate-rugose; puncturing of the abdomen much stronger. Four posterior thighs evidently punctate posteriorly.

Belongs to my Group II.

rufus, ore thorace pectoreque infuscatis; rostro apice subtriangulariter ampliato, supra planato; capite oblongo-conico, antice longitrorsum bifoveato; thorace polito, medio valde elevato, canalicula media integra profunda duabusque obliquis abbreviatis; elytris infra scutellum impressis, punctato-striatis, interstitiis (basi excepto) convexis, internis irregulariter foveato-rugosis, cum tuberculo ante-medio; tibiis quatuor posticis evidenter crenulatis), will very likely before long adorn Mr. Saunders' rich cabinet.

APODERUS PALLIDULUS, *Jekel*.

Pallide testaceus aut flavus; rostro capite thoraceque saturatoribus; ore, oculis, antennarum clava, vitta laterali thoracis unguiculisque fuscis; striga basali elevata thoracis, coxis, femoribus basi, lineisque duabus sericeis pectoris utrinque magis albescentibus; thorace antice parum emarginato, anguste leviterque constricto, striga basali sinuata, lata, duplicata; elytris sat profunde puuctato-striatis, interstitiis antice convexiusculis.

Long. $6\frac{4}{10}$ — $6\frac{7}{10}$ mill. Maj. indiv. ♂ : Long. cap. cum rostr. $2\frac{2}{10}$; thor. $1\frac{1}{10}$; elytr. $3\frac{3}{10}$. Lat. cap. pone oc. $\frac{7}{10}$; bas. thor. $1\frac{3}{10}$; elytr. $2\frac{2}{10}$ mill. ♀ cap. cum rostr. 2 mill. long., reliq. ut in ♂.

Variat thorace medio infuscato, vitta laterali postice magis ampliata.

Patria : India Orientalis. Mus. Bowering, Saunders et Jekel.

Very similar to *Apod. unicolor*, Oliv., but the colour is much lighter; the head is more conic, less elongate (though more than in *Apod. Coryli*); the thorax also less conic, especially in the female; the elytra are not so deeply punctate-striate, and the interstices less convex; their depression behind the scutellum is much shallower, but the ordinary basal longitudinal impression inside of the third stria is stronger.

Belongs to my Group II.

APODERUS PULLUS, *Jekel*.

Rufo-testaceus; striga elevata basali parteque infera thoracis, pectoris lineis duabus sericeis utrinque, abdomine, pygidio, coxis pedibusque testaceis; clava antennarum, lateribus thoracis margineque elytrorum saturatoribus; oculis nigricantibus; capite lato modice convexo, thoraceque antice elevato conicis, politis; elytris puuctato-striatis, interstitiis convexiusculis.

Long. tota $4\frac{1}{10}$ — $4\frac{3}{10}$ mill. Maj. indiv. ♂ : Long. cap. cum rostr. ($\frac{3}{10}$) $1\frac{5}{10}$; thor. $\frac{7}{10}$; elytr. $2\frac{3}{10}$ mill. Lat. cap. pone oc. $\frac{5}{10}$; thor. bas. $\frac{7}{10}$; elytr. $1\frac{7}{10}$ mill. ♀ cap. cum rostr. $1\frac{4}{10}$ long., reliq. ut in ♂.

Patria: Colombo Insulæ Ceylon. A. D. Nietner detectus. Mus. Bowring, Dohrn, Saunders et Jekel.

Resembles the preceding in outline and sculpture of the elytra, but is much smaller; the coloration is much darker, though lighter than in *Apod. unicolor*. The elytra are less elongate; their depression behind the scutellum is deeper (exactly as in *Apod. unicolor*), and the basal impression on the third stria is much shorter, as well as the elevation of the next interstice. The thorax of the female is much less rounded at the sides. The head is evidently more conical and proportionally broader behind the eyes than in *Apod. pallidulus*.

Belongs, of course, to my Group II.

APODERUS CINCTIPENNIS, Jekel.

Glaber, nitidus, sat deplanatus: pallide rufescens, subtus magis flavescens; ore, oculis, vitta marginali elytrorum lata unguisque nigris; capite parum elongato conicoque, convexo, vertice canaliculato; thorace lateribus rotundato, medio canaliculato; elytris seriatim punctatis, humeris rotundato-callosis; pygidio, lateribus pectoris et abdominis sat rude punctatis.

Long. $6\frac{5}{10}$ — $7\frac{5}{10}$ mill. Lat. $2\frac{6}{10}$ — $3\frac{2}{10}$ mill.

Var. α . *Typus. Vitta marginali elytrorum in medio striam quartam non superante, antice posticeque intus paulo ampliata, apicem non attingente.*

Var. β . *Vitta marginali elytrorum in medio striam tertiam attingente, antice posticeque intus magis ampliata prope suturam excurrente, apicem fere totum occupante.*

Patria: Natal. Mus. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.

Variable in size: some specimens exceeding the largest *Apod. Coryli*; others being inferior to the smallest of that species. The sexual differences in head and thorax are at least as slight as in that species; the head only being a little shorter and more rounded behind; the thorax more rounded at the sides in the female. The upper side is much flatter, especially the elytra; the thighs are shorter and thicker, more clavate; the tibiæ evidently, though slightly, incurvate. It resembles

Apod. submarginalis, Sch., in coloration, but the head is smaller, with no crest on the forehead; the thorax much more rounded at the sides; the interstices of the elytra are flat, &c. *Head* and *thorax* glossy; the latter rather wide, subtransverse. *Elytra* oblong-subquadrate; shoulders callose, rounded; rows of punctures deeper at the base, where the two ordinary depressions are well marked, with the external of the two elevated interstices subcariniform, somewhat oblique and almost reaching the middle of the length.

Belongs to my Group IV.

APODERUS BISTRIMACULATUS, Jekel.

Flavo miniatus, glaber, nitidus; antennarum flagello, elytris tibiis tarsisque dilutionibus; ore, oculis, maculisque tribus singuli elytri nigris; capite thoraceque brevibus, convexis, rotundatis; elytris punctis distantibus seriatis, interstitiis planis, duobus ordinariis basalibus latis, parum elevatis; pygidio pectore abdomineque grosse sed non profunde irregulariter punctatis.

Long. tota $9\frac{1}{2}$ mill.; cap. cum rostr. brevissimo ($\frac{6}{10}$) $2\frac{3}{10}$; thor. $1\frac{6}{10}$; elytr. $5\frac{2}{10}$ mill. Lat. cap. pone oc. $1\frac{2}{10}$; thor. med. $2\frac{1}{10}$; bas. $2\frac{2}{10}$; hum. $3\frac{7}{10}$; med. elytr. 4 mill. (♀). ♂ latet.

Patria : India Orientalis.

Larger and flatter than *Apod. Coryli*, with the head and thorax proportionally shorter than in the female of that species. *Rostrum* short, somewhat narrower than long, longitudinally impressed at the base. *Head* semiglobose, attenuate and rounded behind, with the forehead bi-impressed, and the vertex longitudinally slightly canaliculate. *Antennæ* thin, short, hardly reaching the strangulation of the head. *Thorax* transverse, anteriorly truncate, not strangulate; sides abruptly ampliate to the third of the length, then straight to the base, where it is scarcely broader than above the middle; posterior striga elevated, slightly duplicate, not very broad; convex and above the striga subpulvinate, slightly canaliculate longitudinally, smooth and glossy, as well as the head. *Elytra* broad, subquadrate, slightly depressed behind the scutellum; shoulders obtuse, rounded; nine rows of punctures successively smaller and shallower towards the apex; the two external,

nevertheless, striate in the apical black macula. Three black spots on each elytron: one at the middle of the base, round; another above the middle, on the third row, small, punctiform; the third apical, very large, extending from the second row to the margin.

Belongs to my Group IV.

APODERUS LATIPENNIS, *Jekel.*

Brevis, glaber, nitidus, niger; palpis, antennis, capitis vitta infera, sterno, abdomine (lateribus basi exceptis), pygidio pedibusque (genubus posticis late nigris exceptis) ochraceo-flavis; capite thoraceque breviter obconicis; elytris latis, quadratis, basi evidenter, postice obsolete seriato-punctatis, infra scutellum late impressis, medio prope suturam tuberculo conico instructis.

Long. tota $7\frac{5}{10}$ —8 mill. Major ind.: Long. cap. cum rostr. $2\frac{3}{10}$; thor. $1\frac{3}{10}$; elytr. $4\frac{2}{10}$. Lat. hum. $3\frac{8}{10}$; med. elytr. 4 mill.

Patria: China. Mus. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.

This species is the shortest and broadest of all the species known to me, more so than *Apod. melanopterus*, Wied., Sch., which is one of the shortest. *Rostrum* short, broad, flat and punctate in front, having two cariniform elevations behind (between the insertion of the antennæ) with a deep impression between them; entirely black. *Labrum* and *mandibulæ* glossy, smooth, black. *Palpi* slender, acute, flavous. *Head* shortly ovate-subconic, convex, canaliculate, obsoletely punctate; black, with a large ochraceous vitta underneath. *Thorax* subconic; sides almost straight in the male, rounded above the middle in the female; convex, canaliculate, with some impressions; smooth, black; middle underneath ochraceous. *Scutellum* transverse, subtruncate, black. *Elytra* having their shoulders callose, obliquely truncate; sides a little ampliate behind the middle, each being semicircularly rounded at the apex; anteriorly evidently, posteriorly obsoletely, punctate; sutural stria complete, lateral rows of punctures subscrobiculate; margin and lateral interstice cariniform; entirely black, glossy. *Pygidium* punctate-rugose, flavous-ochraceous. *Pectus* punctate-rugose, with the sides black and the middle ochraceous. *Abdomen* finely punctulate, ochraceous-flavous, with a large triangular black spot on each side of the

base and margin. *Legs* ochraceous-flavous; claws infusate; posterior thighs deeply punctate and black at the apical third of their length.

Belongs to my Group IV.

APODERUS BIHUMERATUS, *Jekel*.

Attenuatus, deplanatus, parum nitidus, testaceus, in elytris sanguineo-saturatus; ore, oculis, maculis sex thoracis, scutelli macula apicali, elytrorum humeris spinosis, spinis quatuor maculisque tredecim, pygidii maculis duabus tribusque pectoris utrinque, femorum quatuor posticorum macula ante-apicali nigris; capite breviter globoso, evidenter canaliculato, fronte tristriata; thorace valde transverso profunde canaliculato; elytris basi utrinque spinosis, postice valde attenuatis, striis punctato-crenatis, interstiiis angustis, convexis, alternis dorsi externisque elevatioribus.

Long. tota 10 mill.; rostr. 1; cap. sine coll. ($\frac{2}{10}$) $1\frac{6}{10}$; thor. $2\frac{1}{10}$; elytr. $5\frac{8}{10}$ mill. Lat. cap. $1\frac{5}{10}$; thor. $2\frac{5}{10}$; elytr. $4\frac{6}{10}$; elevat. capit. $1\frac{6}{10}$ mill.

Patria: India Orientalis.

The largest and flattest species of my Group V.; indeed, the largest in elytra of the *Apoderidæ* known to me.

Rostrum and *head* glossy, obsoletely punctulate. *Thorax* transverse; apex thinly marginate, truncate; sides abruptly roundly ampliate, straightened at the basal striga, which is duplicate and strongly sinuate; flat, plicate-rugose, deeply canaliculate; adorned with six black maculæ: four transversely placed above the basal striga (two dorsal, one on each side underneath), another on each side of the apical margin, very small, lateral. *Scutellum* transverse, shortly subtriangular, with the apex slightly bilobate; rugose, with a large median macula narrowed towards the base. *Elytra* very ample, each semicircularly rounded at the apex; punctures of the rows alternated with transverse subgranose crenulations, having the appearance of a close clathration; interstices narrow, the alternate of the disk and the lateral more elevated, subcostiform; base having under the angle of the thorax a subperpendicular concolor spine; spine of the shoulder and two strong conic dorsal

tubercles (one much above the middle, on the third and fourth interstice; the other at the middle, nearer to the suture), black; besides these, several black maculæ, one basal, inside the concolor spine; a second lateral, somewhat lower than the first dorsal tubercle, at the anterior third; a third intra-lateral, behind the middle and the second dorsal tubercle, larger; a fourth near the suture, at the posterior fourth of the length also larger; a fifth intra-lateral, very little lower than the fourth spot; a sixth apical; finally, a common one at the suture, under the scutellum. *Pygidium* distantly rugose, with a black spot on each side near the margin. *Pectus* rugose, with three black maculæ; one on the medi-pectus, basal, under the anterior coxæ, small; two on the post-pectus, one sublateral inside the post-epimera, large, the other under the posterior coxæ. *Abdomen* rather strongly punctate; four posterior femora having an ante-apical macula; tibiæ finely crenulate underneath.

APODERUS SEMIANNULATUS, *Jekel.*

Attenuatus, subdeplanatus, subsericeo-nitidus, ochreato-testaceus; ore, capitis maculis tribus, colli duabus inferis, thoracis octo, scutelli una media, elytrorum humeris, tuberculis quatuor obtusis maculisque tredecim, pygidii maculis duabus, pectoris utrinque tribus, abdominis tribus vel quatuor submarginalibus, femorum quatuor posticorum macula semiannulari ante-apicali nigris; capite subquadrato-globoso, obsolete canaliculato, fronte tristriata; thorace modice transverso, canalicula abbreviata insculpto; elytris basi utrinque obtusissime elevatis, postice attenuatis, striis punctato-subcrenatis, interstitiis angustis, convexis, alternis elevationibus, subcostatis.

Long. tota $8\frac{6}{10}$ mill.; rostr. $\frac{8}{10}$; cap. (sine coll. $\frac{2}{10}$) $1\frac{6}{10}$; thor. $1\frac{2}{10}$; elytr. $5\frac{2}{10}$ mill. Lat. cap. $1\frac{4}{10}$; thor. $2\frac{3}{10}$; elytr. 4 mill; elevat. cap. $1\frac{4}{10}$ mill.

Patria: China.

Extremely similar to the preceding in sculpture, outline, and black markings of the thorax, elytra, pygidium and legs, but smaller, less deplanate and lighter in colour; the elytra have no sanguineous hue; finally, it differs in the following points:—

Head not so short nor so elevated behind; canalicula very obsolete; adorned with three black round maculæ, triangularly placed, one between the eyes on the middle frontal stria, and one each side posteriorly; the neck has a black spot on each side underneath. *Thorax* not so broad nor so flat, having, besides the six black maculæ described in the preceding, another one basal, close to the anterior coxa and the basal macula of the medi-pectus. *Elytra* more regularly convex lengthwise, much less attenuate posteriorly; basal elevation close to the posterior angle of the thorax reduced to an obsolete tubercle; shoulders much less acute, hardly spinose; two dorsal tubercles much more obtuse, not at all spiniform. *Pygidium* more densely punctate-rugose, its two black dots more approached. *Pectus* more densely punctate-rugose, its three maculæ much larger; epimeri much more slightly—flesh-colour—sericeous. *Abdomen* having each side of the three anterior rings inside the margin, a large black isolated macula; a very small one on the fourth ring is hardly observable.

APODERUS GEMMOSUS, *Jekel*.

Ochraceo-rufus, nitidus, subtus dilutior; antennis (clava fuscescente excepta), capitis punctis lineolisque, thoracis tuberculis duobus maculisque sex, scutelli tuberculo medio apicali, elytrorum humeris acute callosis, tuberculis maculisque simul octodecim, maculis duabus pectoris utrinque unaque subannulari ante-apicali femorum quatuor posticorum nigris; capite breviter ovato-subconico obsolete —thoraceque convexo evidenter —canaliculatis; elytris seriatim profunde punctato-scribiculatis, lateribus subtexatis.

Long. tota 7 mill.; cap. (sine coll. $\frac{2}{10}$) $1\frac{3}{10}$; thor. $1\frac{7}{10}$; elytr. $3\frac{3}{10}$ mill.

Lat. cap. $\frac{2}{10}$; thor. $1\frac{2}{10}$; elytr. 3 mill.

Patria: China. Mus. Bowering, Saunders et Jekel.

Extremely similar to *Apod. gemmatus*, darker in coloration, with the same black markings and tubercles on the thorax, elytra, pygidium and pectus, but the abdomen is entirely fulvous. *Head* less—shortly ovate—conic; forehead having between the two ordinary striæ a shorter one, subfoveiform; two small approximate dots on the anterior part of the vertex,

behind the eyes, sometimes meeting in a confused transverse line, and two posterior parallel vittæ, black. *Thorax* more semiglobose-convex; basal subduplicate striga as in that species, very broad, arcuate; the two post-dorsal black tubercles above the basal striga and the two ante-dorsal black maculæ larger; the infra-lateral one is also much larger. *Scutellum* having its tuberculiform apical black elevation larger and thicker. *Elytra* more strongly punctate-scribulate; their black markings and tubercles are placed as in that species, but are generally larger, especially the tubercles, which are more obtuse. They stand as follows:—1st, one covering the humerus, which is less acute, indeed obtuse: 2nd, six tubercles, one basal, on the elevation of the third interstice (which is very oblique anteriorly), small, but very perceptible, while it is obsolete or null in *Apod. gemmatus*; another at the end of that elevated part of the aforesaid interstice, at the anterior fifth of the length, also small; a third inside of—and a little behind—the second, on the first interstice, somewhat behind the end of its anterior elevation (which is straight) at about the fourth of the length, subelongate; a fourth behind the third, very ample at the base, occupying the first and second interstices at the middle; a fifth a little smaller, behind the fourth, at the posterior third; a sixth hardly tuberculiform (in *Apod. gemmatus* it is acute) at the posterior fourth, on the fifth and sixth interstices: 3rd, three maculæ, one intra-lateral, a little above the middle, larger than in *Apod. gemmatus*; a second (wanting in the aforesaid) oftentimes large, in some reduced to several approximate but separate spots only filling the impressions; finally, a third apical. *Pygidium* punctate, with two basal intra-marginal black maculæ, larger than in *Apod. gemmatus*. *Pectus* more coarsely and deeply punctate, basal black macula large, evidently more or less bordering upon the medi-epimera; the posterior one very large, plagiform, covering the post-epimera almost entirely (in *Apod. gemmatus* these two maculæ are small and far from approaching to the epimera). *Abdomen* more evidently punctate, unicolor.

APODERUS VITTICEPS, *Jekel*.

Fulvo-ochraceus, infra plus minusve dilutius; capite vittis quatuor, thorace dorso et lateribus fere omnino, scutello, elytrorum margine irregulari, tuberculis quatuor dorsalibus, fascia postica apiceque, pectore lateribus late, femorum macula semiannulari ante-apicali nigris aut nigricantibus.

Long. tota $6\frac{5}{10}$ mill. Long. rostr. $\frac{5}{10}$; cap. (sine coll. $\frac{2}{10}$) $1\frac{1}{10}$; thor. $1\frac{6}{10}$; elytr. $4\frac{2}{10}$ mill. Lat. cap. $1\frac{1}{10}$; thor. $1\frac{7}{10}$; hum. 3; pone med. elytr. $3\frac{3}{10}$ mill.

Patria: China. Mus. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.

Very similar to *Apod. gemmatus* and *gemmosus*, but quite differently coloured and tuberculate. *Rostrum* short, flavous or ochraceous-fulvous; apex truncate-sinuate, with the middle narrowly — rather deeply — angularly emarginate; the two elevated ridges between the antennæ prominent, black. *Labrum* black in the middle. *Mandibulæ* fuscous. *Antennæ* uniformly ochreous-fulvous. *Head* shortly ovate-subconical; forehead strongly punctate, separated behind the eyes by a transverse impression; vertex smooth, with two large approximate vittæ on the middle, and another lateral, black. *Thorax* moderately rounded at the sides, slightly straightened to the basal striga, which is much elevated, evidently duplicate, not very broad, very slightly arcuate; slightly convex, rather attenuate anteriorly, strongly obliquely rugose-plicate, with a transverse ante-basal tubercle on each side of the middle channel, which is obsolete posteriorly; all the upper part and part of the sides underneath black, with only three ochreous subpellucid spots on the basal striga. *Scutellum* rather large, transverse, black, deeply punctate, with the apex smooth subbilobate-impressed. *Elytra* straightened at the anterior third; dorsal part punctate-subcrenulate, especially posteriorly, the crenulations separating the punctures subtuberculiform; sides deeply foveate; interstices elevated, anteriorly partly—posteriorly and laterally entirely—subcostate; humeri widely truncated, shortly spiniform; two black tubercles on each, one at the anterior fourth, at the end of the anterior elevation of the third interstice, middling, shortly conic, the other very little behind the middle, very large, rather

high, but obtuse, embracing the three innermost interstices; margin to behind the middle, irregularly — especially posteriorly — widened inside, a posterior band a little behind it, and the apex widely, black. *Pygidium* strongly punctate-rugose, ochreous-fulvous or flavous. *Pectus* strongly rugose, with the sides widely black. *Abdomen* coarsely punctate, uniformly ochreous-fulvous or flavous. *Legs* ochraceous-flavous; femora strongly punctate at their apical third, with a subannular black macula above the apex, larger on the posterior, very small on the anterior.

APODERUS SPICULOSUS, *Jekel*.

Ferrugineus, supra tomento opaco saturatiore tectus; thorace tuberculis duobus conicis concoloribus; elytris spinis duodecim extrorsum nigricantibus instructis; capite planato, obsolete canaliculato et nigro-lineato; thorace inæquali, deplanato, medio interrupte canaliculato; scutello unicolori, inermi; elytris obsolete punctato-striatis, femoribus ante-apicem obsolete nigro-annulatis.

Long. tota 5 mill.; rostr. $\frac{3}{10}$; cap. 1; thor. $1\frac{1}{10}$; elytr. 3 mill. Lat. rostr. $\frac{4}{10}$; cap. $\frac{6}{10}$; thor. bas. $1\frac{3}{10}$; elytr. $2\frac{2}{10}$ mill. Variat canalicula vittisque duabus capitis obsoletissime nigricantibus.

Patria: Natal. D. Stevens. Mus. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.

Allied to *Apod. spinosus* and *horridus*. *Rostrum* transverse, very short, broad, contiguous to the head, truncate at the apex, hardly raised above the insertion of the antennæ, the space between them relatively very large, punctate-subgranulate. *Antennæ* rufous, club ample. *Head* broad, subconical, subplanate, subeven on the forehead with the rostrum; an obsolete channel, two narrow supra-lateral and two broad infra-lateral lines black. *Thorax* rather flattened and unequal; sides rounded; posterior striga very broad, right, subangularly elevated on each side of the base; interruptedly canaliculate, the channel deeper and blackish posteriorly; two dorsal concolorous tubercles, large, conically mammi-form; sides underneath with two black lines more or less circumscribed, one infra-lateral, the other close to the anterior coxæ; more slightly and finely punctate-granulate than the head. *Scutellum* flatish, subinerm, or rather showing each side posteriorly a very small subtuberiform concolorous elevation. *Elytra* obliquely impressed near the suture behind

the scutellum and between the dorsal spines ; straightened above—somewhat widened behind—the middle of the sides ; each obtusely rounded at the apex ; shoulders subangularly directed, but with the angle rounded ; obsolete striæ very sinuate, punctate subgranulose, more evidently punctate at the base; each elytron having six spines, concolor at their base, then black to the apex, of which two — one lateral under the shoulder, the other basal, on the circumscutellar emargination, not far from the suture — are shorter ($\frac{2}{10}$ — $\frac{3}{10}$); the four others longer ($\frac{5}{10}$ — $\frac{7}{10}$ mill.): one latero-dorsal at the fourth, another suturo-dorsal at the middle, a third latero-dorsal at the two-thirds, the fourth suturo-dorsal at the posterior fourth, of the length. *Pygidium* and *body* beneath subgranato-punctate ; pectus partly infusate at the sides.

Belongs, together with the four preceding species, to my Group V.

Genus ATTELABUS, *L.* (pars), *Sch.* (pars).

(= ATTELABUS, pr. dict., *Sch.*)

This subgenus of Schön herr is very numerous* and heterogenous ; and that acute author's subdivisions, reposing only upon the armature of the femora, are now insufficient to group the species under the several natural types they present to the investigator. I beg to propose an analytical table of the types now in my hands, completing it with secondary characters bearing on their natural similitudes and differences.

Sect. I. ATTELABUS, *strict. sens.*

Caput cum rostro breviusculum, parum arcuatum, thorace haud longius. *Rostrum* capite brevius, pro ratione crassum. *Caput* latum, parallelo-quadratum, basi convexum ; fronte capite dimidio angustiore. *Antennæ* crassiusculæ, parum elongatæ ; clava oblongo-ovata, articulis subtransversis. *Thorax* subtransversus, lateribus sat rotundatus antèrius valde attenuato-inflexus, dorso æqualiter convexus, apice supra late parum emarginato—lateribus infra valde oblique—truncatus, lobis

* More than 120 species exist in the various collections I have seen.

subocularibus utroque sexu nullis, infra ad sternum duplo brevius quam supra, cum coxis anticis crassis, longitudinem fere totam sterni occupantibus. *Scutellum* aut haud aut non transversum, angulis anticis basi acutim explanatis, posticis obtusis, truncatura apicali medio haud angulata. *Elytra* breviter ovato-subquadrata, latitudine parum longiora, ab ante medium ad apicem attenuato-declivia. *Pedes* breviusculi, crassiusculi; antici in ♂ mediocriter, in ♀ parum elongati; femoribus sat crasse clavatis, muticis; tibiis utroque sexu rectis. *Corpus* breviter ovatum, sat fornicatum, glabrum, nitidum.

The species of this type are moderately fornicate-attenuate. Until now confined to Europe and the circummediterranean countries.

Typus: *Attel. curculionoides*, *L.*

Congen.: *Attel. maculipes* (*Villa*), *Küster*.

Attel. atricornis, *Mulsant*.

Attel. pulvinicollis, *Jekel*, *Huj. Op.*

Attel. hispanicus, *Jekel*, *Huj. Op.*

Attel. suturalis, *Jekel*, *Huj. Op.*

Attel. variolosus, *Sch.*

Attel. foveipennis, *Jekel*, *Huj. Op.*

Attel. cyaneus, *Sch.*, &c.

Sect. II. HOMŒOLABUS, *Jekel*.

Typo præcedenti in statura abbreviata similis, sed differt: — *Caput* cum rostro minus crassum et magis elongatum, præsertim in ♂. *Caput* latitudine plus dimidio (♂) aut subdimidio (♀) longius, postice in ♀ parum, in ♂ insigniter transversim impressum, cum occipite modice (♀) aut valde (♂) gibboso-convexo. *Antennæ* clava magis elongata articulis evidenter longioribus quam latis. *Thorax* antè parum arcuato-deflexus, apice supra parum late—lateribus infra oblique truncatus (minus in ♂), infra ad sternum dimidio (♂) aut subduplo (♀)—brevius quam supra, cum coxis sat crassis suboblongo-conicis (magis in ♂), longitudinem fere totam (♀)—dimidiam partem subposticam (♂)—sterni occupantibus. *Scutellum* truncatura apicali medio evidentius angulata. *Elytra* postice minus deflexa. *Pedes* minus crassi, longiores; antici magis elongati, præsertim in ♂, cum tibiis hujus sexus elongatis

et arcuatis. *Corpus* breviter ovatum, parum fornicatum, nitidum, glabrum.

This group seems to be confined to North America.

Typus: *Attel. analis*, *Illig.*; *Sch.*

Congen.: *Attel. similis*,* *Kirby*.

Sect. III. SYNOLABUS, *Jekel*.

Caput cum rostro paulo brevius quam in Sect. I. *Antennæ* ut in illa. *Thorax* et elytra ut in Sect. II., his tantum magis posterius declivibus. *Pedes* ut in illa, sed femoribus anticis subtus uni-dentatis. *Coxæ* ut in illa. *Corpus* breviter ovatum, non fornicatum, nitidum, glabrum.

This group is like the preceding, until now limited to North America.

Typus: *Attel. bipustulatus*, *Fabr.*

Congen.: *Attel. nigripes*, *Say*; *Sch.*

Attel. scutellaris, *Say*. (?)

I have seen one or two other North American species, belonging, as far as I can recollect, to this limited group.

* Against the opinion of the American entomologists, I regard the Kirbyian species as a very distinct one. As such are recorded specimens collected by the late Edward Doubleday, showing the following important differences: — Generally smaller, shorter and flatter than *Attel. analis*; the red-coloured parts of the body are of a subsanguineous hue (light castaneo-rufous in *Attel. analis*); the interstices of the elytra are thinly transversely strigose (a character omitted by Kirby, who may have seen them smooth), and, in consequence, less glossy than the thorax, whilst they are really as smooth and glossy as that organ is in *Attel. analis*.

Sect. IV. HIMATOLABUS, *Jekel*.

Statura magis elongata quam in præcedentibus. *Caput* cum rostro longius, magis arcuatum. *Thorax* (ut in Sect. II. et III.) antice parum deflexus, lateribus obtuse rotundato-amplius, medio dorsi utrinque impressione foveiformi alteraque transversa ante basin utrinque late abbreviata, non vero strigam duplicatam marginis simulante impressus. *Coxæ* anticæ, sternum et scutellum ut in Sect. II. *Elytra* parallela, fere tertia parte longiora quam lata, non fornicata, postice mediocriter declivia. *Pedes* ut in illa; tibiis anticis ♂ minus arcuatis. *Corpus* ovato-parallelum, non fornicatum, parum nitidum, pilis tenuibus declinatis fulvescentibus, flavescentibus aut sulphureis vestitum.

Typus: Attel. vestitus, *Sch.*

Congen.: Attel. rudis, *Sch.*

Attel. rhois, *Bohem.*; *Sch.*

Attel. axillaris, *Sch.*, &c.

I have seen some more species of this type, confined, until now, to the North American Peninsula; the species inhabiting the United States, Mexico, Guatemala, &c.

Sect. V. LAMPROLABUS, *Jekel*.

Sect. I. in statura fornicata et forma capitis simillima; sed oculis lateribus extensis, thorace basi margine vero duplicato-strigata. Reliquis ut in Sect. II., capite tantum postice obsolete transversim impresso scutello paulo brevius, evidentius transverso, coxis anticis brevioribus, &c. Corpus latiusculum, fornicatum, sed transversim haud convexum, glabrum, nitidissimum.

This Asiatic group is, until now, confined to the East Indian Peninsula and the neighbouring islands, but no doubt it is also represented in China. I have seen some new species besides the three following.

Typus: Attel. bispinosus, *Gyll. in Sch.*

— *Congen.*: *Attel. octomaculatus*, *Jekel*.*

Attel. octospilotus (*Dohrn.*), *Jekel*, *Huj. Op.*

? *Attel. melanurus*, *Oliv.*

Sect. VI. *PARAMECOLABUS*, *Jekel*.

A. præcedentibus forma oblongo-parallelâ, haud fornicatâ, valde distincta. Reliquis ut in Sect. V.: capite tantum magis elongato et parallelo, postice evidentius transversim impresso; coxis anticis ut in Sect. II., subconicis, in ♂ longioribus; thorace dorso utrinque impresso. Elytra latitudine dimidio longiora, subparallela.

Asiatic group.

— *Typus*: *Attel. discolor*, *Sch.*

Congen.: *Attel. castaneicolor*, *Jekel*.†

Attel. cæruleus, *Jekel*, *Huj. Op.*

* *Attel. octomaculatus*.—Sanguineo-rufus, nitidus, antennis, oculis, thoracis maculis duabus dorsalibus magnis, elytrorum sex (duabus infra basin magnis quatuorque infra medium transversim positis), genubus angustissime tibiis tarsisque nigris; capite ante basin transversim impresso, fronte tristriata, vertice punctulato, occipite lævi; thorace antice profunde arcuatim impresso, obsolete—in maculis et lateribus evidenter punctulato; elytris punctis seriatis (stria punctata suturali alteraque marginali exceptis) versus apicem minoribus et obsoletioribus impressis, pectore sat crebre, abdomine pygidioque obsolete punctatis. Long. (rostr. excl.) 5 mill. Lat. 2 mill. *Attel. bispinoso*, minor: *Attel. octospiloto*, *Huj. Op.*, in statura et signaturis similis, paulo major. Pondichery. D. Dupont. Mus. D. Bowring.

† *Attel. castaneicolor*.—Oblongo-parallelus, subdeplanatus, castaneo-rufus, supra subnitidus, lateribus thoracis, pectore femoribusque infuscato micantibus, antennis extrorsum oculisque fuscis; fronte bistrigosa verticeque rugoso-punctatis, occipite convexa lævi; thorace lateribus subparallelo, antice subito constricto-angustato, cum impressione intra-apicali, dorso planato, punctato, lateribus vero ruguloso; elytris elongatis,

Sect. VII. HETEROLABUS, *Jekel*.

Corpus breviter ovatum, ad humeros oblique truncatos angulatim extensum, postice subconico-angustatum. *Thorax* supra ut in Sect. I., infra cum coxis ut in Sect. II. *Femora* antica infra in ♂ fortiter unidentata, in ♀ mutica. *Tibiæ* anticæ ♂ valde, ♀ mediocriter incurvis.

With this group begins the series of those in which the scutellum is more transversely quadrate, the emargination of the elytra for its reception broader, widely open anteriorly, marginate, combined with a head and rostrum together more elongate and arcuate, much longer than the thorax in both sexes, the rostrum itself being at least as long as the head.

South American group.

Typus : *Attel. ruficollis*, *F.*; *Sch.*

Sect. VIII. OMOLABUS, *Jekel*.

Thorax subconiciformis, h. e. lateribus aut haud aut parum rotundatus, supra intra apicem emarginato-truncatus, obsolete impressus, dorso utrinque fovea aut linea obliqua impressus; basi sat sinuata, medio late subtruncato-lobata, simpliciter marginata, versus angulos subacutos descendente; apice infra in ♂ non — in ♀ paulo oblique truncatus — in ♂ haud, in ♀ evidenter brevius quam supra; coxis mediocribus subcylindricis, tertia parte subpostica longitudinis sterni fere occupantibus. *Elytra* subconica, brevissima, ad humeros oblique truncatos et angulato-extensos longitudine latiora. *Femora* mutica. *Tibiæ* anticæ ♂ longæ, valde arcuatæ, ♀ breviores parum incurvæ. *Corpus* breviter ovato-subconicum, nitidum, glabrum.

planiusculis, concinne punctato-substriatis; pectore profunde rugoso-punctato, abdomine pygidioque crebre punctatis. Long. (rostr. infl. excl.) 6 mill.; elytr. 4 mill. Lat. $2\frac{7}{10}$ mill. Shang-Hai. Mus. D. Bowring. *Attel. discolori* paulo minor, supra deplanatus, basi thoracis parum constricta.

This group and the three following have the eyes more approximate than in all the preceding groups, with the forehead narrow, having two longitudinal strigæ inside the eyes, and the area between these forming a narrow, elevated ridge. It is, like those, American.

Typus: *Attel. bifoveatus*, *Jekel*, *Huj. Op.* p. 203

Congen.: *Attel. rugicollis*, *Jekel*.*

Synon.: *Attel. placidus* (*Dej. Cat.* 1837).†

Attel. lævicollis (*Jekel*).

Sect. IX. XESTOLABUS, *Jekel*.

Charact. fere omnia ut in Sect. VIII.; thorace striga intra-apicali arcuata, plerisque sat profunda; elytra subparallela, subquadrata, latitudine parum longiora, humeris obtusis. Corpus breviter ovato-subquadratum, nitidum, glabrum.

* *Attel. rugicollis*.—Nitidus; capite, thorace scutelloque obscure brunneo-virescentibus; rostro femoribusque anticis piceis, pectore tibiisque anticis lætius picescentibus; pygidio, abdomine pedibusque quatuor posticis dilute rufis; rostro arcuato, capite longiore, illo lævi, canaliculato; thorace amplo, supra obsolete transversim—lateribus crebre—rugoso-punctato; elytris antice castaneis, postice nigricantibus, leviter punctato-striatis; pectore crebre, pygidio abdomineque mediocriter punctatis (♂). Long. (rostr. inclin. excl.) $4\frac{6}{10}$; elytr. $2\frac{7}{10}$. Lat. hum. 3 mill. Cayenna; D. Dupont., Mus. Bowring. *Attel. nitido*, F., paulo major.

† *Attel. placidus*.—Nitidus; capite, thorace, scutello, pectore femoribusque anticis virescenti-piceis; rostro, elytris, pygidio abdomine tibiisque anticis brunneis; antennis pedibusque quatuor posticis dilute rufis; capite ante basin utrinque elevato, fronte angusta occipiteque brunneis; thorace anguste conico, lævi, lobis ocularibus spinosis, utrinque dorsi oblique bi-impresso; elytris striis antice profundis, postice obsoletis, haud punctatis; pectore profunde, abdomine pygidioque mediocriter punctatis (♂). Long. (præt. rostr.) $4\frac{4}{10}$; elytr. $2\frac{6}{10}$. Lat. hum $2\frac{7}{10}$ mill. Cayenna; D. Dupont, Mus. D. Bowring, magnitudo fere *Attel. nitidi*, F.

The species of this American group are numerous. I have seen many species besides the following:—

Typus: *Attel. corvinus*, *Sch.*

Congen.: *Attel. brunnescens*, *Jekel*.*

Attel. violaceus, *Jekel. Huj. Op.*

— *Attel. nitidus*, *Fab.*; *Sch.*

Attel. piceovirens, *Jekel*.†

Attel. fulvitaris, *Jekel*.‡

— *Attel. mutabilis*, *Jekel, Huj. Op., &c.*

* *Attel. brunnescens*.—Nitidus; glaber piceo-brunneus, pectore basi abdomineque dilutioribus; rostro medio strangulato, apice securiformi, punctato; capite postice canaliculato, fronte postice depressa ibique carinula evanescente; thorace basi utrinque et infra longitudinaliter strigoso, intra apicem transversim, dorso medio utrinque fovea obsoleta strigaeque obliqua postica, impresso, lævi; scutello magno, transverso, angulis posticis acutis; elytris sublævibus, obsolete seriato-punctatis, infra scutellum transverse impressis; pygidio pectoreque crebre, abdomine mediocriter punctatis; tibiis longis, valde arcuatis (♂). Long. (rostr. excl.) $5\frac{5}{10}$; elytr. $3\frac{5}{10}$. Lat. hum. 3 mill. Columbia; D. Dupont, Mus. D. Bowring. *Attel. corvino* similis, minor, angustior.

† *Attel. piceovirens*.—Brevis, nitidus, glaber, piceo-virescens; rostro punctato; capite lævi, basi canaliculato; thorace subconico, lateribus rotundato, mox intra-apicem arcuatim—medio late oblique angulatim—impresso; elytris breviter subquadratis, stria subsuturali, striis 4-5 basilibus ante medium abbreviatis, duabusque marginalibus impressis; basi thoracis infra pectoreque sat rude—abdomine pygidioque mediocriter—punctatis. Long. (rostr. excl.) 4; elytr. $2\frac{4}{10}$. Lat. hum. $2\frac{4}{10}$ mill. Para Brasiliæ; D. Parzudaki, Mus. D. Bowring. Statura et magnitudo fere *Attel. nitidi*, *Fabr., Sch.*

‡ *Attel. fulvitaris*.—Brevis, niger, nitidus, glaber; capite, scutello, pygidio abdomineque virescentibus; antennis rufescentibus, tarsis fulvis; rostro capiteque lævibus; thorace subconico, lateribus parum rotundato, postice sat convexo, supra lævi, striga mox intra-apicali arcuata foveaeque obliqua utrinque dorsi, lateribus punctis foveiformibus sat numerosis impresso; elytris (præter striam marginalem suturæ) stria intra-suturali,

Attel. troglodytes, *Jekel*, *Huj. Op.* /: 205^m

Attel. brunneus, *Jekel*.* /: 135^m

Sect. X. STERNOLABUS, *Jekel*.

Caput cum rostro valde elongatum et arcuatum, præsertim in ♂, thorace multo longius. *Rostrum* capite in ♂ multo, in ♀ paulo, longius, valde arcuatum, parum crassum. *Caput* in ♂ postice magis conico-elongatum, ante basin utrinque elevatum. *Thorax* subconicus, intra apicem striga transversa alteraque dorsali magna, angulata, oblique versus basin ducta, impressus; apice supra late emarginato-truncatus; lateribus in ♂ versus lobos oculares acutos non spinosos antrorsum ductis, ibique longior quam supra; sterno versus coxas valde oblique prominenti, medio longitudinaliter impresso (coxis pro ratione parvis, vix quartam partem ante-posticam longitudinis sterni occupantibus); in ♀ versus lobos oculares obtusos haud antrorsum ductis, ibique haud longior quam supra, sterno minus quam in ♂—sed pro ratione generis certe sat—prominenti, obsoletius impresso. *Scutellum* majus, transversum, æquale. *Elytra* versus apicem valde angustata, humeris obtusis. *Pedes* antici valde elongati: tibiis in ♂ longioribus valde—in ♀ brevioribus crassioribus minus—arcuatis.

striis basalibus ante medium evanescentibus marginalibusque 2 aut 3 impressis; pygidio abdomineque sat crebre—pectorequo remotius profundius—punctatis. Long. (rostr. excl.) $3\frac{5}{10}$; elytr. $2\frac{4}{10}$. Lat. hum. $2\frac{2}{10}$ mill. Para Brasiliæ; D. Parzudaki, Mus. D. Bowring. *Attel. nitido* etiam similiter constructus minor, &c.

* *Attel. brunneus*.—Brevis, nitidus, castaneo-brunneus; antennis, pygidio, abdomine, tibiis anticis pedibusque posticis rufis; capite rostroque lævibus; thorace brevi, lateribus versus basin rotundato-ampliato, antice striga arcuata constricto, dorso utrinque fovea obsoleta, postice valde convexo; elytris stria subsuturali integra, dorsalibus basi tantum sed parum indicatis, intra-marginalique interrupta impressis; thorace infra pectoreque laxè—pygidio crebrius—abdomine obsolete—punctatis. Long. (rostr. excl.) 3; elytr. 2. Lat. $1\frac{8}{10}$ mill. Para Brasiliæ; D. Parzudaki, Mus. D. Bowring.

The only species I know of this group is remarkable for the development of the sternal part of the prothorax, in this character reminding us of many species of *Centrinus*.

Typus : *Attel. longirostris*, *Jekel, Huj. Op.*

Sect. XI. THYREOLABUS, *Jekel*.

Characteres fere omnia ut in Sect. X.

Rostrum minus elongatum, capite in ♂ evidenter, sed in ♀ haud longius. *Sternum* minus oblique prominens quam in illa, sed magis quam in Sect. reliquis. *Thorax* lateribus apicis in ♂ versus lobos infra-oculares spinoso-acutos haud emarginatim antrorsum ductis, ibique longius quam supra, in ♀ paulo oblique truncatis, ibique parum brevius quam dorso. *Scutellum* medio late impressum. *Elytra* postice minus angustata. Species Americanæ.

I have seen very few species of this group besides the two following :—

Typus : *Attelabus corniculatus*, *Sch.**

Congen. : *Attelabus deceptor*, *Jekel, Huj. Op.*

Sect. XII. HYBOLABUS, *Jekel*.

Pedes crassi; tibiis basi abrupte angulatim curvatis, latis, anticis in ♂ paulo, in ♀ non arcuatis.

A striking group, having the thorax above and beneath shaped almost as in Sect. I., but the elytra are much more gibbose, indeed the most fornicate of the whole genus. The characters of its very short head and rostrum and the armature of all the femora in both sexes are still more peculiar, and isolate it from the other sections.

* ♀ *Schönherri incognita* : capite postice æquali; thorace breviori, lateribus minus rotundato-ampliatis, lobis infra-ocularibus nullis muticis.

Typus : Attel. variabilis, Sch. = Atratus, F. = Ater, Oliv.

Congen. : Attel. cyanipennis, F. ; Sch.*

Attel. Sallei, Jekel, Huj. Op. 1208.

Attel. Columbinus, Erichs. (Schomb. Reise Brit. Guiana).

Attel. foveolatus, Sch.

Attel. cribricollis, Jekel, Huj. Op. 1209.

And several other new species that I have seen in different collections. All are American.

Sect. XIII. PILOLABUS, Jekel.

Corpus oblongo-ovatum, subparallelum, non attenuato-inclinatum, nitidum, plus minusve pilosum.

This group bears a certain resemblance to Sect. IV., in the pilosity of its body and its relatively short and incrassate femora, especially the anterior; but its much more elongate elytra (and body), its scutellum exactly triangular, the eyes evidently extended laterally, and many other characters, readily separate it from that group. The species are American, and I have seen very few besides the following :—

Typus : Attel. Klugii, Sch.

Congen. : Attel. viridans, Sch.

Attel. splendens, Sch. (?)

Sect. XIV. CLINOLABUS, Jekel.

Antennæ longæ, clava valde elongata, articulis multo longioribus quam latis, præsertim in ♂. *Thorax* subplanus, versus apicem valde inclinatus. *Elytra* transversim planiuscula, longitrorsum versus apicem subplanatim valde inclinata. *Pedes* longi; femoribus parum clavatis, omnibus utroque sexu intus uni — anticis tantum in ♂ bi-dentatis;

* Variat elytris partibusque variis corporis subtus et pedum plus minusve cæruleo, violaceo, virescenti, aut subænescenti coloratis.

tibiis ♂ paulo arcuatis. *Corpus* utrinque valde attenuato-inclinatum, sat deplanatum, nitidum, glabrum.

This American group is more flatly inclined both sides of the body than any other.

— *Typus*: *Attel. angulatus*, *F.*

— *Congen.*: *Attel. melanocoryphus*, *Germ.*

Attel. Buquetii (*Dej.*) = *testaceus* (*Buquet*), *Huj. Op.*

Sect. XV. PLEUROLABUS, *Jekel.*

Caput cum rostro arcuatum, thorace longius. *Antennæ* crassæ; clava ampla. *Thorax* sat amplus, utrinque rotundatus, basi simpliciter marginatus. *Elytra* breviter ovato-parallela, convexa, postice non attenuato, sed rotundatim declivia; humeris obtusis; pone scutellum transversim impressa; multicostata. *Femora* mutica. *Corpus* glabrum, nitidum, statura abbreviata et subparallela fere ut in Sects. II. et III.

This group is South African, and is rendered peculiar in the genus by its striate-multicostate elytra. I have seen very few species.

Typus: *Attel. exaratus*, *Sch.*

Congen.: *Attel. costatus*, *Jekel, Huj. Op., &c.*

Sect. XVI. PHYMATOLABUS, *Jekel.*

Caput cum rostro elongatum, arcuatum, thorace longius. *Rostrum* capite paulo brevius, intra antennis compressum. *Caput* parallelo-cylindricum: — *Oculi* minimi, semi-globosi, laterales, parum exserti. *Frons* lata. *Thorax* utrinque rotundatus, supra inæqualis. *Elytra* breviter ovata, inæqualia, tuberculata, humeris oblique truncatis, lateraliter angulatim extensis. *Femora* omnia aut dentata cum tibiis subtus muticis, aut mutica cum tibiis subtus denticulatis aut crenulatis.

This group is, like the preceding, composed of South African species, but is very distinct from it and all the other sections, in having its thorax and elytra unequal, tuberculate.

Typus : Attel. dentipennis, Sch. (Euscelus).

Congen. : Attel. tuberifer, Jekel. Huj. Op.

Attel. verrucifer, Jekel,* and some others.

ATTELABUS CURCULIONOIDES, L.

This variable species, well known to all entomologists, has long been regarded as the unique European species of the type it represents, and specimens from the most extreme parts of that continent, from north to south and east to west, had not been deemed worth being separated. But of late, two species have been created,—*Maculipes* (Villa), Küster, and *Atricornis*, Mulsant. But the comparative distinctions given by their respective authors (their descriptions having not a single particularity that could not be applied to some of the varieties of *Curculionoides*) bearing principally on differences in coloration, and on supposed proportions of width, length, size and depth of punctuation, which are just to be observed partly or entirely in various specimens of this rather polymorphous species, and their having said nothing touching the sexes, I may reasonably regard the three following at least as good species as any of those, intending to study the whole of these pretended

* *Attel. verrucifer*.—Valde attenuatus, virescenti-cuprescens, pilis albescentibus tectus; rostro apice valde ampliato, punctato; capite subquadrato-cylindrico, convexo, punctato; thorace antice abrupte—dein versus basin emarginatim—ampliato, basi tenue marginata apiceque late marginato oblique truncatis, dorso medio tuberculis quatuor compositis cum canalicula interjacente nonnullisque lateralibus parvis instructo; scutello medio impresso utrinque elevato; elytris subtriangularibus, singulo prope scutellum tuberculo composito, duabus prope suturam (uno prope medium, altero postico, mediocribus) multisque minimis disci instructo humeris late obliquæ lateraliter extensis carinatis; femoribus muticis, tibiis infra dentibus distantibus armatis. Long. (rostr. excl.) $3\frac{6}{10}$; elytr. $2\frac{2}{10}$. Lat. hum. $2\frac{2}{10}$ mill. Natal; Dom. Delegorgue, D. Dupont, Mus. D. Bowring.

species upon sounder principles with the next opportunity, and decide, if possible, upon their specific value.

ATELABUS PULVINICOLLIS, *Jekel*.

Breviter ovatus, niger; thorace supra (margine antica posticaque nigris exceptis) elytrisque rufis; antennarum articulis 2-3 rufescentibus; thorace ante basin pulvinato, tum versus apicem valde inclinato; elytris postice minus inclinatiss, margine laterali parum lata, nigra, anterieus exacte plana, lævi, ab ante medium ad apicem canaliculata et anguste carinata; pedibus longioribus et tenuioribus, tibiis anticis in ♂ magis elongatis, femoribus longioribus subarcuatis.

Long. (cap. valde infl. excl.) 5; elytr. $3\frac{5}{10}$. Lat. hum. $3\frac{3}{10}$ mill.

Patria: Sicilia. Mus. Bowering, Saunders et Jekel.

The differences of this species do not reside in the black coloration of the margins of the thorax and elytra — characters to be found in many specimens of the *Curculionoides* as well as on *Atricornis*, Muls., but in the shape of thorax, elytra and legs. The red coloration of the disk of the thorax hardly invades the sides underneath, is limited to the level of the margin of the elytra, and, in consequence, is hardly perceivable when the insect is viewed from beneath, a character that I have not observed in the numberless specimens I have seen of *Curculionoides*, in which that red coloration, more or less sinuately, approaches nearer to the coxæ. The anterior flattened part of the margin of the elytra is smooth; the legs and anterior tibiæ are thinner and more elongate, especially in the ♂.

ATELABUS HISPANICUS, *Jekel*.

Niger aut nigro-piceus; thorace supra (margine antica posticaque interdum exceptis) et lateribus late elytrisque pallide rufis; thorace subplanato, lateribus haud rotundo, supra obsolete punctulato; scutello suboblongo-quadrato; elytris anterieus laxæ, profundius

postice obsolete confertius seriatim punctatis, interstitiis planis, anteriùs evidenter subrugoso—postice obsoletius (partim obsoletissime) punctulatis; margine laterali sat lata, anteriùs plana punctulata, posterius carinata, canaliculata.

Long.(rostr. excl.) $4\frac{5}{10}$ —5; elytr. $3\frac{5}{10}$ — $3\frac{7}{10}$ mill. Lat. hum. $2\frac{6}{10}$ —3 mill.

Patria: Hispania. Dom. Serville. Mus. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.

Variat margine basali thoracis aut concolore aut nigra, margine elytrorum abdomineque obscure rufis, pedibus brunneis, &c.

This species has the thorax and elytra of a lighter rufous colour than in the lightest specimens of *Curculionoides*, but it is not on these differences nor on the coloration of the margins of thorax and elytra that the establishment of the species stands. The thorax is flatter, more subconically quadrate, its sides being much less rounded, according to the sexes, being in the female straighter than in the male of that species; the scutellum is more elongate, more evidently narrowed to the posterior angles; the elytra more attenuate posteriorly, covering much more of the pygidium, at least its anterior half, and their punctuation, either serial or interstitial, is much slighter than in any specimen of that species.

* *ATTELABUS SUTURALIS*, Jekel.

Valde attenuato-inclinatus, niger, nitidus; antennarum articulis 2-4, thorace supra (margine basali apicalique nigris exceptis) et lateribus elytrisque (sutura late margineque laterali anguste nigris exceptis) rufis; thorace convexo, lateribus rotundato, obsoletissime punctulato; scutello apice utrinque foveola tenui impresso; elytris postice valde attenuato-declivibus, dimidium pygidii fere tegentibus, punctis serialis numerosis minimis omnino æqualiter approximatis (dorsalibus antice pro ratione parum sinuatis) anguste concinneque impressis, interstitiis laxè leviterque punctulatis; margine laterali angusta anteriùs subplana, postice canaliculata, parum argute carinata; pedibus longis, tenuibus, tarsi valde elongatis.

Long. (rostr. excl.) $4\frac{5}{10}$; elytr. $3\frac{5}{10}$. Lat. hum. $3\frac{6}{10}$ mill.

Patria : Oriens. Dom. Dupont. Mus. D. Bowring.

This species is very distinct from all the preceding in having the rows of punctures on its elytra much more approximate, more numerous and smaller (at least seventy on each row), the great elongation of its legs, as compared with others of this group, &c.

* *ATTELABUS FOVEIPENNIS*, *Jekel*.

Nitidus, glaber, virescenti-cærulescens; thorace dorso (margine apicali anguste nigricante excepta) lateribus elytrisque sanguineo-rufis; antennis nigricantibus; capite cum fronte canaliculato, irregulariter sinuato-strigoso, fronte rude punctata; thorace convexiusculo, lateribus paulo rotundato, medio canaliculato, dorso utrinque fovea impresso, supra laxè leviter punctato, lateribus oblique obsolete striguloso; scutello cæruleo parvo subquadrato; elytris foveis antice magnis inæqualibus, versus apicem successive magis punctiformibus seriatim impressis, interstitiis antè fere nullis, posterius medio-cribus, lævibus; pygidio pectoreque sat crebre—abdomine medio-criter—punctatis.

Long. (occipite capitis valde infl. solum incluso) 5; elytr. $3\frac{7}{10}$. Lat. hum. 3 mill.

Patria : Cadix. Dom. Dupont. Mus. Bowring.

Size of a middling *Attel. Curculionoides*. Very nearly allied to *Attel. variolosus*, *F. Sch.*

ATTELABUS (LAMPROLABUS) OCTOSPILOTUS (Dohrn), Jekel.

Oratus, nitidus, glaber; rufus aut fulvus, ore, antennis extrorsum, oculis, thoracis maculis duabus, elytrorum sex, tibiis apice tarsisque nigris; rostro punctato, basi cum fronte canaliculato; capite convexo lævi obsolete interrupte canaliculato; thorace transversim convexo, antè deflexo, obsolete punctato; scutello subquadrato; elytris posterius inflexis, punctis seriatim versus apicem evanescentibus; pygidio pectoreque sat crebre—abdomine obsolete—punctatis.

Long. (rostr. excl.) $4\frac{4}{10}$ —5; elytr. $2\frac{6}{10}$ — $3\frac{3}{10}$. Lat. hum $2\frac{1}{10}$ —3 mill.

♂ *Minor, thorace lateribus minus rotundato-ampliatis; elytris longioribus, versus apicem magis angustatis; tibiis angustioribus et longioribus, apice intus non ampliatis, unco unico exteriori intus oblique directo armatis, anticis arcuatis.*

♀ *Tibiis omnibus rectis, apice intus ampliatis cum unco secundo perpendiculari.*

Patria: Colombo, Ins. Ceylon. A. Dom. Nietner captus. Mus. Bowring, Dohrn, Saunders et Jekel.

Rostrum subtriangularly ampliate towards the apex, which is triangularly emarginate, shorter than the head. *Labrum* partly, mandibulæ and parts of the mouth black. *Head* subcylindric-quadrate, somewhat longer than broad, convex, impunctate, in some specimens slightly, in others hardly transversely impressed above the base, with the occiput more convex than the vertex. *Antennæ* fulvous or rufous, last joints infusate, club fuscous. *Thorax* very slightly punctate, punctures at the base and on the two black spots stronger; these two spots are large, irregularly round, each placed at the middle of the length and the lateral third of the width. *Scutellum* smooth, a little convex, hardly transverse. *Elytra* somewhat longer than broad; apex of each widely rounded.

ATTELABUS (PARAMECOLABUS) CÆRULEUS, Jekel.

Oblongo-ovatus, subsericeo-nitidus; cæruleus aut violaceus; rostro crebre punctato, basi cum fronte impressa canaliculato; capite antice subplanato, punctulato, postice convexo lævi; thorace transverse convexo, lateribus rotundato, subtiliter punctato; elytris ante medium transversim impressis, punctis seriatis versus apicem successive minoribus et obsoletioribus impressis.

Long. (rostr. excl.) 6—7; elytr. 4—5. Lat. hum. $2\frac{7}{10}$ — $3\frac{6}{10}$; pone med el. $2\frac{9}{10}$ — $3\frac{7}{10}$ mill.

♂ *Tibiis angustioribus, apice haud ampliatis, unco unico exteriori armatis, anticis longis, arcuatis.*

♀ *Tibiis omnibus rectis, latioribus, apice intus ampliatis cum unco secundo interiore perpendiculare.*

Patria : Shang-Hai, Chinæ. Mus. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.

Head with rostrum longer than the thorax, in the majority of the specimens evidently transversely impressed above the base, with the occiput convex, smooth; the vertex more or less punctate, flattish. *Antennæ* long; club elongate, its joints much longer than wide, the apical acute. Punctures of the thorax more evident at the base, between the upper and marginal strigæ. *Scutellum* smooth, convex posteriorly. *Elytra* ovate, much longer than broad; punctures rather strong and distant anteriorly, small and much more approximate posteriorly. *Thorax* beneath at the base, pectus and pygidium coarsely — abdomen slightly — punctate.

ATTELABUS (OMOLABUS) BIFOVEATUS, Jekel.

Nitidus, glaber, piceus aut brunneus, interdum partim obscure virescentimicans; antennis, scutello, elytris, abdomine pedibusque castaneis; capite cum rostro crasso, arcuato, thorace longiori, sublævi; thorace amplo, versus basin rotundato-ampliato, dorso antice obsolete — postice evidenter — lateribus crebre punctato, striga intra-apicali alteraque ante basin obsoleta foveisque duabus dorsi impresso; scutello medio apicis obsolete impresso; elytris subconicis, humeris acuto-extensis, striis punctatis versus apicem successive obsoletioribus impressis; pygidio pectoreque sat crebre — abdominis lateribus leviter — punctatis.

Long. (rostr. excl.) $3\frac{7}{10}$; elytr. $2\frac{2}{10}$. Lat. hum. $2\frac{3}{10}$ mill.

♂ *Thorace lateribus magis rotundato; tibiis anticis multo longioribus et tenuioribus, magis arcuatis, apice unco unico longo oblique intus arcuato armatis.*

♀ *Tibiis anticis apice intus amplitudine uncifera perpendiculari (præt. unc. ext.) auctis.*

Patria : Para. Dom. Parzudaki. Mus. D. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.

Rostrum at least as long as the head, subtriangularly ampliate, flat and obsolete punctulate at the apex; base with two canaliculations passing through the narrow forehead and beating a little on the vertex, and between them an elevated line broadened towards the antennæ; head subconically-cylindric, much longer than wide, smooth above, with a thin canalicula posteriorly, very slightly strigose laterally. *Thorax* hardly shorter than its basal width; ampliation of the sides subacute behind the middle, especially in the male; less convex and smoother in the female, hardly inclined anteriorly. *Elytra* subtriangular, convex, not inclined longitudinally from the base to the middle, then semi-circularly bent to the apex.

Varies in coloration: some specimens have the head and thorax only a little darker than the elytra, with no greenish hue; in these, the antennæ, abdomen and legs are more rufescent, especially the four hinder legs, as is generally the case, the reverse being abnormal.

ATTELABUS (XESTOLABUS) VIOLACEUS, *Jekel*.

Breviter truncato-ovatus, nitidus, glaber, cum antennis, scutello pedibusque magis cærulescentibus; capite cum rostro arcuato, thorace longiori; thorace amplo, elongato, lateribus parum rotundato, subconico, punctato subrugoso; scutello lato, transverso-quadrato, postice convexo; elytris brevibus, subquadratis, striato-punctatis; basi thoracis infra pectoreque grosse — pygidio abdomineque medio-criter—punctatis.

Long. (rostr. excl.) $5-5\frac{4}{10}$; elytr. $3-3\frac{2}{10}$. Lat. hum. $3-3\frac{2}{10}$ mill.

Differentia sexualis ut in præcedente.

Patria: Minas-Geraes et St. Paul, Brasiliæ. D. Parzudaki. Mus. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.

Head and *rostrum* constructed and sculptured as in the preceding species, but less elongate and incrassate. *Thorax* ample, subconic, with the sides slightly rounded, convex, rather elongate, being longer than broad at the base; punctuation transversely substrigose at the sides of the disk and at the base, successively slighter towards the centre and

the apex. Ante-apical striga semicircular, subinterrupted in the middle; the two dorsal impressions very shallow or rather null; ante-basal striga irregular, partly interrupted. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* short, convex, subquadrate, subsemicircularly descending from above the middle; striate-punctate: striæ sharp at the base, successively shallower towards the posterior part, especially the median ones; interstices broad, flat, very slightly and finely transversely rugulose.

ATTELABUS (XESTOLABUS) TROGLODYTES, Jekel.

Breviter truncato-ovatus nitidus, glaber, piceus, partim obscure chalco-ænescenti micans; scutello cærulescenti; capite cum rostro valde arcuato thorace longiori; thorace transverso, lateribus oblique rotundato, antice striga duplicata, medio utrinque foveola obliqua, ante basin strigula media obsoleta impresso, lateribus crebre punctato, supra sublævi; scutello transverso, punctulato; elytris brevibus subquadratis, striis punctatis plerisque ab ante medium ad apicem obsoletis; pygidio pectoreque sat crebre—abdomine obsolete—punctatis.

Long. (rostr. excl.) 3; elytr. $1\frac{9}{10}$. Lat. hum. $1\frac{9}{10}$ mill.

Differentia sexualis ut in præcedentibus.

Patria: Amazona. Dom. Bates. Mus. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.

Almost the form of *Attel. nitidus*, F. Sch., though much smaller. *Rostrum* proportionally thin, at least as long as the head, moderately ampliate towards the apex, very slightly punctulate; its base, the forehead and head constructed as in the preceding species. *Thorax* shorter than broad; sides obliquely roundly ampliate towards the base; convex; punctures strong at the sides underneath, smaller and shallower—but evident—each side of the disk, more or less strigose at the base, almost null at the centre and anteriorly. *Scutellum* subquadrate, transverse; posterior angles rather acute; apex truncate, with the middle at the suture somewhat angulate. *Elytra* subparallel, convex, as in *Attel. violaceus* and *Attel. nitidus*.

ATTELABUS (XESTOLABUS) MUTABILIS, *Jekel.*

Breviter ovatus, piceus aut brunneus, interdum obscure chalceo-ænescenti aut virescenti micans; antennis, elytris partim, abdomine, tibiis anticis pedibusque quatuor posticis castaneis aut rufescentibus; capite cum rostro crassiusculo, arcuato, thorace longius, vertice ruguloso-punctato, occipite lævi; thorace subconico supra leviter lateribus crebrius punctato, striga apicali submarginali alteraque arcuata obsoleta infra illam, fovea obliqua utrinque dorsi strigulaque ante-basali obsoleta sinuata interrupta impresso; scutello parcius punctulato-impresso; elytris minus abbreviato-quadratis, subparallelis, convexiusculis, punctato-striatis, humeris obtusis; pygidio pectoreque mediocriter—abdomine obsoletius—punctutis.

Differentia sexualis ut in præcedentibus.

Long. (rostr. excl.) $2\frac{7}{10}$ — $3\frac{2}{10}$; elytr. $1\frac{8}{10}$ — $2\frac{1}{10}$. Lat. hum. $1\frac{5}{10}$ — $1\frac{8}{10}$ mill.

Patria: St. Paul, Brasilæ. *Dom.* Parzudaki. *Mus.* Bowering, Saunders et Jekel.

Variat partibus obscurioribus læte castaneis aut rufescentibus, reliquis læte rufis aut flavescentibus.

About the size of *Attel. Troglodytes*, but much narrower proportionally; the elytra are more evidently longer than wide, less convex; the thorax is more coniciform, evidently punctate on the centre as well as on the sides of the disk; the sides beneath, the pectus and the pygidium are not so strongly punctate; the head and thorax are much thicker.

Varies very much in coloration; some of the darkest specimens have only the suture and margin of the elytra rufous; in the lightest specimens the scutellum is always darker than the elytra, and these have still a blackish basal marking inside the shoulder.

ATTELABUS (STERNOLABUS) LONGIROSTRIS, *Jekel*.

Breviter truncato-ovatus, nitidus, glaber; piceus aut brunneus, partim aut chalceo, aut cupreo-micans; capite cum rostro longissimo, fronte angustissima; thorace subconico, lateribus oblique rotundato, striga antica arcuata alteraque magna obliqua versus basin angulariter producta impresso, basi lateribus (præsertim infra) longitudinaliter strigoso, reliqua superficie fere lævi; scutello lato, valde transverso; elytris brevibus, postice paulo angustatis, striis subpunctatis antice profundis ab ante medium ad apicem obsoletis; pectore laxè—pygidio mediocriter—abdomine obsolete—punctatis.

♂ *Capite postice utrinque transversim elevato, medio canaliculato, rostro paulo longiori et crassiori; reliquis ut in præcedentibus.*

♀ *Capite postice æquali, canalicula media obsoletiore.*

Long. (rostr. excl. $3\frac{8}{10}$ —4; elytr. $2\frac{4}{10}$ — $2\frac{5}{10}$. Lat. hum. $2\frac{4}{10}$ — $2\frac{5}{10}$ mill.

Patria: Columbia. Dom. Goudot. Mus. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.

About the size of *Attel. nitidus*, F., distinguishable from it and the congeneric *Xestolabi*, by the elongation of its arcuate rostrum, much longer than the head, and, above all, the development of its sternum; the elytra are evidently narrowed posteriorly, &c.

ATTELABUS (THYREOLABUS) DECEPTOR, *Jekel*.

Breviter obtuse ovatus, nitidus, piceo-brunneus, fere omnino obscure virescenti aut ænescenti micans; rostro crebre punctato; thorace lateribus modice rotundato, supra obsolete transversim ruguloso-punctato, utrinque dorsi foveola nonnullisque obsoletis ante basin impresso; scutello medio valde impresso, angulis posticis acutis; elytris punctis seriatis distantibus postice obsoletis impressis, interstitiis lævibus.

♂ *Capite postice angulatim transversim elevato cum canalicula brevi media; thorace lateribus apicis versus lobos infra-oculares angulatos et spinosos antrosum ductis.*

♀ *Capite postice æquali, haud canaliculato; thorace lobis infra-ocularibus nullis.*

Long. (rostr. excl.) 4; elytr. $2\frac{5}{10}$. Lat. hum. $2\frac{3}{10}$ mill.

Patria: Brasilia. Dom. Dupont. Mus. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.

Extremely allied to *Attel.* (*Thyreolabus*) *corniculatus*, Sch.; the thorax is less ample and rounded at the sides, subconiciform; the sculpture is different, &c. *Body* pitchy-brown, more or less obscurely greenish or olivaceous-shining, except the elytra, abdomen and posterior legs. *Rostrum* deeply punctate, having at the base an impression continued through the forehead to the vertex anteriorly, with two canaliculæ and an obtuse carina between them. *Thorax* obsolete transversely rugulose-punctate on the disk; sides smooth anteriorly, remotely punctate posteriorly; underneath obliquely strigose; a constricted arcuate transverse impression above behind the apex is observable. *Elytra* subquadrate, convex, slightly angustate posteriorly, apex widely obtusely rounded; shoulders roundly angulate callose; punctures subfoveiform anteriorly, successively smaller and more obsolete to the apex. *Pygidium* coarsely — *pectus* remotely and more deeply — *abdomen* obsoletely — punctate.

ATTELABUS (HYBOLABUS) SALLEI, Jekel.

Breviter ovatus, gibbosus, nitidus, glaber; niger aut nigro-piceus; thorace infra, elytris (basi excepta), pectore medio pedibusque violaceo-cyaneis; capite cum rostro brevissimo; thorace breviori, vertice evidenter canaliculato; thorace transverso-subconico, parum convexo, leviter punctato, striga obliqua utrinque dorsi impresso; scutello paululum transverso et convexo; elytris mox ante basin gibboso-convexis, leviter angustaque striato-punctatis, punctis valde approximatis; pectore grosse—pygidio mediocriter—abdomine leviter—punctatis; femoribus omnibus subtus denticulis brevissimis 3-5 armatis.

Long. (rostr. inclin. excl.) $4\frac{5}{10}$ — $4\frac{8}{10}$; elytr. $3\frac{1}{10}$ — $3\frac{3}{10}$. Lat. hum. $3\frac{2}{10}$ — $3\frac{4}{10}$ mill.

Patria : Mexico. A. Dom. Sallé captus. Mus. Bowring. Chevrolat, Sallé, Saunders et Jekel.

This species, which I received from M. Sallé as the *Attel. variabilis*, Sch., must be separated from that Proteus-like intertropical species. The punctures of the rostrum are shallower. The head bears posteriorly an evident canalicula reaching to and between the frontal ridges, whilst in *Attel. variabilis* a slight short subfoveiform occipital impression is only perceptible. The thorax is much less convex, transversely as well as lengthwise, indeed almost flat; the sides are conically, very slightly roundly ampliate towards the base; the impression on each side of the disk is not a fovea, but a real oblique impression. The scutellum is less convex posteriorly, perhaps also less acute at the middle of its truncature. The elytra are more flatly descending to the apex; their striæ are thinner, with their punctures smaller, much more approximate, consequently much more numerous. The legs are more slender, especially the anterior femora, and the denticulations of these are much smaller.

ATTELABUS (HYBOLABUS) CRIBRICOLLIS, Jekel.

Breviter ovatus, gibbosus, nitidus, glaber; niger, elytris (basi excepta) pedibusque violaceo-caruleis, antennis rufescentibus; rostro capiteque brevissimis, punctatis; thorace transverso, convexo, lateribus rotundato, crebre punctato, linea media longitudinali alteraque brevi irregulari intus impressa utrinque dorsi planis lævibus; scutello transverso subquadrato, medio apicis truncati angulato, medio impresso; elytris gibboso-convexis, striis antice profundis, basi et externe punctatis, dorso postico simplicibus tenuibusque; pectore laxe grosseque — pygidio crebrius — abdomine leviter — punctatis; femoribus omnibus subtus 3-5 denticulatis.

Long. (rostr. inclin. excl.) 4—4 $\frac{3}{10}$; elytr. 3—3 $\frac{2}{10}$. Lat. hum. 2 $\frac{8}{10}$ —3 mill.

Patria : Para. Dom. Parzudaki. Mus. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.

Variable in size: the smallest specimens hardly larger than *Attel.*

cyanipennis, F.; the largest as the small specimens of *Attel. variabilis*. Very distinct from the other species of this Section, in its thorax being more convex and rounded at the sides, less attenuate—inclined anteriorly; its punctuation very strong, much more so than in *Attel. foveolatus*, Sch. The elytra are less abruptly and more regularly, gibbose, more so than in *Attel. columbinus*, Er., and the rostrum is proportionally shorter.

ATTELABUS (CLINOLABUS) BUQUETII, *Dej. Catal.*

Ovato-subconicus, utrinque attenuato-inclinatus, nitidus, glaber, testaceo aut miniato-rufus, elytris plerisque lætioribus, testaceis; antennis, margine basali thoracis, tibiis tarsisque flavis, oculis nigricantibus; thorace plano, subconico cum capite lævi; elytris obsolete seriatim punctatis, basi prope scutellum impressione longitudinali adjecta costa interiori, humeris valde oblique truncatis postice acuto-extensis; femoribus omnibus infra ante apicem uni-dentatis.

Long. (rostr. excl.) 6; elytr. $4\frac{3}{10}$. Lat. hum. 4 mill.

Synon.: *Attel. testaceus*, *Buquet, litt.*

Patria: Brasilia. Dom. Buquet. Mus. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.

Very nearly allied to *Attel. melanocoryphus*, Germ., but differs in having the head entirely concolorous and the general coloration paler; the rostrum broader and flatter; the head also flatter and a little more conic, having no real transverse deep striga posteriorly, but showing in the male only a slight short impression not separating the occiput from the vertex; the thorax is much flatter, more conic; the scutellum less triangularly impressed at the base, &c.

ATTELABUS (PLEUROLABUS) COSTULATUS, *Jekel.*

Ovatus, cyaneus, nitidus, glaber; capite cum rostro crasso, elongato; thorace longiori, in fronte evidenter—versus basin obsoletius—punctato, lateribus transversim strigoso; occipite subgibboso lævi; thorace amplo, latitudine sublongiore, lateribus rotundato, dorso

transversim sinuato-strigoso, lateribus rugoso-punctato; scutello brevissimo valde transverso, medio diviso, utrinque subtuberculato-elevato; elytris breviter ovatis, striis punctatis (18-20) alternatim profundioribus, interstitiis omnibus anguste costatis; pectore laxè profunde—pygidio abdomineque confertius—punctatis.

Long. (rostr. excl.) $4\frac{2}{10}$ — $4\frac{8}{10}$; elytr. $2\frac{8}{10}$ —3 mill.

Patria: Natal. D. Stevens. Mus. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.

Very nearly allied to *Attel. exaratus*, Sch., but smaller; head less conically ampliate posteriorly, more convex at the base; thorax more elongate, at least as long as broad, not marginate at the apex, more strongly strigose; scutellum evidently roundly tuberculate on each side of the median impression; elytra much shorter proportionally, more convex, &c.

Note.—The great number of striæ in this species (as in *Attel. exaratus*) may be regarded as caused by a deep modification of the interstices, which are longitudinally canaliculate and punctate along their middle and costulate on each side; these canaliculations—indeed very similar to the normal striæ—are shallower and their punctures are somewhat smaller; thence the normal number of striæ (9-10) seems to be doubled.

ATTELABUS (PHYMATOLABUS) TUBERIFER, Jekel.

Ovato-subconicus, utrinque attenuato-inclinatus, piceus, semi-opacus, obscure cupreo-æneo micans; capite cum rostro thorace longiori, modice arcuato, inæquali; thorace transverso, lateribus rotundato-ampliato, crebre rugoso, dorso tuberculis quatuor nitidis; scutello valde transverso, medio profunde impresso, utrinque tuberculo sub-obliquo instructo; elytris subtriangularibus, humeris late oblique angulatis extensis, superficie rugoso-textata, tuberculis magnis et mediocribus instructa; pedibus crebre punctatis, femoribus muticis, tibiis crenulatis, anticis vero denticulatis.

Long. (rostr. excl.) 5 — $5\frac{5}{10}$; elytr. $3\frac{3}{10}$ — $3\frac{6}{10}$. Lat. hum. $3\frac{2}{10}$ — $3\frac{5}{10}$ mill.

Patria: Natal. Dom. Stevens. Mus. D. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.

Rostrum much shorter than the head, angularly incrassate to the apex; angularly convex, with two elevated lines diverging from the antennæ to the apex; punctate; two unequal longitudinal strigæ diverging towards the forehead, with a thick elevation between these; forehead rather broad, impressed behind; head longer than broad, unequally strigose-punctate lengthwise anteriorly, having a deep canaliculiform fovea posteriorly, where it is slightly punctate, convex and smooth. *Thorax* with two large ante-basal mammiferous approximate tubercles and another smaller on each side of the middle; these four tubercles glossy; besides these, two anterior, ovate, smaller, much less glossy, strigose, are perceivable. Each elytron bears three rows of tubercles, the innermost composed of four, the median of three, the external of two. *Anterior tibiæ* of the male longer and more slender than in the female, more arcuate, the interior spine of their apex is shorter and broader, the exterior is more elongate and incurvate.

Genus EUSCELUS, *Germ., Sch.*

This subgenus of Schönherr is now rather numerous: I have seen nearly fifty species. They may be distributed in the following types:—

I. *Antennæ* breves, capite cum rostro breviores, crassæ; articulis 5-8 transversim rotundatis, clava oblongo-ovata, obtuse acuta. *Scutellum* elevatum, transversim subquadratum. *Elytra* elongata, postice callosa, apice retusa, punctato-striata, emarginatura scutellari obtuse transversim quadrata. *Pedes* antichi longissimi: femoribus ♂ elytris multo longioribus, ♀ paulo brevioribus. (*Euscelus*, pr. d.) *Typus*: *Eusc. longimanus*, F. *Congen.*: *Eusc. brachiatus*, Sch., &c.

II. *Antennæ* parum crassæ, sat elongatæ, capite cum rostro longiores, articulis 5-8 aut longioribus aut non brevioribus quam latis; clava evidentius 4-articulata,* aut oblonga aut elongata.

* I say on purpose "evidentius 4-articulata," because I am convinced that in *Euscelus* (even in *Attelabus* ?) the clava is 4-articulate:

Scutellum breviter subtriangulare, apice obtusum, parum elevatum. *Elytra* parum elongata, postice non callosa, rotundato-declivia, seriatim punctata, punctis sæpe obsoletis aut nullis; emarginatura scutellari subtriangulari. *Pedes* antici longi: femoribus ♂ elytris aut non aut parum longioribus. (*Pheleuscelus*). *Typus*: *Eusc. hamatus*, Oliv. *Congen.*: *Eusc. bipustulosus*, Jekel, Huj. Op.; *Eusc. aureolus*, Klug, Sch.; *Eusc. carneolus*, Erichs.; *Eusc. corallinus*, Sch., and many other species.

III. *Antennæ* fere ut in Sect. II., sed clava crassiore, ovata aut oblongo-ovata, abruptius acuta. *Scutellum* fere ut in illa, medio apicis plus minusve anguste subquadrato aut rotundato-elevatum. *Elytra* parum elongata, postice rotundato-declivia, punctato-scribiculata aut foveolata, interstitiis angustis, plus minusve inæqualibus; emarginatura ut in Sect. II. *Pedes* ut in illa. (*Coscineuscelus*). *Typus*: *Eusc. cribrarius*, Oliv. *Congen.*: *Eusc. angulosus*, Sch.; *Eusc. binotatus*, Sch.; *Eusc. amplectens*, Sch.; *Eusc. nigricornis*, Jekel, Huj. Op.; *Eusc. dentipes*, F.,* and many others.

IV. Ut in Sect. III., sed articulis funiculi antennarum crassis, apice subnodosis; clava evidenter 4-articulata, longissima, angusta, apice acutissima articulus duobus ultimis haud corneis, pallidis (*Coryneuscelus*). *Typus*: *Eusc. armatus*, Manh., Sch. *Congen.*: *Eusc. spinifex*, Oliv.; *Eusc. fornicatus*, Oliv., &c.

the ultimate joint small, conic, entirely jointed at its base into the penultimate, and immediately decreasing in width, very seldom shows any appearance of articulation, being concealed under the thick pubescence. This observation is certainly applicable to many other *Curculionidæ*, showing an apparently 3-jointed club.

* *Attelabus dentipes*, Gyll. in Sch. (I. i. 207, No. 22) must be different from the Fabrician species, for the latter says of his insect (in Diagn.): "Elytris . . . basi uni-spinosis;" (in Descr.) "Elytra dente baseos valido elevato . . . Caput et thorax punctata." The group of these West-Indian species is to be completely revised, there existing in the collections species connecting and linking the two above recorded.

V. Ut in Sect. III. et IV., sed antennis tenuibus, longioribus, articulis 3-7 cylindricis, successive brevioribus, sed 7o tantum latitudine duplo longius; 8o longo, conico, clavæ adpresso; clava brevi, ovata. *Scutellum* dorso pellucido-globosum. (*Thyreuscelus*). *Typus*: *Eusc. scutellatus*, Sch., &c.

EUSCELUS BIPUSTULOSUS, *Jekel*.

Elliptico-ovatus, nitidus, glaber; violaceus aut violaceo-brunnescens, sæpe partim—præsertim in thorace et pectore—virescenti aut ænescenti micans; maculis duabus basalibus magnis pellucido-elevatis elytrorum, pygidio abdomineque flavis; capite cum rostro elongato, thorace multo longiori, sublævi; thorace obsolete punctato, striga transversa apicali alteraque media arcuata, margine basali bistrigata; elytris lævibus subconicis, humeris oblique truncato-acutis.

♂ *Thorace latiore; elytris postice magis angustatis; pedibus anticis corpore multo longioribus (7-8 mill. long.); femoribus crassioribus, arcuatis, dente ante-apicali externa, crassa, apice intus hamato-truncata, interna angusta vero spiniformi.*

♀ *Pedibus anticis corpore paulo longioribus ($5\frac{5}{10}$ —6 mill. long.); femoribus anticis spina interna ut in ♂, externa nulla, sed secunda subinterna proprius apicem parva.*

Long. (rostr. excl.) 5 — $5\frac{5}{10}$; elytr. $3\frac{1}{10}$ — $3\frac{2}{10}$. Lat. hum. $2\frac{7}{10}$ — $2\frac{9}{10}$ mill.

Patria: Jamaica. Mus. Bowering, Chevrolat, Saunders et Jekel.

Statura formaque generalis *Eusc. hamati*, Sch., plus duplo major, pro ratione latior.

Rostrum much shorter than the head, narrow at the base, subtriangularly ampliate to the apex, little convex, almost smooth, with a canaliculate elevation between the antennæ continuing on the forehead. *Head* oblong, somewhat ampliate to the base, transversely impressed posteriorly, with the occiput more convex than the vertex; obsoletely strigose-punctulate, smooth on the occiput. *Eyes* large, flat, approximate on the forehead, which is very narrow. *Antennæ* rather

elongate and slender, as well as their club. *Thorax* abruptly (♂) more obliquely (♀) ampliate anteriorly, hardly broader than long, little convex, almost smooth, with very slight strigosities above the base; anterior striga rather deep, little arcuate; the median deeper, more arcuate, recurved downwards at the sides. *Elytra* little convex, smooth; a sutural and a marginal striga, punctate, are the only important impressions. The basal pellucid flavous macula is very large and convex, and is impressed on the elytra nearly all round its circumference (base, of course, excepted), occupying about two-thirds of the width, and almost the basal third of the length. *Thorax* underneath having an oblique longitudinal striga not far from the coxæ, and strong foveiform punctures at the base. *Pygidium* and *pectus* slightly punctate; *abdomen* obsoletely punctulate.

EUSCELUS CARNEOLUS, *Erichson*.

The too short description of *Erichson** agreeing with several species known to me, I must, in this perplexity, regard the various specimens of a species inhabiting Para, the Amazons and Cayenne, as representing that *Erichsonian* species, and I have to add that it varies as follows:—

Var. *a*. (*Maxim. color*.) *Sanguineo-rufus*; ore, antennis, oculis, linea medio capitis et thoracis, scutello medio, macula humerali apiceque elytrorum, punctis duobus pygidii apiceque femorum anguste nigris.

* Very likely such are not the *Erichsonian* descriptions that my friend, Mr. A. White (*Ann. Nat. Hist.* ii. 356, Nov. 1858), would lead the actual and future authors to take model upon. Of course, the fame of *Erichson*, one of the most transcendant of our modern entomologists, has nothing to suffer from this my humble reply. Now, a word touching my micrometrical admeasurements: I cannot regard them with Mr. White (*loc. cit.*), as individual in their proportions; let these be taken upon the smallest, middling or largest specimens, they always have the same proportional results, and save us from eternal sentences like these:—"Elytra . . . thorace dimidio, duplo, triplo . . . latiora . . . longiora . . ." &c., and are far more exact.

Var. β . *Ut in var. α , sed signaturis plus minusve fusciscentibus, nonnullis interdum plus minusve obsoletis.* (Eusc. rubicundus, Jekel, coll. et corresp.)

Var. γ . *Sanguineo-rufus, pallide rufus aut carneolus; oculis, antennis apiceque femorum tantum nigricantibus aut fusciscentibus.* (Eusc. carneolus, Erichs. Schomb. Reise nach Brit. Guiana, p. 567).

Var. δ . *Pallide testaceus, signaturis ut in var. β . plus minusve obscuris aut obsoletis.*

Var. ϵ . *Pallide testaceus, signaturis tantum ut in var. γ . (minim. color.)*

Magnitudo variat. $3\frac{5}{10}$ — $4\frac{6}{10}$ long. (rostr. excl.), *majoribus individuis sepiissime saturatius, minoribus pallidius coloratis.*

Specimens said to be from the Brazils (very likely from the Northern provinces) also belong to this species; but others from Minas Geraes and St. Paul are distinct species. I will take the next opportunity and describe the various small species belonging to this little group, so closely allied to that of *Eusc. hamatus* and *Eusc. aureolus*, but having the shoulders obtuse.

EUSCELUS NIGRICORNIS, Jekel.

Oblongus, nitidus, glaber, sanguineo-rufus, antennis, oculis elytrisque nigro-piceis, his macula rotundata rufa utrinque, fascia postica communi linea laterali abbreviata post media, basi, apice suturaque indeterminate rufis.

♂ *Pedibus anticis longioribus, femoribus multo crassioribus, subtus ante apicem bi-dentatis.*

♀ *Pedibus anticis longis, femoribus modice clavatis, subtus uni-dentatis.*

Long. (rostr. excl.) 6 — $6\frac{5}{10}$; elytr. $3\frac{5}{10}$ — 4 . Lat. hum. $2\frac{6}{10}$ — $2\frac{8}{10}$; pon. med. el. 3 — $3\frac{2}{10}$ mill.

Patria: Brasilia. Mus. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.

Variat capite pone oculos aut nigro subbivittato aut infuscato.

Very nearly allied in shape, sculpture and signatures to *Eusc. amplexens*, Manh., Sch., but evidently distinct. Ground-colour of a sanguineous hue, markings of the elytra more reddish or sanguineous. *Rostrum* more slender and elongate, according to the sex. *Antennæ* black or blackish, more elongate and slender. *Head* not canaliculate. *Thorax* even, only showing a very slight appearance of a fovea on each side of the disk. *Elytra* more elongate, showing two costiform interstices; their ground black-colour has a bluish or violaceous hue, with the base evidently rufous; the suture to the apex rufescent; the apex itself does not bear a real limited spot or macula, but is only, like the suture, indeterminately — indeed marginate — rufous. Besides, there is a lateral thin rufous line, beginning somewhat above the middle and finishing at the two-thirds. *Rostrum* punctate; head and thorax smooth; pygidium and abdomen slightly punctulate; pectus strongly punctate. *Scutellum* transverse, shortly subtriangular, with the apex rounded, shorter than in *Eusc. amplexens*. *Elytra* foveate-reticulate, with no interruption of the foveas on the rufous maculæ and fascia, except the passage of the two costæ.

Genus TRACHELOLABUS, *Jekel*.

Antennæ longæ, crassæ, medio et dorso rostri insertæ, approximatae, 11-articulatae; articulo 1o basi tenui, abrupte clavato, parum elongato; 2o breviori, minus crasso, subtriangulari latitudine subdimidio longiore; 3-7 elongatis, successive magis coniciformibus, subæqualibus, 4o et 5o tantum paulo magis elongatis primo sublongioribus; 8o præcedentibus æquali magis conico, clavæ arcute applicato; clava 3-articulata, breviter ovato-acuta (sed cum articulo octavo clavam oblongam simulante), articulis transversis, ultimo minori, breviter acuto.

Caput cum rostro multo breviori valde elongatum, præsertim in ♂, cylindricum, haud arcuatum, parum inclinatum; fronte rostro æque lata.

Oculi lateralis, subglobosi, parvi.

Thorax sat elongatus, angustus, subconicus, apice truncatus, basi sinuatus, haud marginatus.

Scutellum parvum, subtriangulare.

Elytra angusto-parallelâ, basi truncata, emarginatura scutellari parva triangulari; thorace tertia parte latiora, humeris obtuse angulatis subcallosis, lateribus sublinearia, apice singulatim obtuse rotundata.

Pygidium mediocre, subsemicirculare, perpendiculare, liberum.

Coxæ anticæ sat elongato-conicæ, crassiusculæ, in ♂ haud dimidiam partem longitudinis sterni antice parum oblique truncati—in ♀ fere totam longitudinem sterni antice valde oblique truncati—occupantibus.

Pedes mediocres, antiqui pro ratione parum elongati, in ♀ posticis haud longiores, in ♂ paulo magis elongati; femoribus anticis in ♂ dente longa antrorsum oblique directa, in ♀ parva, posticis in ♂ dente minima, in ♀ obsoleta-instructis.

Corpus oblongo-parallelum, angustum, planatum, parum crassum, nitidum, pilis tenuibus vestitum.

Very distinct from *Attelabus*, *pr. d.* and *Euscelus*. By the elongation of the body, head and antennæ, it stands nearer to the latter; but by its anterior legs, even relatively shorter and femora thinner than in *Attelabus*, *pr. d.*, the relative minuteness of the scutellum as well as of the scutellar emargination of the elytra, the flatness of the body, the slight inclination of the head and rostrum, &c., it is quite peculiar.

TRACHELOLABUS WHITEI, *Jekel*.

Elongato-parallelus, virescenti-æneus, nitidus, pilis tenuibus late olivescentibus tectus; capite thoraceque canaliculatis, transversim strigosis; elytris antice seriatim punctatis, postice substriatis.

♂ *Minor, angustior; capite longiori* (rostr. $1\frac{2}{10}$ mill. excl.) 2; lat. $\frac{7}{10}$ mill.: *tibiis anticis longioribus tenuioribus arcuatis, apice non ampliatis, unco unico exteriori oblique intus directo armatis.*

♀ *Capite breviori* (rostr. $1\frac{1}{10}$ mill. excl.); long. $1\frac{9}{10}$; lat. 1 mill.: *tibiis anticis rectis, apice intus angulatim ampliato unciferoque (præter unc. exter.).*

Long. tota cum rostr. 8—9; elytr. 4—5. Lat. hum. $2\frac{5}{10}$ —3 mill.

Patria: India. Mus. D. Saunders. Thibet. Dom. Dupont. Mus. Bowring et Jekel.

Rostrum compressed and raised between the antennæ and the base; punctate-rugulose. *Forehead* as broad as the rostrum, subeven, punctate-rugulose. *Head* transversely strigose-rugulose. *Thorax* narrow, subconic, longer than broad, transversely strigose, with two transverse impressions, one ante-median, the other post-median, obsolete in the middle; posterior angles acute. *Elytra* lengthwise subflat unto near the apex, then obliquely declive, little convex transversely; inflexed part perpendicular, at almost right angle to the disk; punctures from the base to the two-thirds foveiform, then to the apex much smaller, substrate, as well as the whole of the sutural and marginal; interstices where the punctures are foveiform transversely subrugiform, irregular, but posteriorly regular, everywhere finely punctulate. *Body* beneath and pygidium finely punctulate. *Pilosity* scarce on the upper part of the body and legs, denser underneath and on the posterior part of the elytra.

Named after my obliging friend, Mr. Adam White, whose entomological reputation is universal.

Genus EUOPS, *Sch.*

The scutellum in this genus is not subtriangular, as Schönherr states, but subquadrate, as indicated on Guérin's plate (Icon. Regn. Anim. tab. 36, fig. 4: *Attelabus falcatus*), except that its size is exaggerated, for that organ is—relatively to the other groups of *Attelabidæ*—rather small. The rostrum is abruptly deflexed, perpendicularly to the head, very much straightened at the base, triangularly ampliate to the apex, short.

To this genus, formerly containing one single species, I propose to add some others extremely allied to the Schönherrian type, but, nevertheless, differing in a few instances; and the only parts of that

author's description* that do not agree with all the species are the head, thorax and legs.

They present to the investigator three typical forms, *viz.* :—

- I. *Corpus* subelongatum, supra planatum. *Caput* in ♂ valde—in ♀ modice elongatum, parum convexum. *Thorax* margine antica sat profunde impressa. *Elytra* suboblonga, versus apicem rectim modice angustata, humeris angulatis, in ♂ subextensis; supra planata. *Pedes* antici longiores (præsertim in ♂); femoribus muticis; tibiis ♂ valde elongatis et arcuatis, subtus integris, ♀ multo brevioribus et crassioribus, subtus medio subangulato-emarginatis. (*Euops*, *pr. d.*) Australasian group.

Typus: *Attelabus falcatus*, *Guér. Voy. Coq. et Icon. R. An. loc. cit.* = *Euops Australasiæ*, *Sch. Gen. et Sp. Curcul.* v. i. p. 319.†

Congen.: *Euops Howittii*, *Jekel*.‡

I have seen somewhere another species from New Zealand or New Guinea.

* It is easy to recognise from the description of the tibiæ that Schönherr has known the male only.

† Varies in having all the parts of the body indicated as bluish by Schönherr, of a brilliant metallic-green hue.

‡ *Euops Howittii*. — Rufo-castaneus, oculis antennis articulisque tarsorum duobus ultimis piceis, ore infuscato; rostro subtilissime punctulato, apice medio angulatim producto; capite grosse punctato postice sublævi; elytris subcrenato-punctatis, interstitiis angustis subcarinatis rugulosis. Long. (rost. excl.) $5\frac{5}{10}$ —6; elytr. $3\frac{3}{10}$ — $3\frac{5}{10}$. Lat. hum. $2\frac{6}{10}$ —3 mill. ♀. Victoria Australiæ: A Dr. Howitt captus. Mus. D. Bakewell. A *Euop. falcato*, ♀, differt: multo major, pro ratione latior, rostro minus triangulariter ampliato; capite crassiore, magis conico, oculis planioribus; thorace multo latiore, subtransverso, lateribus evidentius rotundato; elytris latioribus, humeris minus acutis, pone scutellum obsoletius impressis, punctis a crenulis transversis evidentiori-

II. *Corpus* parum elongatum, ovatum, supra modice convexum.

Caput parum elongatum, posterius convexum. *Thorax* margine antica leviter impressa. *Elytra* postice aut modice aut subconico angustata, supra non deplanata, sed convexiuscula, humeris obtuse angulatis, subrotundatis. *Pedes* omnia subæquales; femoribus subtus aut obtusissime dentatis aut muticis; tibiis oblique truncatis, anticis in ♂ reliquis paulo longioribus et arcuatis (*Synaptops*, Jekel). Asiatic and Australian group.

Typus: *Euops* Nietneri, *Jekel*, *Huj. Op.*

Congen.: *Euops* Bowringii, *Jekel*.*

Euops Bakewelli, *Jekel*,† and some other species.

bus separatis, interstitiis multo angustioribus costiformibus rugulosis; tibiis anticis pro ratione tenuioribus emarginatura infera minus profunda, &c. Variat lætius castaneus; etiam in specimino unico sanguineo-rubescens, cum capite antice, elytris postice late, pygidio abdomineque postice fusciscentibus.

* *Euops* (*Synaptops*) *Bowringii*.—Ovato-subconicus, brunneus, supra obscure ænescenti-partim subvirescenti-micans; pygidio abdomineque nigricantibus, antennis pedibusque rufescentibus; rostro brevi, subtriangulari, sublævi, nitido; capite transversim rugoso-punctato; thorace supra oblique strigoso-punctato, lateribus scrobiculato; elytris profunde punctato-striatis, interstitiis transversim strigosis; pectore laxe—pygidio crebrius—scrobiculato-punctatis, abdomine confertim alutaceo-punctato; pedibus punctatis. Long. (rostr. excl.) $2\frac{8}{10}$; elytr. $1\frac{7}{10}$. Lat. hum. $1\frac{4}{10}$ mill. India Orient. Dom. Dupont, Mus. D. Bowring.

† *Euops* (*Synaptops*) *Bakewelli*.—Ovatus, supra convexiusculus; æneus, aureo-subvirescenti micans, pectore magis virescente, antennis pedibusque æneo-rufis; capite punctato; thorace supra fortiter transversim rugoso-punctato, obsolete bi-impresso, lateribus punctato; elytris punctato-striatis, interstitiis convexiusculis leviter punctulatis; pygidio crebre—pectore laxe—abdomine leviter—punctatis. Long. (rostr. excl.) fere 3; elytr. fere 2 mill. Lat. hum. $1\frac{6}{10}$ mill. Melbourne, Australiæ. Mus. Brit. et Mus. D. Bakewell.

III. *Corpus breviter ovatum, convexum. Caput pro ratione breve et crassum, latitudine basali parum longius, convexum. Oculi majores, magis prominentes. Thorax amplus, convexus; apice oblique truncatus, margine simplici, non impressa. Elytra subparallela, brevia, convexa, postice late obtuse rotundata, humeris rotundatis. Pedes omnia subæquales, crassi: femoribus muticis; tibiis subrectis oblique truncatis. (Ophthalmolabus, Jekel). African group.*

Typus: *Attelabus morio*, Sch. viii. ii. p. 361. Natal.

Congen.: *Ophthalmolabus Goudotii*, Jekel,* &c.

I have seen some other species of this group.

EUOPS (SYNAPTOS) NIETNERI, Jekel.

Ovato-subconicus, niger, squamulis virescenti-æneis aut aureis metallicis supra parcius subtus densius tectus; scutello late viridi—aut aureo—splendido; rostro brevi, capite perpendiculari, subtriangulari, parum deplanato, obsolete punctulato, metallico-nitidissimo; capite punctato; thorace subconico, supra transversim strigoso, medio obsolete transversim impresso, lateribus scrobiculato; elytris punctato-striatis, interstitiis latiusculis, subplanis, sublævibus; pectore laxè profunde—pygidio crebrius—abdomine leviter—punctatis.

* *Euops (Ophthalmolabus) Goudotii.* — Breviter ovatus, convexus, subnitidus; fusco-brunneus, antennis elytris pedibusque rufescenti-castaneis; capite, thorace corporeque subtus obscure ænescenti micantibus; rostro brevi, triangulari, deplanato, sublævi, nitido; capite basi obsolete strigosulo; thorace amplo subconico, supra obsolete substrigoso — lateribus profunde scrobiculato — punctato; elytris profunde subtexato-punctatis, interstitiis angustis elevatis; pectore laxè profunde — pygidio confertius mediocriter — abdomine remote — punctatis. Long. (rostr. excl.) $2\frac{7}{10}$; elytr. $1\frac{8}{10}$. Lat. hum. $1\frac{5}{10}$ mill. Madagascar. D. Dupont. (Goudot). Mus. D. Bowring.

♂ *Tibiis anticis longioribus, magis arcuatis, apice non ampliatis, unco unico externo longo intus valde oblique incurvo-armatis.*

♀ *Tibiis anticis parum arcuatis, apice intus angulato—breviter unci-fero—ampliatis, unco exteriori breviori, minus incurvo.*

Long. (rostr. excl.) $2\frac{8}{10}$ —3; elytr. $1\frac{7}{10}$ — $1\frac{8}{10}$. Lat. hum. $1\frac{5}{10}$ — $1\frac{6}{10}$ mill.

Synon.: Rhynchites Jekelii, *Dohrn. litt.* Syn. ceylonicus, *Jekel, litt.*

Patria: Ins. Ceylon. A. Dom. Nietner captus. Mus. Bowring, Dohrn, Saunders et Jekel.

About the size of *Euops Bowringii*, Jekel: the rostrum is not so flat, the thorax is not obliquely, but transversely strigose; the elytra a little more conic, their shoulders more angulose, but also a little rounded, their punctures are smaller, more numerous, leaving the interstices broader, almost smooth; they are transversely impressed behind the scutellum. This organ is of a rich metallic golden or emerald hue. The shoulders, pygidium, abdomen and legs are often more metallic than the other parts of the body, except the rostrum and scutellum, which are the most richly coloured. In some specimens a metallic macula is observable on the vertex, close to the junction of the eyes. This admirable myrmidon must be a most dazzling and glittering little thing when alive.

Genus RHYNCHITES, *Herbst.*

This genus, as limited by Schönherr, has now become extremely numerous, and one may reasonably suppose the number of its species in the various collections as reaching over 150. The few new species I have here to register do not permit me to enter into a proposition of classification, that I would base upon the constitution of the head, rostrum and eyes, shape of the scutellum, station of the pygidium, structure of the tarsi, claws, &c.

RHYNCHITES CONGENER, *Jekel*.

Ovatus, nitidus, viridis, hinc inde subaureo micans, pilis tenuissimis reclinatis subtus apiceque elytrorum adpersus; rostro fronteque punctatis, illo inter antennis, hoc medio fovea impressis; capite obsolete canaliculato, antice leviter punctato, postice transversim strigosulo; thorace convexo, lateribus rotundato-ampliato, dorso concinne leviterque apice basique ruguloso-punctato, medio linea tenuissima cuprescenti; scutello truncato-conico, apice transversim angustaque elevato; elytris pone scutellum late impressis, punctato-striatis, interstitiis obsolete punctulatis; unguiculis tarsorum basi unidentatis; dente parallela.

♂ *Rostro longiore, evidentius arcuato, apice minus ampliato; thorace lateribus magis rotundato-ampliat, ante medium spina acuta armatis.*

♀ *Rostro parum arcuato, apice sat ampliato; thorace inermi.*

Long. rostr. excl. $5\frac{5}{10}$ — $6\frac{5}{10}$; elytr. $3\frac{5}{10}$ — $4\frac{2}{10}$. Lat. hum. 3 — $3\frac{3}{10}$ mill.

Patria: Shang-Hai, Chinæ. Mus. Bowering, Saunders et Jekel.

Very much allied to *Rhynch. betuleti*, F., and, like it, is variable in size, but is generally smaller. The rostrum is less elongate and arcuate, with the forehead and head not so strongly punctate; the thorax is less convex, according to the sex, not really canaliculate; its punctures are much slighter; the scutellum has its posterior elevated part much more transverse, lineiform, not impressed; the elytra, more deeply and widely impressed behind the scutellum, have their punctures much smaller, in substriatiform rows, with the interstices wider. The former of those characters approach it nearer to *Rhynch. Populi*, L., but the size is larger, and, from the minuteness of the punctures of the elytra and the more widened interstices, these organs are much smoother; the impression of the forehead is much shallower and shorter, &c. Can much less be mistaken with *Rhynch. fulgidus*, Falderm. (*Rhynch. Faldermanni*, Sch.) and *Rhynch. rugosus*, Gebler. Species also belonging to this highly distinct group, in which the males have the thorax spinose on each side, and which, in a further and

natural distribution of this numerous and heterogeneous genus, will retain the appellation of *Rhynchites*, *pr. dict.*, regardless of the variations of length of the rostrum, too secondary a character—compared with their numerous affinities—for their separation, as Schönherr artificially did it.

RHYNCHITES LACUNIPENNIS, *Jekel*.

Subovatus, obscure æneus, parum nitidus, occipite interdum virescentimicans; rostro crasso, capite contiguo, cum fronte verticeque punctato-strigoso; thorace convexo, pone medium rotundato-ampliato, supra sinuato-strigoso, canalicula media foveisque tribus basi impresso; scutello elevato-transverso, lineiformi; elytris pone scutellum circulariter impressis, punctis in lacunis profundis rugis transversis inæqualiter distantibus interruptis, interstitiis alternis latioribus elevatis, omnibus crebre alutaceo-punctulatis; unguiculis tarsorum dente basali longa parallela armatis.

♂ *Rostro paulo longiori et tenuiori; thorace lateribus utrinque ante medium spina acuta subdivergente armato.*

♀ *Thorace inermi.*

Long. (rostr. excl.) $4\frac{6}{10}$ — $5\frac{8}{10}$; elytr. $3\frac{2}{10}$ — $3\frac{7}{10}$. Lat. hum. $2\frac{6}{10}$ — $2\frac{9}{10}$ mill.

Patria: Hong-Kong, Chinæ. A. Dom. J. C. Bowring, captus. Mus. Bowring, Dohrn, Saunders et Jekel.

This species has a peculiar construction of the head and rostrum taken together, compared with the other species of *Rhynchites*. The head is rather elongate, subconically angustate from the base to the rostrum, as in *Rhynch. rugosus*, and much like the other species of the group of *Auratus* (or spinose ♂); but the rostrum, instead of being narrower than the head, is almost even with the anterior part of that organ in width and thickness, seeming to be its mere continuation, and the eyes being very flat much increase that appearance. The rostrum is subangular at the sides, flat above, with a basal carina, more or less distinct. The forehead is impressed, and, like the rostrum and the

vertex, closely rugulose-punctate. The occiput is transversely thinly strigulose. The strigosities of the thorax are sinuately transverse on the disk, subcircular at the sides, concentrically disposed round the ante-basal lateral impression; the median canalicula is also impressed at the base. The elytra are somewhat narrowed posteriorly, their shoulders are roundly angulate, subcallose; they have a deep round depression behind the scutellum; their rows of punctures are placed two by two, from the alternate interstices being larger, elevate; those punctures are divided in lacunæ of unequal depth and length, by unequally distant elevate coarse rugosities crossing them. Pygidium, abdomen and legs closely—pectus and anterior coxæ more strongly—strigose-punctate. Legs thick, short; tarsi incrassate, ultimate joint thickly clavate, claws relatively robust.

RHYNCHITES RUFIVENTRIS, Chevr.

Oblongo-ovatus, nitidus, albido-villosus; nigro-cyaneus, elytris violaceis, abdomine rufo; pilis albidis in scutello, sutura antica lineaque laterali pectoris condensatis; rostro tenui, longo, arcuato, supra utrinque striatim punctulato, lateribus subscrobiculato; capite quadrato in fronte lata laxè profundeque punctato; oculis semi-globosis exsertis; thorace elongato, angusto, leviter laxèque punctato; scutello oblongo-subquadrato, canaliculato; elytris pone scutellum impressis, seriatim leviter punctatis, seriebus 18-20: suturali marginalique striatis.

♂ *Rostro longiore, crassiore, magis arcuato, longitudine fere capitis cum thorace; capite quadrato, impressione media evidentiore; thorace convexiore, lateribus magis rotundato-ampliatis.*

♀ *Rostro capite cum thorace breviori; capite transverso; thorace lateribus parum rotundato.*

Long. (rostr. excl.) $4\frac{5}{10}$ —6; elytr. 3—4. Lat. hum. $1\frac{2}{10}$ — $2\frac{3}{10}$; pone med. elytr. $2\frac{1}{10}$ — $2\frac{6}{10}$ mill.

Patria: Mexico. A. Dom. Sallé captus. Mus. D. Bowering, Chevrolat, Sallé, Saunders et Jekel.

By the elongation of its rostrum this species should be ranged in Schönherr's artificial *Stirps I.*, but by all its other characters it

evidently belongs to a natural group, the type of which is our European species *Rhynch. pubescens*.* *Rostrum* more than half narrower than the forehead, and more than twice than the head itself, widely smooth along its middle. *Head* rather coarsely and remotely punctate on the forehead and the anterior part of the vertex, smoother and very thinly transversely strigose on the occiput. *Thorax* truncate at the apex, with a shallow transverse impression behind it (obsolete in the male); punctures slight on the disk, more distant and stronger at the sides; base slightly sinuate and rounded at the middle, thinly marginate. *Scutellum* small, apparently subquadrate, somewhat longer than broad, narrowed posteriorly, with the angles obtuse, canaliculate lengthwise, the canaliculation deeper at the apex, forming a kind of indentation. *Elytra* subtruncate and more than a half larger than the thorax at the base; shoulders raised, roundly angular; sides somewhat straightened behind the shoulders, then roundly ampliate behind the middle; widely rounded to the apex; each elytron obtusely angulose at the apex of the suture; elongate, little convex above, deeply transversely impressed behind the scutellum; 18—20 rows of slight punctures, of which the sutural and marginal are striate. Pilosity of the body almost everywhere perpendicular to the derm, except at the apex of the elytra and body beneath, where it is rather inclined.

Genus BELUS, Sch.

This Australian genus, as understood by Schönherr, is now numerous in species, and its distinctive characters from *Rhinotia*, Kirby,

* Body suboblong, slightly punctate, shining, bearing a long thin pubescent villosity. *Head* quadrate, with the eyes small, semiglobose, lateral, exserted, beating very little on the forehead, which is broad, obliquely retuse to the rostrum; this organ much narrower. *Scutellum* small, oblong-quadrate, longitudinally canaliculate. *Pygidium* totally covered by the elytra in the normal station of the abdomen, &c. (*Lasiorrhynchites*).

must be better defined, in order to settle the various species described by Boisduval, Erichson, Blanchard, &c., as belonging to either of them. As I intend to develop a project of classification of this group in 'Fauna Curculionidum Australiæ,' the manuscript of which is going on, I will only here, before describing some new species in Mr. Saunders' collection, observe that Mr. Perroud's "*Belus affinis*" ('*Melanges Entomologiques*,' ii. p. 30, 1853) is a mere variety of *Belus melanocephalus*, Sch., long ago known in the collections of Europe, which variety is indicated by Germar in his 'Fauna Novæ Adelaidæ' ('*Linnæa Entomologica*,' iii. 1848). Had Mr. Perroud known that old species (to which, if he knew it, he should have, at least, compared his pretended new species), or consulted Germar's work, he would have avoided uselessly intricating the synonymy of this genus, and presenting as new observations so long ago made by that celebrated author in answer to Imhoff's suggestions (*Sing. Gen. Curculi.*) on the sexual differences. Very happily for Mr. Perroud, his *Belus bispinosus* is distinct from *Bel. hemistictus* and *Bel. scalaris* of Germar.

BELUS AMPLICOLLIS, *Jekel*.

Elongatus, subparallelus, piceus, supra violaceus, pedibus brunneis, antennis tarsisque rufis; fronte punctis duobus anticis, lineis tribus obsoletis thoracis, singuli elytri linea suturali angusta maculiformi alteraque dorsali abbreviata e punctis impressis distantibus composita, lateribus corporis late maculisque duabus basi abdominis flavo-tomentosis; thorace brevi, lato, conico, rugoso-punctato, medio profunde canaliculato cum impressione dorsali utrinque obliqua; elytris juxta scutellum transversum elevatum paulo callosis, ad suturam valde impressis, apice breviter productis; femoribus anticis muticis.

Long. (rostr. fere 3 mill. excl.) 13—14; thor. $2\frac{3}{10}$; elytr. (cum cauda $\frac{7}{10}$ mill.) 10— $10\frac{5}{10}$ mill. Lat. thor. ante bas. $2\frac{7}{10}$ — $2\frac{8}{10}$; elytr. $2\frac{9}{10}$ —3 mill.

Patria: Richmond River. Mus. D. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.

This species, belonging to the group of *Bel. semipunctatus*, F. and *Bel. hemistictus*, Germ., has the elytra much narrower, more elongate and parallel, much less attenuate posteriorly, with their apex much less produced, the tail being much shorter and obtuse, even more so than in *Bel. bispinosus*, Perr.; their outline being almost as in *Bel. scalaris*, Germ. and *Bel. suturalis*, Boisd. *Thorax* shaped as in *Bel. semipunctatus*, still less produced in the middle of the apex, a little broader, consequently still more conically ampliate near the base, which character, combined with the narrowness of the elytra, increases its proportional width. *Elytra* strongly depressed along the suture, but the elevated longitudinal limit of that depression is broadly convex, showing no appearance of the subcostiform line so well marked in *Bel. semipunctatus*, and still observable in *Bel. hemistictus*; the base of the suture close to the scutellum is a little callose, but less than in *Bel. bispinosus*, also less elevated than the scutellum.

BELUS SUBPARALLELUS, Jekel.

Elongatus, parallelus, supra violaceo-niger, subtus piceus; rostro apice pedibusque extrorsum brunnescens, antennis rufis; frontis vittis duabus ocularibus, thoracis lineis tribus dorsalibus subparallelis, elytri singuli vitta angusta subsuturali anterieus maculiformi lineaque dorsali e maculis parvis numerosis composita, vitta lata lateribus corporis alteraque media abdominis albo-flavescenti squamosa; fronte laxo rugoso-granuloso; thorace angusto subconico granulato, medio canaliculato; elytris ad suturam paulo impressis absque linea elevata, juxta scutellum transversim carinato-elevatum callosis, apice sat productis, punctato-rugosis; femoribus anticis subtus transversim bidentatis.

Long. (rostr. $2\frac{7}{10}$ —3 mill. excl.) 13—14; thor. 2; elytr. (cum cauda $1-1\frac{2}{10}$ mill.) 10—11. Lat. thor. ante bas. $2\frac{3}{10}$; elytr. parall. $2\frac{5}{10}$ — $2\frac{7}{10}$ mill.

Patria: Richmond River. Mus. D. Bowring, Deyrolle, Saunders et Jekel.

More allied to *Bel. hemistictus*, Germ. than to *Bel. semipunctatus*, F., by having the elytra still less impressed along the suture, with no appearance of an elevated line limiting that depression, and the thorax still narrower, less conical, and more slightly canaliculate along the middle; the latero-dorsal lines almost parallel to the median, very little diverging to the base. *Elytra* narrower, more parallel, more regularly convex; their sutural and dorsal lines are much narrower and composed of much smaller and more numerous maculæ. *Bel. bispinosus*, Perr., with the elytra also tuberculate at the suture close to the scutellum, is very distinct, by having these organs much broader and shorter, less parallel, not so strongly punctate-rugose, the thorax more finely and closely granulate, the canaliculation shallower and no latero-dorsal whitish line, the abdomen wanting of the median whitish line existing in our species, &c. *Rostrum* punctate-rugose at the base, glossy and finely punctulate to the apex. *Forehead* broader than the rostrum, subquadrate; transverse impression behind the eyes narrow and shallow. *Thorax* rather convex, subcylindrico-conic; canalicula narrow and shallow, with the dorsal impression of each side (filled with a whitish line) almost parallel to it, as above recorded, and very shallow. *Body* beneath densely tomentose, only presenting two denudate longitudinal lines.

BELUS PICA, *Jekel*.

Elongatus, postice sensim attenuatus, piceus aut fuscus, supra violaceus, antennis rostro apice pedibus abdomineque rufescentibus; orbitis oculorum, linea media thoracis, linea angustissima suturali punctisque distantibus juxta illam lateribusque corporis (antice late postice anguste) albo-flavescenti squamosis; capite brevi; thorace transverso conico, punctato-rugoso partim granulifero, profunde canaliculato; elytris punctato-rugosis, postice longe attenuatis, juxta scutellum parum elevatum haud callosis, apice valde productis; femoribus anticis subtus transversim bidentatis.

Long. (rostr. 3—4 mill. excl.) $14\frac{5}{10}$ —16; thor. $2\frac{2}{10}$ — $2\frac{3}{10}$; elytr. (cum cauda $1\frac{4}{10}$ — $1\frac{8}{10}$ mill.) $11\frac{5}{10}$ — $12\frac{5}{10}$. Lat. thor. ante bas. $1\frac{7}{10}$ — $1\frac{9}{10}$; elytr. ad hum. 2 — $2\frac{2}{10}$ mill.

Patria: Richmond River. Mus. D. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.

This species, tomentose underneath, like *Belus bispinosus*, Perr., and above, like *Belus scalaris*, Germ., has the thorax shaped like *Bel. semipunctatus*, F., *Bel. hemistictus*, Germ. and *Bel. amplicollis*, Huj. Op., and the elytra almost like *Bel. Phænicopterus*, Germ., but with their posterior attenuation less abrupt than in any other species, beginning very little behind the middle. *Thorax* with no latero-dorsal impression nor whitish line consequently; for the rest, as in the above compared species, even a little shorter proportionally. *Elytra* slightly depressed along the suture and very obtusely elevated outside that depression; suture thinly whitish tomentose, with small and distant dots outside and near this line, and of the same colour. In rubbed-off specimens, however, these dots are more or less obsolete.

BELUS FILUM, Jekel.

Valde elongatus, angustissimus, filiformis; rufus, capite circa oculos, thorace linea media, scutello, sutura postice corporeque subtus albo-flavescente tomentosis; rostro cylindrico parum arcuato apice cum ore nigricante; capite elongato, antice ruguloso, oculis nigris; thorace lateribus rotundato, concinne punctato-ruguloso, canalicula tenui; elytris basi subtruncatis et marginatis, apice singulatim anguste rotundatis, concinne punctato-rugosis; femoribus anticis muticis.

Long. (rostr. $1\frac{2}{10}$ — $1\frac{3}{10}$ excl.) 8— $8\frac{6}{10}$; thor. $1\frac{3}{10}$; elytr. $6\frac{3}{10}$ — $6\frac{6}{10}$. Lat. thor. paulo pone med. $1\frac{2}{10}$; elytr. $1\frac{3}{10}$ mill.

Patria: N. S. Wales. Mus. D. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.

Extremely allied to *Bel. filiformis*, Germ., but smaller, differently coloured and squamose; antennæ proportionally longer; head more elongate, hardly shorter than wide, its transverse impression shallower, not close to the eyes, but nearer to the base; rugosities of the forehead and thorax smaller, more numerous, and, as it were, less granuliform; elytra more finely punctate-rugulose, &c.

BELUS IRRORATUS, *Jekel*.

Elongatus, subcylindricus, rufus, capite infuscato; orbitis oculorum, thoracis linea media impressa lateribusque sparse sublineatim, scutello, elytrorum lineolis brevibus maculis punctisque ad suturam et lineam latero-dorsalem duplicatam magis condensatis corporeque subtus albo-flavescenti squamosis; capite thoraceque rugoso-granosis; elytris apice conjunctim acutis, punctato-rugosis, rugis partim granuliformibus; femoribus anticis subtus transversim bi — reliquis uni—dentatis.

Long. (rostr. $2\frac{5}{10}$ excl.) $9\frac{5}{10}$; thor. $1\frac{8}{10}$; elytr. 7 mill. Lat. thor. ante bas. $1\frac{8}{10}$; elytr. ad hum. $2\frac{2}{10}$; ante apic. $2\frac{3}{10}$ mill.

Patria: Van Dieman's Land.

Very much allied in shape to *Rhinotia pectoralis*, Erichs. (which, by-the-by, is rather a *Belus*-like form), but somewhat larger; and, like it, by the form of the elytra, slightly ampliate posteriorly, leading to the subgenus *Isacantha*, Hope, Sch. *Head* transverse-quadrate, transversely impressed posteriorly, rather strongly punctate-rugose, subgranulose; eyes subsemiglobose, prominent. *Rostrum* long, cylindric, slightly arcuate, punctate-rugulose at the base, glossy and finely punctulate to the apex. *Antennæ* almost shaped and inserted as in *Bel. melanocephalus*; their two basal joints infusate. *Thorax* conically ampliate to the ante-basal fifth, then roundly angustate to the base, which is hardly broader than the apex; the former strongly sinuate, the latter obliquely truncate, moderately produced in the middle above; rugulose-granulate, the granulations more evidently circumscribed and blackish along the middle; sides underneath also blackish. *Scutellum* somewhat raised, subquadrate, infusate, whitish squamose. *Elytra* subangularly rounded at the middle of their base; shoulders rounded; sides very slightly angustate to above the middle, then insensibly slightly ampliate to the posterior sixth, thence rather abruptly shortly subangularly narrowed to the apex, where they are conjointly acute and somewhat divaricating at the suture; rugosities stronger at the base

(which is narrowly infusate) and partly granuliform, here and there (especially at the middle of the sides) transversely confluent. *Rings of the abdomen* having each side a denudate longitudinal macula. *Anterior legs* much stronger and longer than the others; their femora armed with two spines transversely placed not far from the apex and obliquely inclined forwards, in front of which one or two very small teeth are observable; their tibiæ abruptly curved at the base, ampliate to their anterior third underneath. Femora of the other legs bearing a small oblique spine. Posterior femora reaching to the base of the third ring of the abdomen.*

* This last character is important, as an accessory to the distinction of the various types: in the filiform species, with the apex of the elytra singly rounded or obtusely acute and the femora always edentate, the posterior femora are hardly as long as the basal ring of the abdomen (*Bel. filiformis*, Germ., *Bel. filum*, Jekel, &c.), even in a new species of Richmond River extremely short, only reaching to the two-thirds of that ring; in the appendiculate species (Sp. 1—3, *Sch.*, as types) and in those where the elytra are conjointly more or less acutely rounded at the apex (*Bel. melanocephalus*, Hope, *Sch.*, *Bel. sparsus*, Germ., &c.) they generally extend to the base—very seldom above the middle—of the second ring; in *Rhinotia* they reach to the two-thirds of the second ring; in the groups where the elytra are less elongate and evidently wider posteriorly, and with *Belus*-like antennæ (*Bel. fumigatus*, Germ., *Bel. irroratus*, Jekel, *Rhin. pectoralis*, Er., *Rhin. Dermestiventris*, Boisd., &c.), they are at least as long as the two basal rings; finally, in *Pachyra*, Hope, far more distant from *Belus* than *Rhinotia*, all the legs are equally long, their femora and tibiæ long, slender, and the abdomen being very short relatively to the group, the posterior femora reach above the middle of its length.

ISACANTHA GRAYI, *Jekel*.

Oblongus, postice ampliatus, brunneo-rufus, fundo brunneo-tomentosus, antennis rufis; tomento albo subtus dense supra plagiatis maculatis et lineatis tectus; vitta suturali alteraque marginali apice conjunctis antice abbreviatis partim interruptis ochraceis; femoribus anticis multi—reliquis uni—dentatis.

Long. (rostr. $2\frac{7}{10}$ excl.) 10; thor. $1\frac{8}{10}$; elytr. $7\frac{2}{10}$. Lat. thor. $2\frac{3}{10}$; hum. $2\frac{7}{10}$; ante apic. elytr. $3\frac{2}{10}$ mill.

Patria: Van Diemen's Land.

General outline, form and size of middling specimens of *Isac*. *Rhinotoides*, Hope, Sch., but quite differently coloured, the head more quadrate, the eyes less prominent, and the elytra conjointly more acute at the apex, &c. *Head* subquadrate, somewhat shorter than wide, depressed posteriorly, with the forehead raised convex and wide; punctate-rugose, round the eyes densely, beneath and at the sides entirely, slightly whitish tomentose; pitchy brown, eyes black. *Rostrum* somewhat ampliate towards the base and apex, where it, nevertheless, is a third narrower than the forehead; very slightly arcuate; pitchy, opaque and punctate-rugulose at the base, with a whitish tomentosity; from the insertion of the antennæ (basal third) to the apex denudate glossy, slightly punctulate, fuscous above and rufous at the sides and underneath. *Antennæ* rufous, shaped as in *Rhinotoides* for the proportion of the joints between them, but longer and thinner, all the joints being more elongate. *Thorax* constricted behind the apex (which is truncate), roundly ampliate somewhat behind the middle; base truncate, broader than the apex; punctate-rugose; median canalicula shallow and very narrow, obsolete anteriorly; covered above (like the head) with a brown opaque tomentosity; a very obsolete whitish line fills the canaliculation; at the sides and underneath entirely whitish tomentose. *Scutellum* subtransverse, small, whitish tomentose. *Elytra* subangularly rounded and reflexed at the middle of the base, with the suture callose, close to the scutellum; shoulders obliquely rounded; sides somewhat straightened to the anterior fourth, then insensibly widened to the posterior sixth; finally, rather abruptly obliquely narrowed to the

apex, and conjointly acute at the suture ; finely rugose-granulose, with various impressions filled with whitish tomentosity, the largest of which is a latero-dorsal subquadrate impression most behind the middle ; some others, ante-apical, are also conspicuous ; the ground tomentosity is brown opaque, rather thick, maculate at the base, apex and the above-said depressions with a white slight tomentum, but in some parts free, and especially forming in the middle a transverse band obliquely directed sideways to the shoulders ; the suture and margin are adorned with an ochreous vitta anteriorly obsolete, here and there interrupted by brown and white dots. *Body* beneath densely whitish tomentose. *Legs* rufescent, whitish pilose. *Anterior femora* ample, armed beneath with seven or eight teeth, the two or three basal ones very short, the apical one (not very far from the apex) stouter and longer, accompanied with a similar one outside, as in many other species of *Belida*, of which some are here above described.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

PART I.

Page 10.—*Bruchus republicanus*, Jekel; Corfu. Add, "This species, omitted in the various European Catalogues published since its description, must be placed between *Imbricornis* and *Basalis*."

Page 12.—*Bruchus dominicanus*, Jekel; S. Domingo. Add, "M. Chevrolat verbally hints at this species being the *Br. Mimosæ* of Fabr. Possibly that acute entomologist has been led to this supposition by comparing it to an Olivierian specimen in his collection. But the species of Olivier is very different from Fabricius's in size and shape (at least, M. Chevrolat's specimen and Olivier's figure, for the description being chalked out of Fabricius—except the comparison of size to the *Br. Pisi*—is not to be accounted for), and still more so is Fabricius' species from mine, as may be seen from his description and also from the more extended one of Gyllenhal in Sch. There remains only to settle my insular species with the continental one of Olivier (which is to be erased from Schönherr's synonymy). Although I am acquainted with specimens from the South American Peninsula that I, until now, regarded as the Olivierian species (strictly speaking, an undescribed one), it might be the two are similar. Nevertheless, I must warn M. Chevrolat of the great analogy of a number of closely allied species in the New World (V. Huj. Op. p. 17), which require a monographic revision. As regards the true *Br. Mimosæ*, F., it is to *Br. oblectus*, Say (= *Br. pallidipes*, Sch.) that it should rather be compared, but I deem it distinct."

Page 64.—*Ptychoderes virgatus*, Sch., now adorns Mr. Saunders' collection.

Page 66.—*Hypselotropis Batesii*, Jekel ; since secured in Mr Saunders' Museum.

Page 82, line 8, for "*fallax*," read "*hypocrita*."

Page 91, line 31, for "*nitidicollis*," read "*nitidicutis*."

Page 100 and following pages.—Genus *Stenocerus*. The previously described species belonging to that American genus are to be classified as follows :—

STIRPS I.

1. *Stenocerus fulvitaris*, *Germ., Sch., Jekel.*
2. *Stenocerus nigrotessellatus*, *Blanch., Jekel.*
3. *Stenocerus testudo*, *Jekel.*
4. *Stenocerus velatus*, *Erichs. Consp. Ins. Peruan. in Archiv. 1847.*

STIRPS II.

5. *Stenocerus Blanchardii*, *Jekel.*
6. *Stenocerus longulus*, *Jekel.*
7. *Stenocerus migratorius*, *Jekel.*
8. *Stenocerus mexicanus*, *Jekel.*
9. *Stenocerus amazonæ*, *Jekel.*
10. *Stenocerus tessellatus*, *Jekel.*
11. *Stenocerus brunnescens*, *Jekel.*

STIRPS III.

12. *Stenocerus frontalis*, *Sch., Jekel.*
13. *Stenocerus verticalis*, *Jekel.*
14. *Stenocerus varipes*, *Sch., Jekel.*
15. *Stenocerus angulicollis*, *Jekel.*
16. *Stenocerus aspis*, *Erichs. Consp. Ins. Peruan. in Archiv. 1847.*

Stenocerus amazonæ, Jekel, is the *Sten. squarrosus*, Lacord. in litt. This last name should be preferable, as being not restrictive as the other, although the Amazons be the largest stream of the world. According to Dr. Gerstäcker it is the true *Sten. robustus* of Dejean Catal.; a very possible thing (though the meaning of that name be less applicable to this species than to *Sten. testudo*, Jekel), for, although M. Dupont repeatedly boasted of his free and continual access to the late Dejean's cabinet, and of his whole collection being *perfectly* named upon that entomologist's types, every one knows how much he has induced Dr. Burmeister to misapplication of specific names; therefore, I always very little trusted his determinations.

Except the above-recorded, all the other species that have been described by various authors as belonging to that genus are of quite different generic forms, *viz.* :—

1st. *Stenocerus Garnotii*, Guer., and *Sten. tessellatus*, Eyd. and Soul. Rev. Zool. 1841, p. 265, and Desm. (Voy. la Bonite) are two very closely allied species, bearing a certain outward likeness to *Stenocerus*, but should be ranged close to *Dendropemon*, Sch., by their having the rostrum broad, as much as the head flat, sub-quadratform, or rather somewhat shorter than long, hardly narrowed at the base, thin in depth, subcariniform and somewhat rounded at the sides to the apex, which is slightly emarginate (indeed very much alike to that of *Platyrrhinus latirostris*, F.), with the insertion of the antennæ infra-lateral, at about the middle of its length, in a groove rather deep, elongate, infra-lateral, transversely directed underneath; the eyes are supra-lateral, rather large and convex, obliquely and sub-angularly biting in the forehead at the base of the rostrum. The antennæ are very short and thin, not reaching to the middle of the thorax in all the female specimens I have seen, and scarcely longer in the single male with entire antennæ I could inspect; the first joint is oblong, clavate, not visible from above; second subglobose; the remainder of the funiculus very slender, successively shorter; the club short, three-jointed; first and second joints transversely triangular, much pointed inside; third rounded, flat. The remaining characters sufficiently developed in Guérin's and Desmaret's plates. (*Hylopemon*, Jekel).

2nd. *Stenocerus collaris*, Sch., is very distinct from the preceding species, and is a modification of the multifarious Asiatic genus *Litocerus*, in which the males have such long and thin antennæ, and are—in proportion to their short-horned females—generally so rare, that for one of the females Schönherr has created his genus *Acorynus*. Now very numerous in species since the precious captures of Messrs. Bowring, Nietner and Wallace, it requires a complete revision, and any attempt to the raising up of isolated genera out of this group might prove unstable.

3rd. As regards the four species of Woodlark described by R. P. Montrouzier (Essai, &c., Lyons, 1857, pp. 40 and 41), one (*Macrophthalmus*) very likely is a *Litocerus*-like female, and the three others may range close to *Garnotii*, &c.

4th. *Stenocerus minutus* and *Sten. asperatus*, Blch. Hist. Nat. de Chile (Conf. Huj. Op. Observ. p. 116), may provisionally be arranged with *Tropideres*, to which they belong with more right than *Asper*, Sch., which, with *Platyrhinus aculeatus*, Fabr., *Platyr. spiculosus*, Sch., and many other undescribed American species, form a highly natural group. M. Chevrolat has already proposed a generic name for *Anthr. aculeatus*, Fabr., which may be regarded as the type of this new form, very distinct from *Platyr. latirostris*, viz., *Strabus*, Chevr. in litt., a very acceptable name.

5th. *Stenocerus tuberculosus* and *Sten. signatipes*, Blch. loc. cit. (Conf. Huj. Op. pp. 116 and 117), exhibit a natural and special form, for which I propose the name of *Hylotribus*.

Page 142.—*Phænithon bajulus*, Jekel, is also found in the Amazon districts, by Mr. Bates.

PART II.

Page 156, line 28, for "included," read "excluded."

Page 159. — *Apoderus camelus*, Oliv. Erichson's opinion was that the species figured by Labram and Imhoff (Sing. Gen. Curcul. x.) was different from Olivier's, and identical with one, called by Klug "*Castaneus*," in Mus. Berol. litt. I had very long ago identified Labram's figures with specimens in my collection that I deemed really distinct from the castaneous varieties of "*Camelus*, Oliv." (which, by-the-bye, very much varies in the coloration, some specimens being pale yellowish rufescent, like some of our "*Coryli*"); a separation, which, empowered by Erichson's assertion, may as well be settled here with the following diagnostic :—

APODERUS (TRACHELOPHORUS) CASTANEUS, *Klug. Mus. Berol.*

[=Apod. camelus, *Labr. & Imh. loc. cit. (nec Oliv.)* ♂, ♀, sine descr.]

Obscure castaneus, rostro pectoreque infuscatis, elytris abdomine pedibusque dilutioribus; thorace angusto, conico, impressione media longitudinali evidentiore; elytris sat angustis, basi utrinque prope suturam callo magno rotundato impressione profunda circumscripto, dorso sublævigatis; pectore subtiliter punctulato.

♂ *Stipite longitudine capitis (rostr. excl.); antennæ medium stipitis haud attingentibus, articulis 5-7 apice intus obtuse angulato-ampliatis. Long. tota $9\frac{5}{10}$ mill.; rostr. 1; cap. $1\frac{5}{10}$; stip. $1\frac{4}{10}$; thor. $1\frac{6}{10}$; elytr. $3\frac{8}{10}$ mill. Lat. elytr. $2\frac{7}{10}$ mill.*

♀ *Stipite capitis duplo brevior quam in ♂; antennis basin capitis haud attingentibus, articulis 5-7 apice non ampliatis. Long. tota 8 mill.*

Patria: Madagascar.

Middling in size, between *Apod. camelus*, Oliv. and *Apod. uniformis*, Sch., but very closely allied to the former in its general characters,

except in the following : — Thorax having its second anterior transverse impression shallower, less arcuate, and showing in its middle a much more marked depression, really forming a sort of longitudinal channel ending not far from the basal striga. Elytra relatively narrower, smoother on their disk, with the rows of punctures more obsolete, almost null ; basal striæ obsolete, especially across the basal tubercle, which is much higher, and posteriorly limited by a deeper semicircular depression. Sides of the pectus much more slightly punctulate. Finally, the antennæ are shorter in both sexes ; and in the male their joints are very slightly ampliate inside the apex, when compared to *Apod. camelus*, ♂.

Page 170.—*Add* to the species indicated as belonging to the Group IV :—*Apod. submarginatus*, Sch., omitted in the neat MSS. ; also very likely *Apod. nigripes*, Gerst. (Monatsb. Berl. Akad. Wiss. 1855). The group seems to be limited to Europe, Northern Asia, circum-mediterranean countries, and continental Africa, for *Apod. flavicornis*, Sch. (Madag.), undoubtedly is a short-necked female (like *Apod. rufus*, F.) of *Trachelophorus*, by the emarginate and nodose apex of its thorax, &c.

Page 193.—*Attelabus fulvitaris*, Jekel (note), now adorns Mr. Saunders' collection.

Page 223.—Genus RHYNCHITES. *Add* a new species, viz. :—

RHYNCHITES CASTANEUS, Jekel.

Breviter ovatus, sat fornicatus, castaneus, fulvo pubescens, oculis rostro antennis pedibusque piceis aut fuscis ; rostro valde elongato et arcuato, utrinque uni-seriatim punctato, basi bicanaliculato ; thorace planiusculo, subconico, punctato, anguste carinato ; elytris amplis, convexis subtiliter striatis, interstitiis planis confertim punctulatis.

Long. (rostr. excl.) 7-8 mill ; rostr. 4 mill. Lat. med. elytr. $4\frac{5}{10}$ mill.

Patria : Guinea. Mus. Bowring, Saunders et Jekel.

This species at least equals in size the largest Grecian specimens of *Rhyn. Hungaricus*; is more convex and attenuate both sides, with the elytra more elongate and fornicate; the rostrum somewhat longer and much more arcuate according to the sex, &c. *Head* elongate-subquadrate, somewhat broader at the base, transversely impressed behind the eyes, anteriorly rather strongly—posteriorly very slightly—punctate. *Eyes* small, globose, lateral, exserted, hardly biting into the forehead, which is almost as wide as the head itself. *Thorax* subconic, a little rounded at the sides above the base, flattened on the disk, attenuate and deflexed to the apex. *Elytra* conjointly subangularly emarginate at the base, obliquely rounded to the shoulders, where they are a half broader than the thorax, slightly ampliate to the middle; apex of each rounded, almost entirely covering the pygidium, when the abdomen is not contracted; striæ of the disk shallow and narrow, the sutural and marginal deeper, the two intra-marginal (lateral) ones evidently punctate. *Pygidium* and *body* beneath slightly punctulate. *Anterior coxæ* rather elongate, conic. *Claws* short, incurved, free and subangulose at the base, divergent. *Body* covered with a bright silky fulvous pubescence, very thin underneath, thicker above, especially on the thorax.

Genus ATTELABUS, L. (pars.), Sch. (pars.)

(= ATTELABUS, pr. dict., Sch.)

A. Scutellum subtrigonum, apice late truncatum cum medio ad suturam plus minusve obtuse angulatum. Emarginatura communi elytrorum pro receptione scutelli irregulariter semicircularis, h. e. obtuse subtetra—aut pentagonalis.

B. Elytra basi utrinque versus humerum aut rectim aut leviter productim emarginato-truncata, cum emarginatura scutellari mediocri antice modice aperta non marginata. Thorax basi parum sinuatus et lobatus, versus angulum baud productus. Scutellum aut parum aut non transversum, angulis posticis plerisque obtusis, raro rectis. (Caput subparallelum, oculis distantibus, fronte latiuscula).

C. Thorax basi simpliciter marginatus, h. e. absque striga integra supra marginalem. Oculi parum globosi, extra laterum capitis aut non aut haud extensi.

D. Thorax glabrum, nitidum. Thorax aequaliter convexus, h. e. intra apicem non impressus—raro medio utrinque foveatus.

E. Femora omnia mutica.

F. Caput utroque sexu postice regulariter convexus. Femora antica utroque sexu recta.

FF. Caput utroque sexu postice transversim impressum, occipite elevato-convexo, praesertim in ♂. Femora antica ♂ arcuata.

EE. Femora antica uni-dentata.

DD. Corpus minus breve, pilis flavis aut fulvis vestitum, parum nitidum. Thorax intra apicem transversim impressus, medio utrinque foveatus.

CC. Thorax basi bistrigatus, h. e. supra strigam marginalem altera integra usque laterum continuata; intra apicem transversim plus minusve evidenter arcuato-impressus. Oculi globosi, extra laterum thoracis extensi.

G. Corpus breviter truncato-ovatum, utrinque sat attenuato-inclinatum. Elytra latiuscula, latitudine parum longiora, a medio valde attenuato-declivia, pone scutellum non impressa. Thorax utrinque dorsum non impressus, nec foveatus.

GG. Corpus suboblongo-ovatum, parallelum, haud attenuatum. Elytra latitudine multo longiora, postice tantum declivia, pone scutellum transversim impressa. Thorax medio dorsum utrinque foveatus aut oblique impressus.

RB. Elytra basi cum emarginatura scutellari sat magna et magis aperta elevato-marginata, utrinque versus humerum oblique sinuatum truncata. Thorax magis sinuatus et medio lobatus (lobo aut rotundato aut late truncato), versus angulum acute productus. Scutellum transversum, angulis postice acutis.

H. Caput cum rostro elongatum, arcuatum, thorace longius. Corpus modice convexum.

I. Caput subparallelum, fronte per oculis distantibus parum angustata, medio subplanata. Thorax aequaliter convexus, utrinque valde rotundatus, antice abrupte angustatus. [Elytra subconica, humeris oblique truncatis, truncatura postice angulato-extensa, ibique longitudine sublatiora]. Femora antica ♂ subtus unidentata, ♀ mutica.

II. Caput subconicum, fronte per oculis approximatis valde angustata, medio anguste subearinato-elevata, cum sulco intra-oculari utrinque. Thorax plus minusve coniciformis, lateribus paulo aut parum rotundatus, intra apicem striga plus minusve arcuata, medio utrinque altera magis obliqua, in nonnullis versus basin angulatim cum opposita juncta, impressus. Femora utroque sexu mutica.

J. Elytra subconica, humeris oblique truncatis, truncatura postice angulato-extensa, ibique longitudine sublatiora.

JJ. Elytra fere parallela, humeris obtuse angulatis, subcalloso-rotundatis, ibique longitudine sub- aut evidenter angustiora.

K. Thorax ♂ apice a lobo suboculari aut obtuso aut nullo ad medium haud emarginatus, h. e. lateribus infra non longior quam supra. Caput utroque sexu postice muticum.

KK. Thorax ♂ apice a lobo suboculari acuto ad medium valde emarginatus, h. e. lateribus infra longius quam supra. Caput ♂ postice utrinque elevatum.

L. Thorax ♂ lobo suboculari inermi. Scutellum non impressum.

LL. Thorax ♂ lobo suboculari spinoso. Scutellum utroque sexu medio late impressum.

HH. Caput cum rostro crassissimum, brevissimum, thorace multo brevius; elevatione frontali antice lanceolato-attenuata, medio sulcata. Corpus gibboso-convexum, utrinque valde attenuato-declive. Femora omnia utroque sexu subtus 2—5 dentata.

AA. Scutellum aut transversim aut aequilateraleriter triangulare. Emarginatura scutellari elytrorum secundum scutellum triangulari. Oculi distantes. Frons lata.

M. Scutellum exacte triangulum aequilateralem formans, h. e. longitudine non latius. Elytra basi rectim truncata, emarginatura etiam exacte triangulari, scutello omnino arcu applicata, non marginata; latitudine multo longiora. Corpus oblongo-parallelum, non attenuatum, pilosum. (Antennae breviusculæ, clava crassiuscula, ovata. Oculi laterales, parvi, subglobosi, extra laterum capitis extensi. Frons lata, plana).

MM. Scutellum breve, transversum, angulo apicali obtuso, subdeflexo. Elytra basi intus secundum scutellum late breviterque triangulariter emarginata; latitudine humerali parum longiora. Corpus plus minusve attenuato-declive.

N. Scutellum integrum, h. e. longitrorum non impressum, disco aequali. Oculi subglobosi, exera laterum capitis extensi. (Frons excavata, Elytra humeris oblique truncatis, postice angulatis.

NN. Scutellum subdivisum, h. e. medio longitrorum impressum, utrinque elevatum.

O. Scutellum valde transversum, brevissimum. Elytra aequalia, subparallela, humeris obtusis. Caput paululum conicum. Oculi parum convexi, extra laterum capitis non extensi.

OO. Scutellum modice transversum. Elytra inaequalia, tuberculata, subconica, humeris truncato-angulatis, extensis. Caput parallelum. Oculi semiglobosi, extra laterum capitis extensi.

Sect. I. ATTELABUS (Typ. *Curculionoides*, L.).

II. HOMEO LABUS (*Analisis*, Illig.).

III. SYNOLABUS (*Bipustulatus*, Fabr.).

IV. HIMATOLABUS (*Vestitus*, Sch.).

V. LAMPROLABUS (*Bispinosus*, Sch.).

VI. PARAMECOLABUS (*Discolor*, Sch.).

VII. HETEROLABUS (*Ruficollis*, Fabr.).

VIII. OMOLABUS (*Forma nova*).

IX. XESTOLABUS (*Corvinus*, Sch.).

X. STERNOLABUS (*Forma nova*).

XI. THYREOLABUS (*Corniculatus*, Sch.).

XII. HYBOLABUS (*Variabilis*, Sch.).

XIII. PILOLABUS (*Klugii*, Sch.).

XIV. CLINOLABUS (*Melanocoryphus*, Germ.).

XV. PLEUROLABUS (*Exaratus*, Sch.).

XVI. PHYMATOLABUS (*Dentipennis*, Sch.).

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PLATE I.

- Fig 1. *BRUCHUS SAUNDERSII*, *Jekel* (p. 6). 1 *a.* One of the leguminose seeds infested by this species.
- Fig. 2. *SPERMOPHAGUS RETICULATUS*, *Jekel* (p. 35). Brazil.
- Fig. 3. *CARYOPEMON HIEROCLYPHICUS*, *Jekel* (p. 27). India.
- Fig. 4. *CAMARODERES VIDUUS*, *Jekel* (p. 88). Parà, Brazil. 4 *a.* Head seen from the front. 4 *b.* Antennæ. 4 *c.* Extremity of one of the legs. 4 *d.* Ungues at the extremity of the tarsi.
- Fig. 5. *CAMPTOTROPIS GRACILICORNIS* (*Dej.*) *Jekel* (p. 138). Cayenne. 5 *a.* Head seen in front.
- Fig. 6. *ARÆCORYNUS CUMINGII*, *Jekel* (p. 152). Manilla. 6 *a.* Head seen in front. 6 *b.* Antenna.
- Fig. 7. *GYMNOGNATHUS VICINUS*, *Jekel* (p. 117). Parà, Brazil. 7 *a.* Antenna.
- Fig. 8. *CRATOPARIS AJAX*, *Jekel* (p. 124). Amazons.

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PLATE II.

- Fig. 1. *DENDROTROGUS HYPOCRITA*, *Jekel* (p. 82). 1 *a*. Antenna.
- Fig. 2. *BASITROPIS NITIDICUTIS* (*Chevr.*), *Jekel* (p. 92). India. 2 *a*. Antenna.
- Fig. 3. *PHLÆOTRAGUS SPECIOSUS* (*Klug*), *Jekel* (p. 71). Columbia. 3 ♀. Antenna of female.
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- Fig. 1. *Apoderus* (*Metriotrachelus*) *femoralis*, *Jekel*, ♂ (p. 160).
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- Fig. 7. *Attelabus* (*Phymatolabus*) *tuberifer*, *Jekel* (p. 211). Natal.
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